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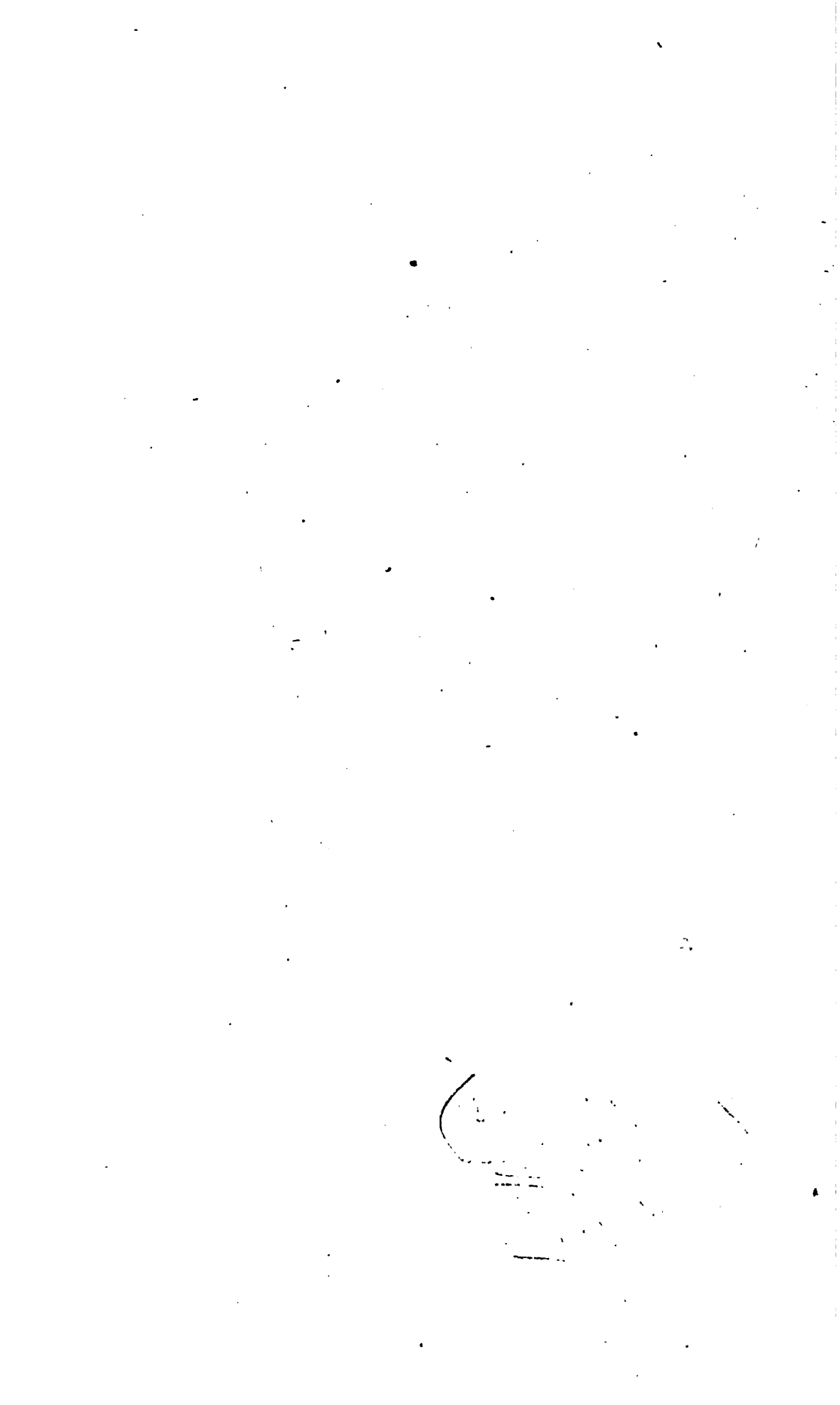
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB
FOR 1900—1903.



Abel Lewis & Son, 1903.

John Latimer

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB
FOR 1900—1903.

VOL. V.

EDITED BY
ALFRED E. HUDD, F.S.A.,
Hon. Secretary.

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ERRATA.

- PAGE 45. *For Clabello read Glabello.*
„ 130. *For Stobe read Stoke.*
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„ „ *For DN. GRATIANVP. read D.N. GRATIANVS.*

Proceedings of the
Clifton Antiquarian Club,
1900.

The Ecclesiastical Seals of Bristol.
PART III.

BY ROBERT HALL WARREN, F.S.A.

(*Read December 8th, 1899.*)

Since my last communication on the Ecclesiastical Seals¹ of Bristol and its immediate neighbourhood, I have acquired casts of further examples, which I have pleasure in laying before the Club, though I regret to say that there are still three or four wanting to complete the series.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, REDCLIFF.

The most important is a large seal of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist at Redcliff. It is of green wax and is attached with the counter seal of Fr. Roger, Procurator of the same Hospital, to a deed in the British Museum. (*Addl. Charters, No. 15,204.*)

"Scriptura quo Frater Rogerus procurator et fratres et sorores Hospitalis S. Johannis de Radclive concedunt pro quadam summa in perpetuum, Willielmo Parmentario terram

¹ No. I.—"The Ecclesiastical Seals of Bristol," *Proceedings*, vol. iii., p. 5-15; No. II.—"Some Additional Ecclesiastical Seals of Bristol," *Ibid.*, vol. iii., p. 195-203.

2 *The Ecclesiastical Seals of Bristol.*

in Marisco in Suburbio Bristolliae pro quodam annu redditu. Test. Willm. de Bello Monte, Henry Hadryan, Luca Cornub(iensis) et aliis."

This document bears no date, but the seal is distinctly thirteenth century, and the inscription in Lombardic capitals is in bold and well formed characters. It is of pointed oval form, measuring 3 in. by 2½ in., and the legend, within a beaded border, reads :

"✚ SIGILL : HO(SPIT)AL : SCI : IO : IS : BAPTISTE : DE : REDECLIVIA "

A full length figure of our Lord, with open hands on the breast, in prayer, is standing in the river, the lines of the water extending nearly to the waist. The head has the usual crossed nimbus. On the sinister side, St. John stands (also in the water), his camel's hair garment clearly showing, and his right hand is raised to the Saviour's head as if in the act of pouring water. On the dexter side an angel stands on the bank with large outstretched wing over the head of our Lord. On the angel's left arm is some object, not very distinct but somewhat suggestive of the sacred dove. This seal is numbered 3,890 in the British Museum collection. A seal of about the same period and of very similar treatment is that of the Abbey of Prémontré, in Picardy, and it is shewn in the Museum Catalogue, vol. v, Plate 8. The size and dignity of the seal give the idea of an important institution and hardly comports with the description of it given by the late Mr. John Taylor as "a small religious hospital." It rather justifies the tradition that the house was chosen for the residence of King Henry VI, with his Queen, during their visit to Bristol in 1446. From the deed above quoted it is evident that the society consisted of both brothers and sisters, and was governed by a Procurator. The Rev. Thomas Hugo, in his work on *The Mediæval Nunneries of the County of Somerset (Traditional Houses*, p. 6), gives extracts from deeds relating to this house, extending from 1278 to 1328. These, besides referring to gifts of houses

and lands to the Hospital, also speak of the admission of one Alice¹ as a lay sister, *in sororem secularem*. It would seem that both this Hospital and that of St. Catherine at Brighthowe, were mixed houses of brothers and sisters, for on the appointment of John de Babecary, to the mastership of the latter hospital in 1325, the brethren and *sisters* were enjoined to pay him due and canonical obedience. Mr. Hugo says "It is evident that these sisters, although part of the body corporate of their house, were in no respect nuns in the real meaning of the word, being neither professed nor even members of communities exclusively consisting of women and living under female rule." They would appear to be the prototypes of our modern "Hospital Sisters."

The counter seal is a smaller one of the same shape, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{8}$ in., with mark, as if attached to a handle. The Baptist stands threequarter length on the sinister side, clad in skins, and having a nimbus. In his right hand he holds a staff, and in his left a scroll inscribed, "ECCE . AGNVS . DEI." On the dexter side is the Lamb, with nimbed head, and holding by the foot a cross patée. The inscription, in Lombardic letters, is :

" : SIGILL . PROCVRATORIS . HOSPITAL . SCI . JOHIS . DE . RADECLIVIA ."

A later seal of this Hospital (fifteenth century) is figured in our *Proceedings*, vol. iii., Plate ii., but it is not nearly of the importance of the earlier seal, now under consideration.

William Wyrcestre (1415—1484) describes the house as follows :

"Ecclesia hospitalis Sancti Johannis Baptistæ ex opposito ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ de Radclyff. Longitudo aulæ continet 21 Gressus. Latitudo aulæ continet 13 Gressus." This, both in length and width, is exactly half the size of the Church

¹ "Mem. Bishop (Wells) to Master of St. John's Hosp. Bristol, requesting him to receive as a secular sister, Alice, niece of his valett, Edm. de Wyntershall, Feb. 24, 1317." From "Bishop Drokenford's Register," *Somerset Record Society*, vol. i., p. 9.

of the Hospital of the Gaunts. The usual arrangements of these hospitals was a hall (aula) in which the sick lay, with a chapel beyond for Divine worship. Wyrcestre also gives the length of the cloister, 32 Gressus, and its width, 30 Gressus, and tells us that there was a four-square conduit of standing water in the centre of the cloister. It would form a pleasant place for the exercise of the poor inmates.

Leland, who lived a hundred years later, his visit to Bristol being about 1542, speaks of the house as being in ruins. He mentions "a pipe withe owte Radclif Gate having no castelle." Perhaps this was the conduit mentioned by Wyrcestre. The Hospital seems to have held a strong place in the affections of the Burgesses of Bristol, for frequent references to it occur in their wills, indeed, after the four houses of Friars, this seems the most popular institution. Thus, William Canynge (first of that name), by will dated 1396, in which year he died, left to the poor in the Hospital of St. John the Baptist at Bristol, two shillings.

John Fisscher (Merchant), 13 Hen. VI., leaves money to the poor of the house of St. John, *de la Redeclyve pytte*, and William Canynge, the second, late Dean of Westbury, leaves, "a pair of vestments of red damask, for the use of the hospital of St. John Baptist, in Redclifputte, for ever." In addition to these evidences of material wealth, it appears that in 1329 the important living of Backwell belonged to the hospital, for in that year Milo de Monyton was presented to the vicarage by the Master, Brethren and Sisters of the House.¹

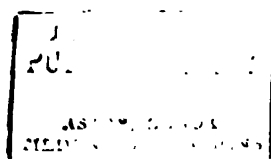
DEAN OF CHRISTIANITY.

In my notes of the seal of the Rural Deanery of Bristol (*Proceedings*, vol. iii., p. 201), I was unable to show a good impression. I have since acquired one from the British Museum. It is appended to a testament of publication of

¹ Mylo de Monyton instituted to the Vicarage of Backwell Portion. Patron, St. John's Hospital, Bristol, 1329. ("Bishop Drokensford's Register.")



SEALS.



Banns of Marriage between Henry of the Moor and Elena, daughter of Nicholas of the Heath, parishioners of St. Stephen's, Bristol, by Roger, Rector of that Church, directed to the Rector of the Church of Bertonleye, dated 3rd Calend. March, 1304, and the seal of the Rector of St. Stephen's is also attached. The seal of the Deanery is pointed oval, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. by $\frac{7}{8}$ in. and the device is the same as that before described, viz., a ship with high stern and prow, and central mast, riding on three waves. The inscription is :

"S. DECANATUS, BRISTOLLIE."

It is of better execution than the former example, and the inscription differs in form as well as in word, this being in Lombardic capitals, in place of black letter.

RECTOR OF ST. STEPHEN.

The seal of the Rector is circular, $\frac{7}{8}$ in. diameter. Within a richly foliated border, ornamented with conventional flowers, and with trefoils in the spandrils, is a figure of the Virgin, crowned and seated, holding the Child, before whom the Rector kneels in adoration. The inscription in Lombardic letters is defaced, the words "VIRGO ROGA NATVM" being all that can be distinguished.

WESTBURY COLLEGE.

The two seals of Westbury College, near Bristol, are of special interest, one being undoubtedly prepared under the direction of Bishop Carpenter (1446—1476). The inscription, linking Westbury with Worcester, is an interesting record of his affection for his native place, associating it with the Cathedral Church, and styling himself "Bishop of Worcester and Westbury," though, as Fuller says, "it never came into request because therein, unequally yoked,¹ the matching of a Cathedral and Collegiate Church together."

The two seals are so well described in the British Museum

¹ Impar conjunctio; *Fuller's Worthies*.

Catalogue, though not figured, that I cannot do better than give a copy of the same.

"No. 4297. Fifteenth century, sulphur cast from fine impression, clipped and imperfect, pointed oval, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. when perfect. College of Westbury, near Bristol. The Virgin with crown and long cloak standing slightly turned to the left in a heavily canopied niche with elegantly carved side towers, each containing four small niches. In the right hand a sceptre, in the left a book. In base, under a depressed round head arch and between walls of masonry, the Dean of the College kneeling in prayer." (Legend in black letters)—

"WESTBURI."

This may be a memorial of our William Canynge, Dean of the College from 1469 to 1474, and whose figure it may be that kneels at the base.

"No. 4298. Fifteenth century, pointed oval, sulphur cast from fine impression, clipped at the top and injured in several parts by pressure, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. when perfect. College of Westbury, near Bristol. The Trinity in a canopied niche with side towers, resembling No. 4297. On the carving on each side a shield of arms—left, indistinct; right, paly of six, a chevron (John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, Benefactor). In base under an arch, as before, the above-mentioned Bishop with mitre and pastoral staff, kneeling in prayer." (Legend in black letters)—

"SIGILLUM . COMMUNE . COLLEGII

DE . WESTBURI . WIGORNIESIS . DE . . ."

NOTE.—Bishop Carpenter's Arms and some very interesting fresco paintings representing the translation of his body from Worcester, where he died, to his beloved Westbury, where he was born and was buried, were found during the "restoration" of the church in 1852, and were illustrated by the late Mr. George Pryce, F.S.A., in his "Canynge Family" plate, p. 168. The Arms may be

described—Paly of six azure and gules, on a chevron argent three cross crosslets or, in chief a mitre or. The coat of arms and nearly all traces of these interesting paintings have recently been destroyed, in consequence of the good bishop's mortuary chapel having been used as the coal hole and heating chamber for the church. The arms still remain, carved in stone, on the vaulting of the Gate-house of the College built by the Bishop, which, thanks to the exertions of the late Mr. Walter Savage and Mr. Alfred Shipley, of Westbury, aided by members of our Club and others, was, a few years since, saved from destruction. See *Proceedings*, vol. iii, p. 167.

Notes on the Clifton, Burwalls and Stokeleigh Camps.

BY PROFESSOR C. LLOYD MORGAN, F.R.S.

(Read January 19th, 1900).

William Barrett in his *History and Antiquities of the City of Bristol* (1789), gives a bird's eye view of these three camps¹; and his sketch, incorrect as it undoubtedly is, may serve as an indication of some of their features, at a time when they were comparatively intact. Attributing them, as was in his day the custom, to the Romans, he thus describes what he believed to be their manner of construction. "The commanding spot on Leigh-down and Clifton Hill, on the very summit of the rock on each side of the river being chosen; they marked out the compass of the intended camps, allotted a convenient area in each, dug out the four fosses, rose the three ramparts or valla, and with the stones here ready at hand, constructed the high strong walls, heaping the stones together in a very irregular manner, and sloping it gradually to the top, from eighteen or twenty feet at the base, to two or three at the crest, pouring their boiling mortar among the loosely piled stones, which being thin and fluid, insinuated itself into the many openings and hollows of the work, and by its strength, bound together all the irregular pieces of stone into a compact wall, as appears evident at this day."²

Separate plans of all three camps are given by Manby,

¹ Barrett, plate 2, p. 18.

² Barrett, p. 17.

Clifton, Burwalls and Stokeleigh Camps. 9

in his *Fugitive Sketches* (1802).¹ They are probably more correct than Barrett's bird's eye view, and were evidently prepared with some care. The camps were by him, too, attributed to the Romans, and his description involves some fanciful interpretations. Much more adequate and reliable descriptions are given by Seyer, in his *Memoirs* (1821),² and the account he furnishes has been extensively quoted by subsequent writers. The camps are by him no longer regarded as Roman, but as British. Plans are given on a full page plate, showing the positions of the three entrenchments, and their topographical relation to each other, to the Avon, and to Stokeleigh Slade, now generally known as Nightingale Valley. A section to scale³ is also given of the valla and fosses of the Clifton Camp. A plan, seemingly based on Seyer's, but with some differences of detail is given by Phelps, 1836.⁴ Prebendary Scarth read a paper to the Society of Antiquaries in 1872 on "The Camps on the River Avon at Clifton," which was printed in *Archæologia* (1873) with a plan copied from Seyer.⁵ In the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological Society* for 1868-9, Mr. G. M. Atkinson reproduces from Seyer and Barrett a description of the Camps, and gives sections of the ramparts of "Bower Walls Camp."⁶

The plans, which accompany this paper, are based on the 25-inch Ordnance Survey Map, and were drawn by Mr. Arthur Singleton, under my direction.

¹ *Fugitive Sketches of the History and Natural Beauties of Clifton, Hotwells and Vicinity*, by G. W. Manby, pp. 9, 12 and 13.

² *Memoirs Historical and Topographical of Bristol and its Neighbourhood*, by Samuel Seyer, pp. 59, to 66.

³ Seyer, vol. i., p. 60. The plan is opposite.

⁴ *History of Somerset*, by the Rev. W. Phelps, plate iii., vol. i., opposite p. 96.

⁵ *Archæologia*, vol. 44, pp. 428-434.

⁶ *Somersetshire Archæological Society*, vol. xv., pt. ii., pp. 27-31.

BURWALLS CAMP.

Of the Burwalls, Burgh Walls, Borough Walls, Bowre Walls, or Bower Walls Camp, little now remains. Three ramparts originally ran from the precipitous slopes of Nightingale Valley (the Stokeleigh Slade of old writers), where indications of the ancient work may still be seen, opposite Northside House, to the less steep slopes of the Avon, above which there are remnants of the valla, in the grounds of Mr. George Wills. This course is somewhat differently figured in Manby's and in Seyer's plans, the former showing a bolder sweep, and being probably the more correct. Thus, a somewhat triangular area of about 7 acres was enclosed, protected by the ramparts and ditches to the south, and by the inaccessible, or difficult slopes of the Avon Gorge and of Nightingale Valley on the other sides. The Somerset approach to the Clifton Suspension Bridge lies within the area thus enclosed, and near this spot, according to Seyer, there was a mound, or signal station.

On Barrett's and Seyer's plans two large entrances are shown, passing straight through the fosses and valla in such a way as to divide their length into three approximately equal sections. Manby and Phelps give, however, only one such entrance. Seyer's text¹ does not seem to accord well with his plan. He describes (1) a main entrance, 50 feet wide, on the south-west; (2) a narrow passage to the west, near the edge of Nightingale Valley; (3) a very narrow gap in the inner rampart, a few yards to the south of the main entrance; (4) another gateway, 10 or 12 feet wide, "from which a road, or path, turning to the left, passed under the rampart, and was inclosed or secured by another rampart on the right hand, so that this road passed for some distance in a lane, or ditch, between two ramparts." He also speaks of (5) a lowest entrance, apparently near the Avon slopes, 10 or 12 feet wide. As the ramparts have been almost

¹ *Op. Cit.*, p. 64.

wholly destroyed there is now no means of checking these statements. From the point where the insignificant remains of the ramparts abut on Nightingale Valley, there proceeds along the cliff with sinuous course the foundations of old walls, outside the Camp. They are probably quite independent of the ancient stonework. What may be their age or purpose is not known. They are not shown on any of the old plans.

With regard to the ramparts themselves, the outer and inner, according to Seyer, were of large size. "The second rampart," he says,¹ "is not so considerable as either the inner or the outer, lying low between them: it has on it a dry wall, 2 feet thick, and in many places still 2 or 3 feet high, and easily to be traced nearly along the whole line." The inner rampart rose 18 feet above the area inside, and 22 feet above the bottom of the ditch outside. "It was," says Seyer, "certainly finished with a wall built of stone and mortar," the latter, "in great abundance, forming the crown of the rampart." He does not, however, give any evidence of the existence of this "wall," other than the occurrence of the "stone and mortar."

It was, perhaps, especially the inner vallum of this Camp which Barrett had in mind when he described the building of the irregular stones into a compact wall by pouring in "boiling mortar." Collinson² described it as "composed of a strong cemented mass of limestone rubbish, so hard as scarcely to be broken by any tool." When the ramparts were in process of demolition they were visited by Prebendary Scarth, whose description is often quoted and has seemingly passed without serious protest. I am informed, however, that this description gives an exaggerated, if not erroneous, idea of the definiteness of the ancient work, of the relation of the cemented portion of the vallum to that composed of loosely-piled stones, and of the purposeful method of its

¹ *Op. Cit.*, p. 63.

² *History of Somerset*, vol. ii., p. 289.

construction. Scarth¹ says, "The innermost and highest of the three ramparts which parted the Camp on the western side, is formed of a compact mass of concrete, and when cut through, showed a core of solid lime and burned wood, banked up on each side with stones, and coated with turf. When the work was examined as the process of removal continued, it was evident that large fires had been kindled at intervals of from nine to fifteen feet apart, and covered with lime-stone which was calcined, and that wood and stones had been burned together in the centre of the wall, while the sides were banked up with stone and earth. This had become solid by the infiltration of rain water, and so formed a solid core."

Mr. G. M. Atkinson, in the same number of the Somerset Society's *Proceedings* (opposite p. 28), gives a figure of the wall in section. This figure closely resembles that (also by him) illustrating, on a larger scale, Scarth's paper. Both show a very definite central, vertical-sided wall, against which the irregular fragments are piled, and this is described as "limestones smashed and charcoal." Scarth and his illustrator seem, therefore, by implication, or by direct statement, to have held the opinion that the central cemented part of the vallum was due to deliberate intention.

I find it difficult to understand, however, how, in the manner described by Prebendary Scarth, anything like a continuous vertical wall of cemented material could be produced. If large fires were kindled at intervals of from nine to fifteen feet the result would be irregular patches of rudely calcined stone; and it is not easy to see how this could anywhere assume the form of such a central wall-sided core as is figured for Scarth by Atkinson.²

¹ *Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society*, vol. xv., 1868-9, part ii., p. 30. The description in *Archæologia*, vol. 44, p. 432, *et seq.*, is substantially similar.

² The paper on the Camps by Mr. Atkinson was read to the *Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society* at their

I have had some conversation with one of the workmen, now an old man, who assisted in the demolition of the vallum. His recollection was clear as to the occurrence of burnt timber and charcoal well within the rampart at some distance from the surface. But he described the cemented material as irregular and patchy in its distribution, with here and there very hard and well-consolidated lumps of no great extent, the "mortar" being elsewhere often quite soft and flaky.

This description accords well with that given me by Mr. A. C. Pass and Mr. A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., who also saw the work of destruction in progress and who are strongly of opinion that there was no evidence of intentional and

meeting at Williton, in August, 1868, by Mr. Scarth, the author not being present, and Mr. Scarth "added observations on the structure of the ancient ramparts" (*Proceedings Somerset Society*, vol. xv., pt. i., p. 35). This paper, illustrated by Mr. Atkinson's drawings and sections, and an *Abstract* of Mr. Scarth's observations, were printed in the *Proceedings* (vol. xv., pt. ii., p. 25-31). Later, in February, 1872, Mr. Scarth read a paper to the Society of Antiquaries, which was printed in *Archæologia*, vol. 44. The sections of the inner rampart given by Mr. Atkinson are entirely unlike any section I ever saw during my frequent visits to the Camp at the time it was being destroyed. The enlarged section shown on the second Plate looks to me like a picturesque rendering of the small diagram given on the first Plate, and not from a drawing made on the spot. Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Scarth apparently visited the Camp at a time when a section of the inner vallum was exposed showing a considerable quantity of calcined lime-stone, but I feel sure they never saw a clearly-defined central mass of lime *with vertical sides* such as is represented in these Plates. Of course, I do not mean to imply that either of these gentlemen wilfully misrepresented what they saw in support of a theory, but, I think they were misled by the appearance of a section which had been long exposed to the weather, and in which much of the grey calcined material from the top of the rampart had been washed down almost to the bottom.—[Ed.]

purposeful preparation of a solid and cemented core to the vallum, and that it rather indicated the lighting of fires on the wall and the incidental formation of calcined lime which was slaked by the rain and ran in between the stones, cementing them indeed, but without any intent on the part of the constructors to bond the loose material. If we suppose that this was done, not only when the vallum was completed but from time to time during its process of construction, we seem to reach the hypothesis which best accounts for the observed facts. There is no such cemented material visible in any part of the Stokeleigh Camp now exposed to view. But in the Clifton Camp there are patches of mortar-like material, for the most part flaky and crumbly, but sometimes more firmly consolidated, which certainly supports the view that it is an incidental product, due to the lighting of fires on the vallum ; the primary purpose of the fires being other than that of producing a bonding substance. It is possible, however, that the builders of the camps observed the secondary effects and were thus led to light their fires with a new and added purpose, as was perhaps the case also with the builders of the so-called vitrified forts in Scotland.

In a letter from Mr. A. C. Pass, parts of which I have his permission to quote, he says : "During the destruction of the Burwalls vallum I went many times to examine it. The burnt lime contained in it was *never* mortar, but simply clean lime with a few fragments of charcoal here and there intermingled. As I read it at the time, fires had been sometimes burnt on the top of the vallum ; these fires had calcined some of the lime-stone into lime, and the first showers of rain had slaked the lime and enabled it to run as a powder into the interstices of the stones below ; then the vallum was rebuilt or made good at the damaged patches. I have no doubt that originally this "wall" was a dry stone wall with some inconsiderable batter, and never intended to be a mortar-built wall. The only vitrified fort which I examined in Scotland was burnt in a similar patchy manner.

If, instead of sandstone, limestone had then been used, similar lime would have been found in it ; but being silicious stone, the heat had (with the aid of the potash from the burning wood) partly viscified and agglutinated the work. Other parts were intact and simply clean stones, not burnt. These fires may have been burnt to keep off beasts of prey from the folds where the cattle were kept, or they may have been watch-fires."

With the kind permission of Mr. George Wills, a section was made through part of the remaining rampart in his grounds at the south-eastern end of the Camp. Nothing but earth and loose stones was here disclosed. There was no trace of any cementing material.

CLIFTON CAMP.

This is regarded by Seyer¹ as the site of *Caer-odor* (the "City of the Chasm" according to his interpretation), the original settlement from which Bristol was derived. Enough remains of the Clifton Camp, in spite of quarrying, the construction of modern paths, and other defacements, to enable us with the aid of old plans to reconstruct its original outlines. In Manby's plan (1802) all three ramparts to the south-east were apparently intact. But in Seyer's plan (1821) the outer and middle valla are not shown in this part of the entrenchment, and the quarry by which they were destroyed is indicated. He states² that the inner rampart probably had a wall upon it, "for in most places, when the turf is removed, a quantity of lime or soft loose mortar is seen in it among the stones, to the depth of two or three feet ; and there is a slight layer of charcoal under this mortar in some places, as if the wall had been built upon it." This is clearly analogous to the material already described as probably due to chance firing. There may have been a dry wall along the summit of the existing rampart ;

¹ *Op. Cit.*, p. 59.

² *Op. Cit.*, p. 60.

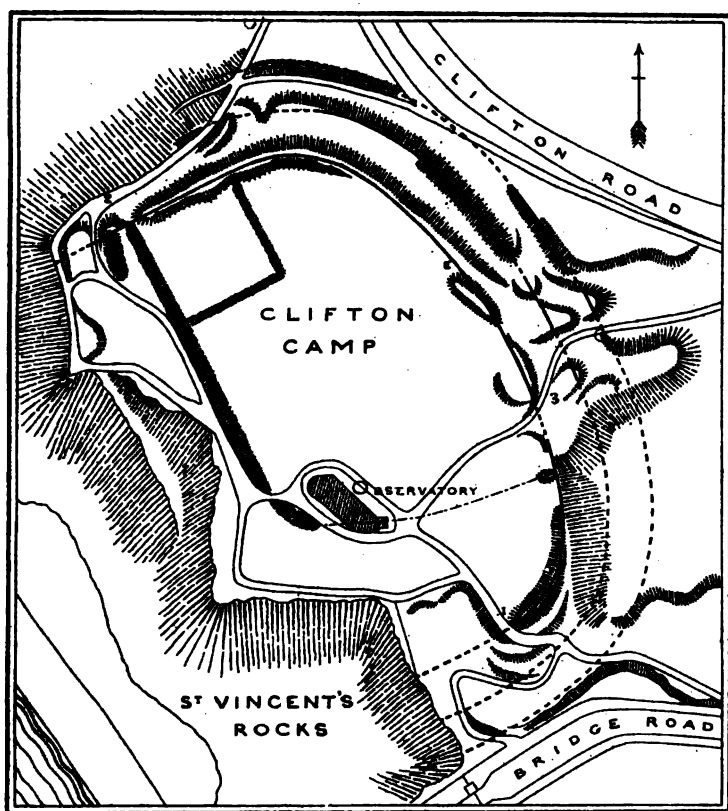
but had this existed in Seyer's day he would have recorded the fact. There is no trace of any such structure now.

There are three modern paths by which the Camp may be approached.¹ One enters the enclosure from the direction of the Suspension Bridge and is marked (1) on the accompanying plan. The second (2) enters the Camp on the north-west side from the direction of Durdham Downs; and the third (3) on the east, from the Clifton Road. Selecting the last-named, as that by which the Camp may be entered, we see, as we ascend towards the entrenchment, several irregularly disposed ridges and hollows. These are unquestionably, for the most part, the result of comparatively recent operations, and have to a large extent, but not completely, obliterated the trend of the ancient valla and fosses. On reaching the comparatively level ground of the enclosure and turning to the left, southwards, the line of the inner vallum may be traced along the edge of a quarry, the other two ramparts having been here destroyed. All three ramparts were probably carried, originally, to the precipitous slopes of the Avon gorge, which formed the natural boundary of the western, or river side of the Camp, which, therefore, stood in no need of artificial defences.

According to Seyer, there was a narrow footway near the edge of the cliff, both at this and the other end of the ramparts. As to the position of the main entrance there is some doubt. According to some, it was situated at the point marked E on the plan, where there is now a slight gap and a spur-like mound. This is about the position assigned to the main entrance in Barrett's plan, in which it is figured as running out in a straight line through the ramparts. Both Manby and Seyer figure the main entrance further south. This is the position of the modern path. Seyer describes it² as not in the middle, but "where the

¹ Here and in the description of the Stokeleigh Camp I transcribe some passages from the account I contributed to the *British Association Handbook* (Bristol Meeting, 1898), pp. 42—46

² *Op. Cit.*, p. 61.



Scale. _____ 100 Feet.

CLIFTON CAMP.

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hill is of easiest ascent," and says that "there the ditches and ramparts are broken off, leaving a kind of causeway on the natural hill, which, at the entrance of the area, is 8 feet wide, some appearance of a stone gateway being discernible." The ground is now so much disturbed that it is difficult to restore in imagination its contour in British times. But just to the right of the path as one enters the Camp the ground is levelled off so as to break the continuity of the inner rampart, which here broadens. I am now inclined to regard the modern path as marking the site of the original entrance, while E may perhaps have been a narrow subsidiary approach.

A few paces to the right of the path, on the outer face of the inner vallum, may be seen good examples of the calcareous "cement," or "mortar," and its mode of distribution among the stones may here and elsewhere along the line of this part of the rampart be conveniently studied.

North-west of the point marked E on the plan, the inner and the middle ramparts, with the fosse between, are clearly traceable for some distance, but nearer the cliff end the latter has been defaced. The outer vallum is also seen in several places (as indicated on the plan), and still forms the outer boundary of the modern path, which skirts the Camp. All three ramparts were presumably carried on so as to terminate near the top of the steep slopes which descend towards the Avon, but owing to the contour of the ground, they did not end abreast. It is possible that a path from the river came up just within the outer vallum, and then followed the line of the modern path; (2), but this is merely conjectural.

Within the enclosure, which had an area of nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, there runs southwards a low ridge, roughly parallel with the natural boundary of the old Camp, and near its starting point there is a short mound indicated on the plan, south of the figure 2. The low ridge ends off with a rounded angle, near the "Observatory" house, and probably continued, in the direction shown, by a dot-and-dash line on the plan,

its point of junction with the inner vallum, being faintly indicated by a spur-like mound. This inner enclosure is by some regarded as Roman work, with which the minor square, shown on the plan, was connected; but for this view, there does not seem to be sufficiently convincing evidence. Under the auspices of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, trenches were cut through the mound of the minor square, in a line, north-west of the C of Clifton Camp, and through the low ridge at a point about one-half of the distance between the path to the Observatory, and the minor square. In neither ridge was anything found to afford any evidence of its date. The section through the mound of the minor square, showed only earth with some loose stones; that through the low ridge showed only loose stones, with some earth. One thing only seems certain, that the ridge was formed subsequently to the inner vallum of the original camp. An inspection of the point of junction, leaves no room for question on this head.

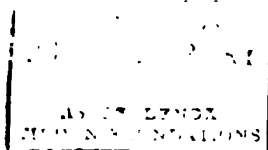
In the plan the traceable remains of the ramparts are indicated by a firm line, their probable continuation, where they are now effaced, by dotted lines. A finer line continued by dot-and-dash, shows the supposed Roman work.

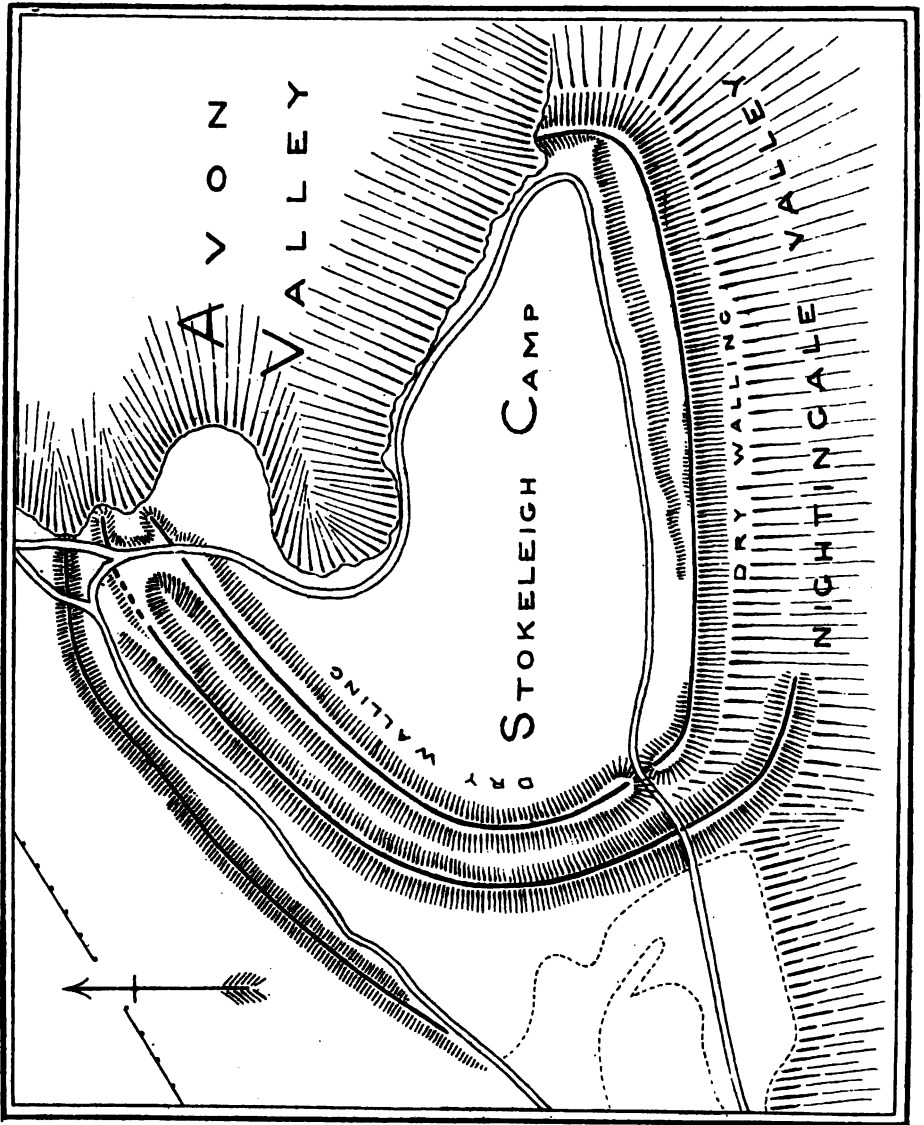
That the Camp was occupied by the Romans is probable. Barrett says¹ that coins of Nero, Domitian, Trajan, etc., were found in the Camp, and other Roman objects in its neighbourhood. When the Clifton Antiquarian Club visited the Camp in 1894, Mr. John E. Pritchard exhibited Roman coins (Constantine, Crispus, Urbs Roma), said to have been found within the enclosure.² Of earlier date, presumably, are the well finished barbed arrow-head, scraper and flake collected by Mr. Alfred Selly, and exhibited by Mr. J. Ellis at a recent meeting of the Club; perhaps Roman, perhaps of much later date, was the part of a dagger, recorded by John Corry, in 1816.³

¹ *Op. Cit.*, p. 10.

² *Proceedings, Clifton Antiquarian Club*, vol. iii., p. 146.

³ *History of Bristol*, p. 39.





STOKELEIGH CAMP.

STOKELEIGH CAMP.

The ramparts of the Stokeleigh Camp, which covers an area of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres, are more impressive than those of the Clifton Camp now are, or perhaps ever were, though the fact that they are overgrown by trees prevents their being well seen, except at close quarters. Their distribution is indicated on the accompanying plan. Of the three sections into which the boundaries of the Camp may be divided, that to the north-east, overlooking the Avon valley, is flanked by precipitous natural cliffs, and needed no artificial defence. Here, therefore, there are no ramparts. That to the south overlooks the steep, but not inaccessible slopes of Nightingale Valley. Here there is a single line of defence, now of no great height, but showing at several points evidence of the dry walling to be shortly described. Seyer marks no defences here, but a single line is shown in Manby's plan. At the east end of this southern boundary a natural feature of the ground may have formed a second line of defence, but does not seem to have been artificially strengthened, save perhaps where it is dying out to the west. At its western end the single vallum is larger, and is flanked by an outer rampart descending the valley and slope for some little distance.

It was on its north-western side, where the ground is level, that the Camp was most open to attack, and we find this quarter strongly defended by two large and massive ramparts. The great breadth of the flattish top of the outer vallum, especially at its southern end, is worthy of remark. The crest of the inner vallum even now rises in places to a height of 30 feet above the bottom of the fosse. This inner rampart shows along the summit for nearly its entire length clear evidence of dry walling. Seyer describes it as 4 feet thick, and in some places 2 or 3 feet high. To the north both inner and outer ramparts end off where the steep declivity towards the Avon commences. And from this end of the Camp a third low ridge, somewhat sinuous and diverging gradually from the others, is traceable for,

some distance. Seyer figures it as forking at the end, with two ridges curving westwards. Its purpose is a matter of conjecture. Within it, and near its origin, is a small pond in wet weather, which is marked in Seyer's plan.

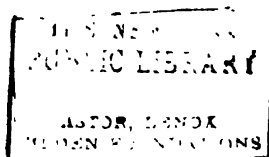
Manby marks only one entrance near, but not at the end of the ramparts to the north. Seyer, who figures two entrances, places this one close to the termination of the defences. Manby's entrance is where the modern path enters the Camp, and on the eastern side, where it crosses the inner rampart, stones seem to be definitely laid parallel with the path in such a manner as to suggest a gateway.

A spur of ground runs out eastwards at this northern end of the Camp, and shows some but not very definite signs of walling. Only for about five feet on its south side are the stones so aligned as to suggest the possibility of a once continuous protecting wall. This may have been better defined when Barrett's plan was drawn. Seyer¹ speaks of a building of considerable size, having perhaps a square base with a circular foundation in the middle; "but," he adds, "the whole is so overgrown with shrubs and brambles that nothing certain can be discovered without a regular search."

On this spur, too, there are some indications of a small building, for rude foundations in a parallelogram, 40 feet long by 15 feet wide are indistinctly traceable. If these be what Manby marks on his plan the scale on which they are drawn is much exaggerated. They do not seem to belong to the original camp but perhaps mark the site of some later hut or shed. To the south of the spur is a depression running down to the Avon. Here there may have been a path to the Camp, connected with the ford described by early writers as crossing the Avon at the foot of the British trackway which ran down to the river on the Gloucestershire side.

Seyer marks an entrance to the south-west, where the modern path crosses the ramparts. In Manby's plan there is no entrance here, nor does the present configuration suggest the probability of a definite entrance at this end. Seyer

¹ *Op. Cit.*, p. 65.

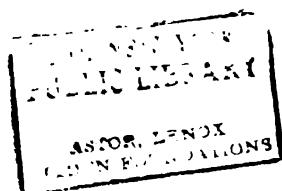




WALL.



WALL.



states¹ that close by there are "the foundations of long narrow building, a gatehouse or the like." These are not now definitely traceable. But near the path, just within the Camp, there are some stones, apparently in line, which, in the light of Seyer's statement, may perhaps be regarded as the last remnants of the foundations of this "gatehouse."

At the south-east corner of the Camp the ground is somewhat raised in a manner which suggests the work of man. Seyer figures a signal mound here, and not improbably he is right in his interpretation.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of this Camp is the dry walling above mentioned. In several places above the slopes of Nightingale Valley large stones definitely laid may now be seen. They probably form the base of a vertical wall which protected this part of the Camp from attack from below. The figure shows a small portion near the *g* of "dry walling" on the plan. Several of the larger stones are from 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches long, and from 10 to 14 inches deep. Near the *y* of "dry walling," the breadth of the wall is well seen, and measures about 4 feet 6 inches.

In preparation for the visit of the British Association in 1898, a portion of the walling to the west (near the *d* of "dry") was exposed by the removal of the stones, which were banked up against it (*See Plate*). For a length of about 10 feet the rubble was removed to a depth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet on the outer face of the wall. The upper 3 feet was a vertical face of rudely built wall, the stones selected and laid in courses, with no sign of anything like mortar or cement. Below this the stones were irregularly disposed and wedged in to form a footing, on which the first course of bedded stones should be laid. Near the base of the excavation was a nearly circular hollow, 18 inches wide and 3 feet 8 inches deep. Nothing was found in it. It had the appearance of being artificial; but if so its purpose is unknown. Near the *g* of "dry walling" the remaining upper course of the wall was exposed for a length of 17 feet, and traced for more

¹ *Op. Cit.*, p. 65.

than 100 feet. Whenever the breadth of the wall could be ascertained, it measured from 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet. The outer and inner faces were formed of built stones, the intervening space being filled in with a packing of smaller stones. No remains of the handiwork of man were found; the only bone turned up was a portion of the jaw of a fox.

Barrett¹ states that "a stone with a hole in the middle, a little handmill-stone with which they used to grind their corn is still preserved, found at Stokeleigh Camp, and the hilt of an old sword was found there." Seyer², who quotes from Barrett, remarks that the earlier writer does not say where the stone quern, if such was its nature, was preserved, so that even then all trace of its existence seems to have disappeared.

At a meeting of the Clifton Antiquarian Club in 1891³ the late Rev. Dr. Hardman stated he had found several fragments of Romano-British pottery and other remains on the sloping bank of the river, just under Stokeleigh Camp. Mr. A. E. Hudd informs me that he understood from Dr. Hardman, that these remains were found not far from the mound in the eastern corner. But as Dr. Hardman died a few weeks later, Mr. Hudd had no chance of accompanying him to the spot. Mr. Hudd, Mr. Ellis, and Mr. Pritchard have all searched beneath the cliff-face for Roman or other remains, but without success. I, too, have sought in vain all along beneath the north-east part of the Camp. But, as Mr. Hudd observes, remains may be there in considerable quantity, could one only light on the right spot.

Seyer⁴ notes that "the mole-hills almost all consist of black earth, although the natural soil would be red; a sign which Sir R. Hoare considers to be in Wiltshire a sign of British habitation."

To revert to the wall on the inner vallum. The points

¹ Barrett *Op. Cit.*, p. 20.

² Seyer, *Op. Cit.*, p. 66.

³ *Proceedings, Clifton Antiquarian Club*, vol. ii., p. 178.

⁴ Seyer, *Op. Cit.*, p. 66.

to be noted are that it was built on the summit of the rampart, that the stones were selected for size and shape and laid in courses without the use of mortar or cement, and that its face was vertical. Dry walling is not unknown in other Somerset camps. That in Worlebury has been carefully described and figured in Messrs. Dymond and Tomkins' Memoir on this Camp (1886). But here the method of construction was quite different. It was not restricted to the summit of the rampart ; it was not vertical, but sloped from the base upwards ; it was rather of the nature of a definitely built facing to the rampart, and it was not single, but had, and still shows, a succession of walled faces one within the other, so that the rampart was a compound structure with an inner wall-wedge, outside which stones were heaped and then again faced with protective walling, this being repeated three or four times.

Dry walling is also seen at Dolbury-on-Mendip. But here the inner rampart shows no walling. It is the *outer* rampart which is thus built. The walled face slopes steeply, and is best seen near the *base* of the rampart curving round at the eastern entrance, as we have seen, a wall around the low middle rampart in Burwalls Camp. At the camp on Sulisbury or Salisbury Hill, near Bath, again, there still remain, to the north, some signs of dry-walling. It seems to be a not quite vertical facing to the vallum near the summit.

In these several examples, therefore, of walled camps the method of construction is in each case different. Different again is the method employed, if we accept Prebendary Scarth's description, in the inner vallum of the Burwalls Camp. Do these different methods indicate different tribes, or different periods, or merely differences of local tradition ? Such questions are easily asked ; but can they be answered ?

Of the three entrenchments overlooking the ancient ford of Avon, the Clifton Camp was small and its defences comparatively weak. The Burwalls was larger and stronger, its ramparts being more massive and perhaps better bonded by burning some

24 *Clifton, Burwalls and Stokeleigh Camps.*

of the limestone to quicklime, while the low middle vallum carried a dry wall. The Stokeleigh Camp showed the more massive ramparts, the inner one crowned with a vertical wall of unknown height. What was their connection? Were they all of one period? By whom were they built? When, and for what purpose? We know that at one time the Avon separated the Belgæ on the Somerset side from the Dobuni on the Gloucestershire side of the river. Do we know what share, if any, either of these took in building these camps? It is somewhat strange that we can assign a relative age, with more approach to accuracy, to the limestone cliffs of the Avon Gorge, than to these entrenched camps which crown their summits.

Clifton in 1746.

BY JOHN LATIMER.

(Read November 28th, 1900).

Our fellow member, Mr. Pritchard, has recently come into possession of an interesting Plan of the parish of Clifton, showing the state of all the land within the parochial boundaries in the year 1746, and has kindly permitted the Club to reproduce it in our *Proceedings* in a reduced form. From the title of the Plan appended by its author, namely:—“A Survey of the Manor of Clifton in the County of Gloucester; part of the estates belonging to the Merchants’ Hall, Bristol,” it may be surmised that the surveyor was employed by the Merchant Venturers’ Society; whilst the signature of “G. Goldney” inscribed in one corner seems to show that the copy before us had been made at the instance of a member of the family that built and then inhabited the fine mansion still known as Goldney House. It is to be regretted that the book which must have accompanied the Plan, giving the area and possibly the names of the various fields, as well as the names of their owners, is no longer forthcoming. The property of the Merchants’ Society is, however, indicated by a different colouring.

As regards a large portion of the parish of Clifton, there are few districts in England that have undergone a more remarkable transformation during the last hundred and fifty years. When Sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of the parish, in 1710, he was informed by the local authorities that the population was estimated at 450, and this survey made thirty-six years later proves that but little change had taken place in the interval. The total area being set down

at 984 acres, the inhabitants, men, women and children, represented little more than one human being to every two acres. In 1702, at a sitting of a now forgotten tribunal, the Court Leet of the Hundred of Barton Regis, four persons styled "gentlemen,"—Arthur Hart, John Hodges, John Sandford and Thomas Goldney—residing in Clifton, and apparently comprising the whole of the upper-class inhabitants of the parish, were fined half-a-crown each for non-attendance. This confirms a statement made by the Rev. William Goldwin, Head-master of Bristol Grammar School, and the poetical delineator of the city in 1712, to the effect that in his time there was just sufficient society to establish a whist table.

By 1746 the plan shows that in the neighbourhood of the church, and scattered along the road as far as near the site of what is now Manilla Hall, about a dozen houses were then in existence;¹ but local builders, then as now, sometimes offered a supply in excess of the demand, for amongst Mr. Seyer's MSS. in the Reference Library is a note stating that in 1750, out of about twenty houses on Clifton Hill, eleven were offered to be let or sold at one time. As to the rest of the parish, the Plan shows that a few cottages stood in the locality now known as Black Boy Hill; a small nursery garden is marked upon or near the site of King's Parade; and a solitary dwelling known by the name of the White Ladies public house, famous as the scene of a shocking murder in 1749, stood at the east end of what is now Oakfield Road, and appears to complete the list. All the rest of upper Clifton is divided into fields, and from the letter placed on each plot, it would seem that the land was divided into about a dozen farms, some of only a few acres, whilst two or three extended over several fields, those marked with the letter U numbering nearly forty and being

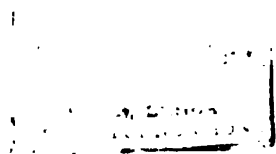
¹ It will be observed that the road in this locality is shown on the Plan to be of great width. In a tracing in the possession of Mr. Alderman Fox, made about 1775, this wide space is marked "Clifton Green," and a small enclosure on the west side is inscribed "The Pound."

widely separated. Some of the fragmentary patches marked Z were probably limekilns, then very numerous. Some of the enclosed fields are known to have been in as unimproved a condition as was the open down to the west of them; furze was abundant, and wild animals were so plentiful, that the parish vestry, doubtless instigated by the farmers, was accustomed to lay out money for their extermination. Between 1730 and 1735, both years included, rewards were paid for the summary destruction of ten foxes, a polecat, a kite, and no less than 109 hedgehogs, which were universally believed to drain the cows of their milk.

A district so completely rural was not in need of many roads. Describing upper Clifton in modern terms, the main thoroughfare was that which, starting from the west end of Park Row, ran down Berkeley Place to Jacobs Wells, ascended the hill to Clifton Church, and went on by Rodney Place and the Promenade to Alderman Proctor's fountain. It then divided, one branch skirting the down and proceeding to Redland, much as at present, whilst the other crossed the down in the direction of Stoke Bishop, its course being shown on the Plan by two rows of trees, a few of which still remain. Another main road, known for generations as Gallow's Acre Lane, is now represented by Pembroke Road. As not a single private house then existed there—indeed there was only one within the memory of some of us—the lane must have been used mainly for occupation purposes, and for conveying large quantities of lime from the kilns to the shipping, for exportation to the West Indies. The two turnpike roads from Stoke Bishop and Westbury had been laid out about twenty years before this Plan was executed, and are each marked upon it by two rows of trees across Durdham Down. But throughout the twenty years the turnpike gates were repeatedly burned down by the rural population—instigated not merely by the farmers but by some landowners—and the trustees, destitute of funds, were unable to keep them in repair. Uniting at the top of Black Boy Hill, the turnpike formed the boundary of the parish

as far as the present Clifton Down railway station, where the road turned off eastward in the direction of Cotham, St. Michael's Hill, and Steep Street. The extension to Park Street was not laid out until many years later.

Turning from Clifton on the hill to the more populous district in the valley of the Avon, the fashionable patronage then enjoyed by the Hot Well is denoted by the extent of the pleasure grounds and gardens in the neighbourhood of Dowry Square. That square had been begun about 1727, but was still incomplete. Dowry Chapel was being built, and the Vauxhall Gardens adjoining—an imitation of the famous lounge in London—were being laid out, when the survey before us was made. Another interesting feature is the spot marked as "The Playhouse," which was opened in 1729. In 1746, the very date of the Plan, the premises were granted on lease by the Merchants' Company to their builder, John Hippisley. The theatre is delineated as a long but very narrow edifice, which explains a fact noted by a contemporary, namely, that an actor who left the stage on one side and re-entered on the other had to leave the house and walk round the building. At the Hot Well itself, the Plan shows the pump room, a lodging house, and what was probably a room for billiards and other amusements, all of which are known to have existed. The road from Bristol ended at the Well, and there is no vestige of a path along the bank of the Avon lower down. The new Hot Well, near the mouth of Oakham Shoal, or Slade, as the Ravine was then called, will also be observed. A pump room was built there about 1730. This place was hardly approachable at all by the river side, but was reached by a horse track from Durdham Down, carried along the southern brow of the Ravine to the bottom of the rocks. The upper portion of this rapidly descending path is still to be seen. It was perfect until the construction of the Avonmouth railway. The popularity of mineral waters early in the eighteenth century can have no more striking illustration than the fact that this almost inaccessible spring, a mile from any habitation, was let for several years at upwards of £100



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per annum. The lessees became insolvent, however, in the year this Plan was made, and though their successors, paying one-fifth of the former rent, set up a lodging house, and gained a temporary success from John Wesley's recovery from illness there in 1754, the spa could not maintain a competition against its ancient and more popular rival, and the place was abandoned to quarrymen before the end of the century.

It will be observed that nearly opposite to the old Hot Well is a building marked "The Cold Bath," doubtless supplied from the spring which falls into the Avon at that place. This is the only record of such an establishment. About forty years later a small cotton factory was erected there, much to the annoyance of the nobility and gentry visiting the pump room, the work-people being accustomed to cross the river in boats and raise occasional uproars. A little nearer to Rownham ferry is a larger site, marked "Cupilo." This is believed to have been the remains of a lead smelting works, erected by Viscount Grandison in the reign of Charles II, or of another factory of the same kind started soon after by one John Hodges. Lord Grandison, in an appeal to the Privy Council, alleged that he had laid out £10,000 under a royal patent, and Hodges was suppressed, but the earlier adventure proved also unsuccessful.

A brief final reference may be made to the area of the parish. The surveyor computes it at 984 acres, but in the census returns for 1831, the last prior to the inclusion of Clifton in the borough of Bristol, the area is given at 910 acres. The discrepancy may be partially due to the fact that by an Act passed in 1776, that portion of the parish lying between Hotwell Road and the Avon, from "a little brook anciently called Woodwell Lake" down to Rownham Ferry, was separated from Gloucestershire and incorporated with the City of Bristol, except as regarded local taxes and the parliamentary franchise of freeholders. But the plan maker estimates "the whole common belonging to the manor," with the wastes, roads and lanes, to be 370 acres in extent, whereas the area of Clifton Down conveyed under the Act for vesting

the downs in the Corporation was only 230 acres; and after allowing for the great devastation committed by quarrymen, and perhaps some filching from the common on the part of private landowners, it is difficult to account for so great a disparity, except by an exaggeration in the earlier measurement.

Since these notes were written, I have obtained some information respecting Goldney House, which, if not interesting, is at least curious. It is well known that Mr. Thomas Goldney, a relative of the owner of this plan, and a leading member of the Society of Friends, expended very large sums for over twenty years in collecting shells, Bristol diamonds, and other crystallised stones for the ornamentation of a grotto in the grounds of his mansion.¹ It now appears that his shrubberies were also decorated with paintings similar to the scenes of a theatre, apparently intended rather for the beguilement of visitors than to add enchantment to the view. In the day book of Michael Edkins, painter, grandfather of the late Mr. William Edkins, are the following items charged to Gabriel Goldney, Esq., for work done in 1777, at Goldney House:—

To cleaning, repairing, and varnishing a large	£	s.	d.
scene in the garden	...	...	3 3 0
To colouring, stopping, varnishing, and entirely			
new painting a large scene which terminates a walk in your garden	...	5 15	6

¹ The Right Hon. Lewis Fry, the present owner of Goldney House, has been kind enough to inform me, from notes in his possession, that the grotto and its approaches were commenced in 1737, but not completed until twenty-seven years later. The "great terrace" was constructed in 1753-4, and the tower (still standing) "for my steam engine" in 1764. The engine, which must have been a remarkable novelty at that date, was doubtless used to raise water for the fountains in the grotto and grounds, described by Mrs. Delaney. In explanation of the lengthened period of construction, Mr. Fry writes:—"Probably the Spanish war, and perhaps the attractions of privateering engaged friend Goldney's attention, and delayed the work."

The following additional items are dated 1779 :—		£	s.	d.
To cleaning, repairing, and varnishing all the architect (<i>sic</i>) in a large picture in your garden, and repainting the view under the arch	... ..	3	13	6
To cleaning the painting at the end of the greenhouse . . . and painting the grand walk in the picture in the garden, varnishing the marble step, &c. ...	... ..	1	1	0

After the above paper had been sent to the printers, I discovered at Merchants' Hall, through the courtesy of Mr. Pope, the Treasurer of the Merchant Venturers' Society, the original plan from which Mr. Goldney obtained a tracing, together with the book containing the names of the various owners and of their respective properties. I have also been kindly permitted to make use of this information, which, it need hardly be stated, is of a very interesting character. The details, however, are too elaborate to be given at length, owing to the minuteness of nearly all the fields, few of which exceeded four or five acres in area ; but the following summary will enable the reader to indentify the properties as marked on the plan.

The area belonging to the Merchants' Society, including "the whole common belonging to the manor, together with the wastes, roads and lanes from Oakham Shoal to Osburn's Lock," was nearly 565 acres. The following were the occupiers of the land under cultivation :—

	A.	R.	P.
A I to A VII.—William Jeffreys, Esq. (part of this holding was in "Rownham common mead")	...	31	0 16
B to B III.—Late James Hollidge, Esq. (two houses, two fields and "a great garden now held by Henry Combe, Esq.")	...	18	3 33
C I to C IV.—Mr. Willoughby (four fields)	...	23	1 3
D to D v.—Mr. Deverell (a house, garden, orchard and five closes)	...	27	1 15

E to Ev.—Samuel Gardner (a withy bed, four closes and "Gallows Acre")	...	16	0	24
F to Fv.—Mrs. Floyd (a house and five closes)	...	23	2	37
O.—Mrs. Phippen (two houses, garden, orchard and close)	...	3	0	1
P and Pl.—Mr. Freeman (a house, garden, orchard and close)	...	3	0	31
G to G III.—Mrs. Pidding, late Hort (three fields)	...	13	1	30
H to H III.—Mr. Paul Fisher, late Gainer (a house, garden and three closes)	...	17	0	30
AB.—Capt. Smith (a public house, &c.)	...	0	3	30
BO.—Several holdings along Limekiln lane (including the Playhouse)	...	4	1	20
K.—The Church House, with a court adjoining the Church	...	0	0	10
R.—Capt. Osburn, a tenement, garden and dockyard	...	0	1	30
RS.—Stephen Richardson, tenement and garden	...	0	1	2
A.—The Hotwell House, garden, court, and Waleks (<i>sic</i>)	...	0	2	8
Biv.—The new Hotwell House with a splot of ground	...	0	2	10

We now come to the other freeholders, two of whom were owners of nearly half the cultivated land in the parish.

U to U xxxvii., also V III. and AO.—Mr. F. Freeman's freehold (8½ acres were in Rownham common mead)	189	1	17
P III to P xv.—The Rev. Mr. Power (the first plot contained a mansion house, garden, orchards, &c.)	...	78	0 1
S to S vi.—Robert Smith, Esq.'s freehold (including the "Great Messuage" with gardens, orchards, &c. Nearly all this estate was garden or orchard ground)	...	20	0 30
T.—Mr. Frey's freehold (tenements and gardens)	...	3	3 12
CF.—Mrs. Bishop's freehold (two houses, garden and close)	...	4	2 16
X to X II.—Mr. Goldney's freehold (mansion house, gardens, orchard, two paddocks, with a house in the tenure of Parson Taylor)	...	8	3 24
W to W II.—Mrs. Hamilton & Co., the Black Horse Inn, orchards, &c.	...	8	0 32
CD.—The City of Bristol, a public house, malthouse, &c., by Jacob's Well	...	1	0 30
Y.—Mr. Paul Fisher's freehold (a large messuage, garden, &c.)	...	1	0 30

Z to Z VIII. also ZO and ZB.—Mr. Hodge's freehold (marked in margin "bought by Mr. Worrall," but one plot has a note "bought by Mr. Freeman.") This estate appears to consist of the manor of Clifton formerly belonging to the Dean and Canons of Westbury. Z is the mansion house;" ZO "the church and churchyard of Clifton;" ZB "one lodging house and garden." There are two public houses and two limekilns	...	17	2	12
C.—Mr. Champion's freehold (a mansion house and gardens)	...	1	2	20
M to M IV.—Mrs. Parson's freehold (a mansion house, closes, &c.)	...	15	3	17
F.—Mr. Peal's freehold (house and gardens)	...	0	0	36
O I.—Wm. Cann, Esq.'s freehold (a mansion house and gardens)	...	0	2	16
DX.—Mr. Deverell's freehold (the Long Paddock)	...	3	1	24
K II to K IV.—Mr. Thornhill's freehold (the Long Ground, &c.)	...	17	0	38
EF.—Mr. Constant's freehold (the Long Ground, &c.)	...	9	3	18
EX.—Mr. S. Gardner's freehold (a paddock)	...	1	3	20
O II.—Eliz. Jones of Harfield (a paddock)	...	1	3	6
O III. and O V.—The Dean and Chapter (Rownham passage and paddocks)	...	4	2	32
R XXVI.—Mr. Ross, apothecary (a pasture)	...	8	3	35
N.—Late Mr. Gouch, the Long Room, gardens and two tenements	...	1	0	20
GH [no name].—The middle quarter of Dowry	...	2	1	15
Q [ditto].—The middle or east quarter, that side where the chapel is built	...	0	3	0
C XII [ditto].—Dowry square, with all the buildings round it	...	2	0	22
C XV and XVI.—John Godman's freehold (two paddocks)	...	4	0	30
K I and K V.—Mr. Keen's freehold (two fields)	...	10	0	32
Total fields, lands and tenements	...	604	1	15

The field names have not proved so interesting as was anticipated. With but very few exceptions, the closes were named after their approximate size, as "the two acres," "the four acres," or had no other name than "the home ground,"

"the upper ground," "the east paddock," &c. Amongst Mr. Smith's garden property S v. is marked "The Vineyard;" E I and II, and U XIX., XX. and XXII. are called "Lippiatts" with distinctive affixes; D III. and IV. are styled "Littfields," from which Litfield Place obtained its name; and D I and II are called "Cecill's Littfields," and gave their name to Cecil Road; C I "Ferney Close" is now Victoria Square, while Hanbury Road South, stands on "Road Close" (C IV), and the present Artillery ground on "Dean's Close" (H I.) "Honeypen Hill" (H III.) was an extensive quarry, now covered by Park Place and Richmond Hill. The present Mansion House and adjoining dwellings stand on "Littlefields" (U VII.), while the villas extending to Proctor's Fountain occupy "Batton's ground" (U VIII.), and "the Whiteladies" is marked U XXVII. "Brimley Close" (P XIII.) is now covered with Rodney Place and the buildings behind it; and "Flower Hill" (U XXX.) stood at what is now the junction of Pembroke Road and Queen's Road. These are nearly all the distinctive names, excepting "Ell," "the Long Leg," and "Parson's Breach." It ought to be added that the road known in modern times as Gallows' Acre Lane is repeatedly called "Gallows' Hill Road" in the surveyor's book.

An Ancient Bronze Figure from Aust Cliff, Gloucestershire.

BY FREDERICK ELLIS.

(Read November 28th, 1900.)

Mr. F. Ellis, of Egerton Road, Bishopston, has forwarded the following communication to the Honorary Secretary, accompanied by a photograph, which it has been thought desirable to reproduce:—

"This little bronze figure, which measures $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, and 1 inch across the shoulders, was found on the foreshore at Aust, in the month of August, 1900, by Mr. James Spratt, of Bristol, a relative of the writer. It is of rude workmanship, and has been shaped, apparently, out of a cylindrical piece of bronze, by the aid of some cutting tool, the surface presenting a fairly smooth appearance, as if it had been finished with a file.

"The general form of the figure presents those flattened outlines usually seen in primitive attempts at sculpture, and is suggestive on the one hand of the small bronze deities of ancient Egypt, and on the other of the more recent barbaric productions of African natives. The head is adorned with a kind of nimbus or semi-lunar ornament, resembling the female head-dresses depicted on Roman coins. The mouth and ears are represented by shallow incisions, the nose being prominent and well shaped, and the chin somewhat pointed. For eyes two roughly rounded granules of a semi-transparent substance, probably quartz, had been fixed in two deep sockets cut into the metal. One of these eyes still remains in position, the other is missing. The arms are not detached from the body, and the hands are not represented; the chest is flattened, but

36 *Ancient Bronze Figure from Aust Cliff.*

the breasts stand out prominently; the haunches are well developed behind, and the legs are only partially separated, each shewing at its extremity a shallow aperture, as if for attachment to feet or a block stand.

"This interesting relic of antiquity was picked up close to the base of Aust Cliff, in a position indicating its recent fall with a heap of debris, which lay near, from the ever-crumbling rock above it. The highly patinated condition of the figure shews earth burial, and is incompatible with the idea of its being cast up by the tidal waters of the estuary; moreover, objects thrown up by the tide at this spot are invariably those which float in water, and not heavy metallic bodies, such as the specimen under consideration.

The little figure has passed by purchase into the National Collection at the British Museum, where it will doubtless receive due attention from archæologists. Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A., writing from the museum, describes it as 'a barbarous production of unknown date, probably representing some goddess.' Half a century ago archæologists would unhesitatingly have pronounced it to be of Phœnician origin, and it is quite possible, from its near proximity to the Channel, that it may have been brought from some distant land in early British times by traders, for it is well known that Aust was a great place of crossing both for merchandise and travellers in the very earliest times, and that it continued to be so through the succeeding Roman and mediæval periods down to our own day. If the figure is not of pre-Roman date, we cannot assign a later date to it than that of the Roman period, when it might possibly have been the much valued production or possession of some slave or Celtic barbarian. Indeed, other discoveries at the same place lend support to the latter theory, for some Samian ware and other Roman pottery, now in the Bristol Museum, were found in the cliff, and Roman coins are reported to have been picked up on the beach, close to the spot where this latest discovery was made."

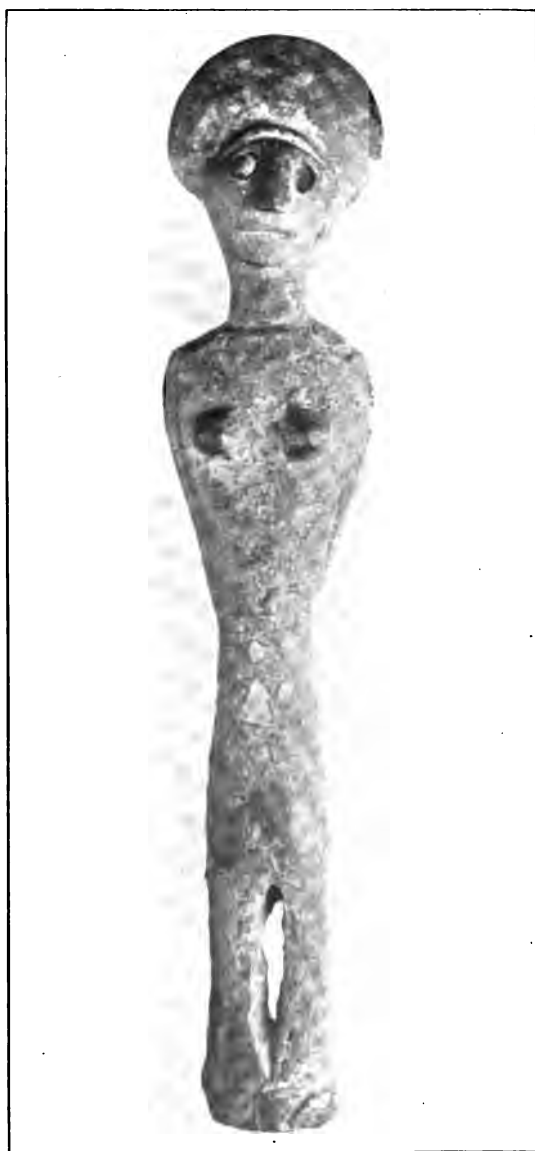
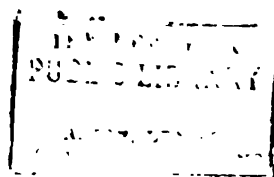


PLATE VII.—BRONZE FIGURE
FROM AUST CLIFF GLOS.



The Transference of Bath.

BY THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF BRISTOL, D.D., F.S.A.,
PRESIDENT.

(Read December 18th, 1900.)

Some time ago the curious absence of any line of demarcation between Gloucestershire and Somersetshire, in the neighbourhood of Bitton, turned my attention to the early history of the district of which Bath was the chief place. I found that there was contradiction among historical writers on the subject. Warner, in his *History of Bath*, asserts that Bath was West-Saxon until it was conquered for Mercia by Offa. Mr. J. R. Green says that it was Mercian from the time of the battle of Cirencester. It seems worth while to look into such facts as we possess.

Of course, we look first to the record of the battle of Deorham (Dyrham). We are all of us very familiar with that. In the year 577 the *Chronicle* records that "Cuthwine and Ceawlin fought with the Brettas, and slew three kings, Conmægl, Condidan, and Farinmægl, at the place which is called Deorham, and took three castra from them, Gleawanceaster, and Cirenceaster, and Bathanceaster"; that is, of course, Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath.

Here, then, were three important Romano-British cities and districts conquered by the West Saxons. The three had thrown in their lot together and acted as one. We may fairly take it that their territories were continuous, and it is quite unnecessary to suppose that they were marked off from one another by any natural or conspicuous lines of boundary. Instead of such phrases as "bounded by the river Avon," or "the water of the Golden Valley" or "the Frome," or "the crest of a range of hills," we should expect the more modest

description so familiar to us in early charters, from such-and-such a pool to such-and-such a stone, and so on. I should suppose it to be very probable that the lines of demarcation between the country districts of Gloucester and Cirencester and the country district of Bath were not in most cases of such a nature that a casual visitor would be aware of their existence. That they had originally a meaning and a history I do not at all doubt; that is a very different thing from their having a conspicuous appearance. There seems to me no difficulty at all in supposing that the boundary or absence of boundary or irregularity of boundary at Bitton is the survival of the limiting line which showed the points of junction between the Roman district of Gloucester and the Roman district of Bath.

What the southern boundary of the district of Bath may have been we cannot say—perhaps the Avon; but probably a good deal of the country south of the Avon was included. Anyhow, after the battle of Deorham the southern boundary of the district of Bath remained for many years the southern boundary of the possessions of the West Saxons in that part of the land. The Great Wood (Selwood) was not pierced by the West Saxons till the battles of Bradford-on-Avon and Pens on the Parrett had been fought and won, in 652 and 656. It was then, as I take it, that the West Saxons occupied the country south of the district of Bath. That this district was eventually incorporated into their territory is, of course, a well-known fact.

But the district of Bath was certainly at one time a part of the kingdom of Mercia. When did it become a part of that kingdom, and when did it cease to be so? Here we reach the point at which the historian of our time parts company with his predecessors. We owe it, so far as I know, to the late Dr. Guest and the late J. R. Green that we are able to go further than men went before their time. Mr. Green calls attention to the battle of Cirencester in the year 628, and the battle of Wanborough in 591. The earlier of these battles made the Hwiccas of Gloucestershire and the

lower Severn valley an independent West Saxon kingdom, under kings of their own. The later battle, in 628, was the conquest of these Hwiccas and their territory by the Kings of Mercia, who annexed the territory to the kingdom of Mercia. My contention is that this conquest must have included Bath and its district, as well as Gloucester and Cirencester. The battle had, indeed, precisely the same effect as the battle of Deorham had had fifty years before; it transferred the three towns and the whole of their territories to another kingdom. They ceased to be independent West Saxon, they became Mercian. It has so happened that I have had to give addresses in Bath and Gloucester this year on marked anniversaries in connection with their Abbey churches. I had to go first to Bath. Looking into the history of the Abbey in Ellis's *Dugdale*, I found that Wells came next, entirely out of the alphabetical order, and I saw that the explanation was given in the text. It was this:—"The intimate connection of the two churches in their history renders it almost impossible that they should be placed asunder." This made me rub my eyes. And when I looked further I found that until times which we should call late—that is, long after the fusion of the Heptarchy—there was no connection whatever between even the unsupported traditions of the two. The Wells traditions were entirely of Wessex sovereigns, the Bath records entirely of Mercian founders and donors. The earliest tradition of Wells was that Ine, King of Wessex, founded a church there about 704, which I should think very probable, and removed thither—here I think the probability ceases—the episcopal seat of the Bishop of Somerset, which had been set at Congresbury, Daniel being the Bishop. The first charter of Wells given in *Dugdale*, certainly spurious, purports to be given by Cynewlf, King of the Gewissi, in 766. The editor of *Dugdale* adds that Tanner and later historians make Athelm the first Bishop of Wells, placed here by Edward the Elder and Plegmund, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 909. With this the Anglo-Saxon records agree. I have transcribed in my time all the lists in the three priceless Saxon MSS.

at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and the subdivisions of the one original diocese of Wessex, due partly to the conquests of fresh territory and partly to the growth and shifting of populations, are necessarily recorded. They show quite clearly that the establishment of a See of Wells was in 909, not in the earlier time claimed in the spurious charter. Wells, we may note, is never mentioned in the *Saxon Chronicle*. The first appearance of its name in the continuation in the Norman times is in the reign of William II.

When I went to Gloucester for their 800th anniversary, and had to look into their origin, I was at once struck by the similarity of their records and the records of Bath. There could be no question, to my mind, that Bath and Gloucester were, at the time when their churches were first founded, under the same kings, parts of the same kingdom. That kingdom was unquestionably Mercia. I need only mention the salient points:—

BATH—Osric, the subregulus of the Hwiccas, established here a monastery in 676, under the rule of abbesses. In 680 there is a charter of Wulfhere, King of Mercia, naming another abbess. It was destroyed by the Danes, and in 775 Offa, King of the Mercians, rebuilt it and gave it to secular canons.

GLoucester—Wulfhere, King of Mercia, and Ethelred, his brother and successor, founded Gloucester Abbey about 680, chiefly by the care of the Hwiccian subregulus Osric. He established an abbess there. The nuns disappeared in the wars between Wessex and Mercia. Offa helped to restore it, and about 823, Bernwulf, King of Mercia, gave it to secular priests.

After that evidence there can be no question as to the political position of Bath. It was counted with Mercia, certainly from the time of the three brothers who were the first Christian Kings of Mercia, 655 to 700, and presumably from the time of the battle of Cirencester in 628.

The conclusion at which I have arrived is that Bath remained a member of the Kingdom of Mercia, at least until

Bernwulf's time. That king in his determination to withstand the all-conquering Ecgberht, pushed into Wiltshire by the passage of the Thames at Cricklade, and finding Ecgberht at Ellandun, engaged him there, with results disastrous to himself. Ecgberht's victory at Ellandun in 825, consummated by another great victory in 828, broke up the independence of the kingdom of Mercia. By that time the people of Somerset had become of considerable importance. I dare say it was for some time doubtful whether Bath would fall to them or remain with Gloucestershire. Possibly that was one of the reasons why the Somersetshire See was fixed at Wells in 909, not at Bath. But it is clear that soon after that time, if not earlier, the Kings of Wessex, now become Kings of England, regarded Bath as the most important place in all the western parts of their ancestral kingdom. It seems to me not improbable that the great position accorded to Bath by King Eadgar, in 972 or 973, was a stroke of policy on his part, to keep alive the allegiance of the Mercian folk. The Chronicle breaks out into verse on the occasion. Eadgar had gone through his time of penance, not wearing his crown by order of the Archbishop for some years, and the time had come for his hallowing to king. He had been, in fact, king for twelve or thirteen years, but the hallowing had not taken place, and the Chronicle calls him still Eadgar Atheling. "This year was Eadgar, of Angles ruler, in a great assembly hallowed king in the old town Akemansceaster; also it the islanders by another word now name Bath. There was great bliss on that happy day, fallen upon all, which children of men name and call Pentecost day. There was of priests a throng, a great band of monks, as I have heard of sages gathered." I get this hint of a policy of conciliating the Mercians by showing honour to Bath, even so late as 970, long after their kingdom had vanished, from the Chronicle's record of the death of Eadgar in 975.

This year died Edgar, of Angles ruler.

West Saxons' friend and Mercians' protector.

That the dialect of Wessex was the language used in Bath early in the eleventh century, some time before the Norman Conquest, is shewn in an interesting way. The earliest English version of a part of the Holy Scriptures which we possess, was written in the ninth century between the lines of the very beautiful seventh century manuscript known as St. Augustine's Psalter. A version of the Gospels in the Northumbrian dialect was similarly written in the middle of the tenth century in the noble seventh century manuscript known as the Lindisfarne Gospels. Early in the eleventh century a very fine manuscript of the English Gospels was written in the monastery of Bath. If the speech of Bath had been Mercian, the former of the above-mentioned versions would naturally have been used. Even the Northumbrian version, being Anglian, might have been used; but the authorities of the Scriptorium of the monastery of Bath passed them both by, and the manuscript now in the British Museum (Royal MS., 1 A. xiv.), a still earlier copy of which is at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, is in the dialect of Wessex.

Archæological Notes for 1900.

BY JOHN E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A.

(Read December 18th, 1900.)

"In times past Archæology has already gained much from digging; and in times to come it is doubtless destined to gain yet infinitely more from a systematized use of this mode of research. For the truth is, that beneath the surface of the earth on which we tread—often not above two or three feet below the surface—there undoubtedly lie, in innumerable spots and places,—buried, and waiting only for disinterment,—antiquarian relics of the most valuable and important character."

PRACTICAL EXCAVATING has been the key-note of this Club's work during the last year of the nineteenth century, as if to make amends for past neglect; and, I think, on the whole, the period may be looked back upon as an eventful one, for several of us have been engaged upon two important diggings on Roman sites, and I have had the singular good fortune, in addition, of watching throughout the whole of the twelve months another excavation in the heart of the city, exhibiting work of the Norman and Mediæval periods, which has, also, brought to light traces of non-historic times, one of the most important discoveries yet made upon the ancient site of Bristol; whilst other members not able to take an active share in practical work itself, have generously contributed to the funds. Any reproach, therefore, which might in some measure have been applicable at the close of this remarkable era for "non-practical" work, has been fairly dispelled as the year has run out. I trust that we members of the Club will be able to continue similar investigations¹ in this neighbourhood from time to time, whenever the opportunity occurs.

The first day of the year inaugurated the excavations at the

¹ See *Proceedings of the Club*, vol. i, pp. 62, 66.

Brislington Roman villa.¹ Early on that Monday morning, Mr. Hudd, Mr. Martin, and myself met upon the site, at the corner of Wick Lane, and with the labourers we had engaged, commenced the digging. Within an hour we struck our first wall, and from that moment the plan of the buildings developed in a most interesting manner. The work was continued by us, day by day, for several weeks, Mr. Hudd being in almost daily attendance, and then, finding that the excavations would be somewhat extensive, it was necessary to make other arrangements, as we were each of us engaged upon the Caerwent explorations, and it was impossible to give the requisite time and obtain adequate funds for both works at the same time. We therefore approached our member, Mr. Barker, Chairman of the Museum Committee, who thoroughly acquiesced in our plan, and after consultation with his colleagues, undertook to continue the work, to which the Committee had already contributed, on behalf of the city. Mr. Barker will fully describe the excavations and the objects found at an early date.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Humphrey Gwynn, the Chairman, and his co-directors, of the Bristol and District Land Company, owners of the soil, for the ready permission granted to us to explore the villa, and for their generosity in presenting all finds to the City Museum.

The demolition of the houses upon the line of the old city wall, in Wellington Street, followed by the necessary excavations for the foundations of Messrs. Fry's new factory, mentioned in my last annual paper,² has continued throughout the year.

The Norman foundations were discovered intact the whole distance from St. John's slope to the Pithay, and with the exception of a short length—abutting on the Pithay—the entire stretch of walling has been destroyed. In no part was the remaining masonry standing over 8 feet in height,

¹ See *Proceedings of the Club*, vol. iv, p. 262.

² See *Proceedings*, vol. iv, pp. 160, 259.

but the thickness, which was not consistently regular as in the case of most Roman masonry, was found to average 6 feet.

Numerous interesting relics of by-gone times have been found, during the course of the work, principally without the wall, including many specimens from a veritable seventeenth century "rubbish-pit," which was cut into at a spot midway between the slopes to which I have referred; most of which I am exhibiting to-night. My thanks are again due to Mr. Dowling, Clerk of the Works, for many acts of courtesy throughout the year.

LIST OF FINDS.

A SCULL was discovered in February, beneath the foundations of a seventeenth century house, which stood close to the outer side of the Norman wall, about 35 feet from the Pithay slope. There were indications that the entire skeleton had lain at this spot, but, unfortunately, the remainder of the bones had almost entirely perished.

I sent this specimen to our member, Dr. John Beddoe, F.R.S., and that eminent craniologist kindly reported as follows:—

Skull found beneath a seventeenth century house in the Pithay, Bristol, sent to me by John E. Pritchard, Esq., F.S.A.

<i>Lengths—</i>	<i>MM.</i>	<i>Arcs—</i>	<i>MM.</i>
Clabello-maximum	- 177	Circumference	- 512
Fronto inial	- 170	Longitudinal frontal,	115
Clabello-inial	- 167	parietal	- 125
Ophryo maximum	- 174	occipital	72 + 42 = 114
Facial (nasio-alveolar)	- 66		— 354
<i>Breadths—</i>		<i>Transverse</i>	- 308
Fronto-minimum	- 95	Pre-auricular superciliar	- 280
Stephanic	- 114	<i>Length—</i>	
Zygomatic	- 130	Basis cranii	- 101
Supra-auricular	- 114	Basio-alviolar	- 97
Maximum, which is parietal	137	Nose, 47 and 23; Foramen,	
Mastoid	- 119	33 and 29	
<i>Heights—</i>		<i>External orbital breadth,</i>	
Basio-bregmatic	- 124	109, orbits, 35-31, inter-	
Basio-maximum	- 129	space, 26	

Cranial Index, 77·4 ; Altitudinal, 70 ; Alti-lat, 90·5 ;

Nasal, 48·9 ; Orbital, 88·6 , Facial, 50·7.

Male adult, young or middle-aged. Vertical aspect, oval ; phœnozygous : lateral aspect, flat and low ; posterior aspect, cylindrical ; no prognathism ; brows and cheekbones prominent ; nose probably thin and high ; forehead rather low ; parietal and supra-occipital regions full and rounded ; skull on the whole small, but well-filled. Though dating from the seventeenth century at latest, it has nothing unmodern in its character, and leans more to an Anglo-Saxon than to a British type.

March 26th, 1900.

JOHN BEDDOE.

COINS :—

ROMAN SILVER DENARIUS. "Iulia Maesa (died A.D. 223)."

obv. IVLIA · MAESA · AVG, Head to *right*.

rev. FECVNDITAS.

A woman seated between two children, holding a flower and the hasta.

This was found on January 18th, in the foundations of a house, just within the wall, at a spot about 50 feet from the Pithay slope.

ROMAN SECOND BRASS. "Maximianus (286-305)."

obv. MAXIMIANVS . NOB . CAES. Head of Emperor to *right*.

rev. GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI.

Genius standing with a wreath in right hand and cornucopia in left.


I witnessed the discovery of this piece on July 26th, at a depth of 11 feet below the roadway, at the corner of All Saints' Street and All Saints' Avenue, in blue clay deposit.

These two coins are the only Roman objects discovered in these excavations, and it is difficult to explain how they found their way to this spot, as we have, as yet, no evidence of actual Roman occupations of the ancient City. It is just possible that the coin of Maximianus was dropped in the vicinity during Roman times, when the land round Bristol was a great marsh.

Two green-glazed GROTESQUE FIGURES, representing monsters, which had probably formed the ornament of a mediæval water jug, thirteenth or fourteenth century.

A LEAD BULLET, of the Sieges 1643 or 1645, found imbedded in the mortar in a joint of the Norman wall.

A GUINEA WEIGHT of Queen's Anne's reign.

Several fragments of blue salt glazed, stoneware mugs, bearing  (George I).

Numerous Bristol DELFT DRUGGISTS' POTS,¹ white-glazed on red and whitish pastes, in various sizes—1 inch high by 1 inch diameter, 1½ inches by 1½ inches, 2 inches by 2¾ inches, and 2½ inches by 1¾ inches. Eighteenth century.

Two Bristol DELFT TILES,¹ composed of soft, yellowish clay, part of a set of four. The set-design consisting principally of squares and diamonds, upon a white ground, around a scalloped circle; the colour of pattern is a dull mauve, edged by light blue lines. Eighteenth century.

Two small GLASS PHIALS, eighteenth and nineteenth century, quite perfect.

French COLONIAL COIN.

obv. LOVIS . XVI . R . DE . FR . ET . DENAV .

rev. COLONIE . DE . CAYENNE . 2 SOVS . 1782.

From the Rubbish Pit.

An early seventeenth century seal-top BRASS SPOON, with hexagonal stem. Maker's mark "G." Length 6¼ inches.

Bristol circular FARTHING, 1652, with the additional letters "R.I." struck over the ship on the reverse. A very uncommon type.

Several other farthings of various dates, in worn condition.

Charles II FARTHINGs, 1673 and 1675 mintages.

CLAY TOBACCO PIPES, bearing the following makers' names and initials on the heel. A valuable addition to those previously recorded.²

¹ See Owen (Hugh), *Two Centuries in Ceramic Art in Bristol*.

² See *Proceedings*, vol. iv, pp. 159, 161, 259, 261.

JOHN HOWELL

FLOWER HVNT

JOHN HVNT

NATH HOWELL

IEFFRY HVNT

THO HVNT

A "gauntlet."

A "rose."

R.B.

F.H.

R.N.

E.C.

I.H.

H.S.

N.C.

F.I.

T.S.

W.C.

R.K.

W.W.

P.E.

T.M.

ESX. (probably Essex).

The Hunts were a Bristol family. I find from the City records that Flower and John were admitted "freemen" in 1651. We therefore get a fairly accurate date of the small barrel-shape bowls, made by that family and others in the seventeenth century.

A fragment of a DELFT POTTERY DISH,¹ 8½ inches in diameter, with blue and yellow decoration upon a glazed white ground, bearing the following in the centre:—

I. E.

1647.

Numerous fragments of coarse slip-decorated pottery of different designs; one piece bearing a large raised letter, "W."

A yellow glazed PIPKIN.

Fragments of Venetian Glass.

I have chronicled the finds from the "pit" separately, as it is most interesting to notice that the dates of the various specimens corroborate one another.

On the *east* side of the Pithay slope, deep excavating has also been continued at intervals during the year, principally upon the site of the third, fourth, and fifth gabled houses, that is to say, counting from the top in descending, on the right hand side. An interesting court-yard, or possibly a passage or roadway, formed of pebbles and square pitching, was found beneath the recent level, at the rear of the second house, and outside, though extending under the foundations of the wall of Messrs. Lipton's back premises. Whether it had any connection with the upper Pithay Gateway, or only

¹ See Hodgkin's *Early English Pottery*, 1891.

formed part of the premises of a later house, built close to the city wall, it is hardly possible to decide. Our member, Mr. Drake, is the architect for a new Mission Hall, which may possibly be erected upon this site, and at the time of the discovery took great pains with Mr. Martin and myself to solve the mystery. The stone-work and mortar apparently belonged to the thirteenth or fourteenth century.

The excavations at this spot have brought to light some curious and interesting specimens, which deserve careful recording, as the entire site is one of the most fascinating that has been opened up within the area of the ancient city during the century.

LIST OF FINDS.

More fragments of **NORMAN AND MEDIEVAL POTTERY**,¹ comprising a fine series of handles, lips, rims, body-ornamentation and bases of various vessels.

A deep circular dish of **HISPANO-MORESCO**² POTTERY, decorated with light blue and "copper-lustre" ornamentation, upon a cream-colour ground, and terra cotta paste. Period, thirteenth or fourteenth century. (*see Plate.*) The specimen is made up of thirty-one fragments, and there are four other pieces which cannot be joined to it. The dish originally measured 17 inches in diameter. The fragments were found at a depth of 10 feet below the cellar level of one of the gabled houses in the Pithay, and originally, I imagine, it was brought over as a present to a Bristol merchant. I also found fragments of four other Spanish lustre-decorated vessels.

MEDIEVAL TILES. About fifteen fragments of various encaustic Tiles, thirteenth to sixteenth centuries, from the old city churches.

A fragment of **GREEN-GLAZED POTTERY**, evidently fifteenth century, bearing the monogram "MF" incised in the paste.

¹ See *Proceedings*, vol. iv., pp. 160, 260.

² See *Litchfield (F.) Pottery and Porcelain*, 1900 ed., pp. 9, 10, 166. This dish has since been presented, by Mr. Pritchard, to the British Museum. Ed.

A BRONZE SPUR, probably sixteenth century, with octagon-shaped neck, imperfect, no rowel.

A salt-glazed STONE-WARE FLASK, oval barrel shape; size, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, the oval end measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. This is undoubtedly *Fulham* pottery. At one end on a raised square appears the following name and address in three lines:—

Sinclair, Mile End Gate,

with a small bung hole under. This was found 10 feet below the level of one of the gabled houses.

COINS:—

A FRENCH DENIER, of probably the thirteenth century Charles II. de Gonzaga; a *copper coin* struck as Duc. de Nevers, A.D. 1614.

Elizabeth, *Sixpence*, usual type 1682.

James II, gun money, *Shilling*, September, 1689.

And sundry worn English and Spanish Silver and Copper pieces.

But the most interesting find of all, and one of immense value to local archæologists, occurred on the 25th of April, when at a depth of fully 12 feet beneath the cellar level of one of the gabled houses that stood below the "Prince of Wales" public house, some remains, of apparently PRE-HISTORIC times, were discovered. As we have no record of anything being found in Bristol earlier than the Romano-British period, this find may be considered unique. (*see* Plate).

The objects discovered were:

1. A portion of an ANTLER.
2. Two HORNS, or Cores of Sheep.
3. Several TUSKS.
4. Three small HORN HANDLES.
5. (a) A polished BORER, or NEEDLE, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.
(b) Another, similar, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches long.
6. A small HONE, with round hole at end for suspension to girdle, worn down from use.

I have submitted these to our great authority, Professor

W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., F.S.A., etc., to whom my thanks are due for kindly examining, and reporting as follows:—

1. The base of an Antler belongs to a red deer (*Cervus Elaphus*), with marks of chopping, and I think of sawing. These were done with a metal edge, probably of iron or steel.

2. The horn cores of sheep are also cut.

3. The tusks may either belong to the domestic hog, or the wild boar.

4. The antler tips, used for handles, are also sawn off by a metal saw, probably of iron.

5. The holes in the two bone needles are drilled with a metal drill.

6. The Whetstone, however, has been drilled by the rotation of a spindle used along with sand.

Professor Boyd Dawkins further says:—

The whole group is very interesting, and may belong, at earliest, to the

Pre-historic Iron Age.

These objects were found on what was undoubtedly the sloping bank of the Peninsula, the ancient site upon which the old City was built, below which flowed the river Frome; and had evidently been deposited there by man of that early period of time.

On the 5th April, the site of the seventeenth century tavern known to most of us as the "Cat and Wheel,"—historic ground in Castle Green—was submitted to public competition. On the 23rd July the destruction was commenced,¹ and within about two weeks the quaint old timbered dwelling was completely demolished. It may be interesting to mention, and possibly suggestive to other Antiquarian Societies, that at the request of members of the Club, our member, Mr. Tryon (Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Corporation) has arranged for a clause² to be inserted in the

¹ See *Western Daily Press*, August 1st, 1900.

² This condition was used for the first time in the case of the "Cat and Wheel." There were, however, no "articles of antiquity" found on this occasion, but the well-known carved figure-head and brackets were removed and have been deposited at the City Museum.

conditions of all future sales of Corporation properties, as in this instance, claiming "all old timber carvings" and "all coins and articles of antiquity" on behalf of the city. It was full time that this precaution was adopted, for many interesting local objects of antiquity have been lost to this ancient city, notably the Mediæval Tiles discovered in 1894,¹ beneath the "White Lion" inn, at the corner of Bridewell Street, which were eventually sold to a London collector.

At Easter I was again on the Wiltshire Downs, in the vicinity of Avebury, when I secured a number of finely worked Neolithic flint implements and weapons, some of which I am exhibiting this evening. Any other member who roams those Downs might be equally successful; it is a fascinating and invigorating study.

May 7th was the actual date of the commencement of the work at St. Peter's Hospital. I refer to the erection of the large new Board Room on the south-west side (rear) of that ancient building, for which the ground had to be cleared by pulling down certain of the premises.

It will be remembered that last year the Building Committee of the Board of Guardians proposed to insert ventilating shafts in the beautiful ceiling of the Jacobean room. There was naturally a loud protest² at this act of vandalism, from all local Antiquaries, with the result, that the Committee withdrew their recommendation, and forthwith decided to provide the necessary accommodation, which no manner of "ventilating" could have supplied.

The plain erections demolished, of probably early seventeenth century date, possessed no architectural or antiquarian features, but the work of pulling down was carefully watched, through the kind supervision of Mr. J. J. Simpson. During the work some portions of a seventeenth century plain moulded chimney-

¹ See *Proceedings of the Club*, vol. iii., p. 95.

² See *Bristol Times and Mirror*, February 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 1900.

piece, much mutilated, and a fragment of a small moulded capital, or corbel, showing traces of gilding, were noticed, but this portion of the property had evidently been altered several times. A few sundry worn copper coins, ranging from the time of William and Mary were turned up. Nothing of value, however, was found, though it was rumoured that large quantities of new silver coinage¹ had been discovered.

In the same month (29th May) yet another vestige of old Bristol was attacked, and successfully too, for the small gabled houses, which adjoined the "Seven Stars" public house, in St. Thomas' Lane, facing the south side of the Church, were doomed. The "wreckers" began their work, and in a few days the street level was reached. These two dwellings, which were quaint though not particularly picturesque, were built late in the seventeenth century. They had frontages of 15 feet and 13 feet respectively, and both over-hung the street fully two feet; each contained six rooms, the principal one in the larger house, measuring 12 feet by 10 feet and 8 feet high. The windows of that room were glazed, with leaded oblong panes; there was a heavy moulded chimney piece fixed therein, and upon the cupboard in a recess were ornamental wrought iron hinges of two designs.

The most interesting object found in digging foundations for the new building, to be erected for Messrs. Robinsons, Limited, was an ENCAUSTIC TILE, of foliated design—one of a set of four—probably from the Malvern kiln, and made at the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century. It undoubtedly came out of the older church, which was partly taken down towards the end of last century. In addition a Nuremberg COUNTER in good condition, and several Charles II. FARTHINGs, 1673 and 1675, were also discovered.

¹ A mint was established here in August, 1696, and existed until 1698. (See Latimer's *Annals of Bristol*, seventeenth century, pp. 477, 479.)

The Caerwent explorations were commenced again in July, and continued until October. The work has revealed some very interesting features, which will be fully described in due course.

We have all gazed upon the old Dutch house at the corner of High Street so many times, and have heard of its possible destruction almost equally often, that the subject may be considered "played out," yet it seems right to record in our *Proceedings* how the matter now stands.

After two unsuccessful attempts on the part of the owner to secure a purchaser by public competition,¹ the Corporation have succeeded in buying² this important property, the object ostensibly being to widen the roadway by rounding off the corner in this congested thoroughfare, but whether that will eventually be done remains to be seen. If it is possible to save any portion of the quaint seventeenth century landmark we may be sure the Corporation will do so.

It must be evident to everybody that more space is badly needed at this spot—the cross streets of ancient Bristol—but possibly the necessary alteration at the corner could be obtained by removing the shop only, as has been suggested by several members, a plan adopted in other cities.

In July, a square Bristol Farthing, bearing the arms of the city upon a shield within a circle, the ship issuing from a castle to the *right*, was dredged up in the harbour.³ These pieces very rarely turn up, as the bulk of the river and harbour dredgings now goes out to the Channel.

A month later TWO SPOONS, also came from the river mud, viz. :—

A fifteenth century brass spoon, with slender square stem, rude crown-shaped head, and pear-shaped bowl, bearing the

¹ *Western Daily Press*, December 8th and 9th, 1898 ; March 13th and 14th, 1900.

² *Bristol Times and Mirror*, July 31st, 1900.

³ See *Proceedings of the Club*, vol. iv., p. 283.

stamp of a minute man's head, crowned. Length, 6 inches. In fine condition.

A fifteenth century diamond-pointed PEWTER SPOON, with square stem and pear-shaped bowl. Length, six inches. And in November another pewter spoon, similar, was dredged from the same source. These brass and pewter spoons are now exceedingly scarce.

The camp and hill at Banwell again attracted me in August. I was there on two occasions, and my finds included some excellent fragments of British hand-made pottery, several finely worked scrapers, and various worked flakes, all of the Neolithic period.

In September, when Mr. Monks, contractor to Messrs. Fry & Sons, was cutting an underground trench across the open space opposite the old Baptist Chapel,¹ still standing at the bottom of the Pithay, the base of the ancient PITHAY WELL² was struck into by his workmen.

This relic of bye-gone days which existed at the rear of one of the houses on the eastern side, was covered in by a shed, after it was closed about twelve years ago.

The well was a deep one for so low-lying a district, and must have measured fully 50 feet, for at a depth of 47 feet from the street level a number of pottery vessels were found lying upon a thick deposit of mud (*see* Plate). It was evident that the well was filled up before it was closed, but it must have contained at that time many feet of silt, which certainly saved the vessels from being smashed.

The well was built of dry walling, which, however, did not continue quite to the bottom. It was circular at the mouth, and measured 5 feet in diameter, but decreased in size towards the base, where the masonry was more oval in shape. A wooden bucket and some octagonal and round wooden pipes were also found.

¹ See *Proceedings*, vol. iv., p. 53.

² See *Pipes, Pumps, and Conduits of Bristol* (Joseph Leech, 1853).

LIST OF VESSELS.

Four coarse red pottery Water Pitchers, in perfect condition, though one was cracked; two of which are illustrated (*see* Plate, Nos. 1 and 4).

The pitchers vary slightly in size. No. 1 measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter of the body. No 4 measures 10 inches high, by 8 inches diameter of the body. A patch of glaze still exists beneath the spout, but it is difficult to say with certainty whether these vessels were originally glazed all over or not.

A yellowish pottery Water Jug (*see* Plate, No. 2), $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, by $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter of the body.

A green glazed Water Jug (*see* Plate, No. 3), 7 inches high, by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter of the body.

Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A., of the British Museum, considers that these Jugs all belong to the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries.

This completes the record of local archæology, as far as my own observations are concerned, up to the end of the nineteenth century.

I am much indebted to our member, Mr. W. Moline, for his excellent negatives of the Spanish dish and Pre-historic objects, from which the illustrations have been taken.



PLATE VIII.--MEDIÆVAL POTTERY
FOUND IN BRISTOL.

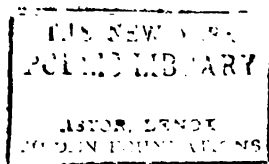


PLATE IX.—HISPANO-MORESCO DISH
FOUND IN BRISTOL.

10. A
POLICE LAB. AM
JAN 10 1968
FBI - NEW YORK



PREHISTORIC OBJECTS
FOUND AT THE PITHAY, BRISTOL, 1900.



Notes on a Collection of Old Silver Spoons.

BY ALFRED TRAPNELL

(Read December 18th, 1900.)

My collection of spoons is a very imperfect one, but such as it is, it may interest us for a short time to talk about them this evening. Spoons are among some of the first things come across in excavations, in dredging, in overhauling old heaps of debris, and from other sources. As late as October, 1898, a hoard of fifth century silver spoons was found in some excavations carried on in Cyprus. These spoons are longer and deeper in the bowl than the ones before us; at the narrow end of the bowl there is a disc fixed; to the top of this the handle is secured. A drawing of one of these spoons I have here. I could have secured one or two of them, but as they had no connection with my series I did not do so.

Before forks were introduced, spoons were an important item at a meal, and everyone who could afford it endeavoured to be the owner of a silver spoon. When this was not possible, the wooden or pewter spoon had to do duty, for silver was a very scarce article in the household in early days, and it was not before the Tudor accession that it became at all plentiful. Forks came into use during the reign of Charles I. In Coryatt's *Crudities* he says, that in Italy he first saw forks in general use, describing in his quaint manner the way they were used. On his return to England about 1610, he tells us he "thought good to imitate the Italian fashion by the forked cutting of meat," and was called "furcifer" by his friends for so doing. Fingers, and not forks, were the

fashion until quite towards the end of Charles I.'s reign. Books were written on the etiquette of using the forefinger and thumb in a graceful manner at the festive board.

The earliest silver spoons I possess are of Edward IV. period, with a balluster handle, terminating to a diamond point ; a pewter one of similar design, but with a round handle of the same period I obtained from Mr. Pritchard in exchange for another base metal spoon ; another pewter spoon of the thirteenth or fourteenth century has a round handle terminating to a nob, the only ornamentation known at this period, either in silver or in base metal. We read in old Wills of "folding spoons and forks for green ginger." These latter were generally two-pronged ones, similar to this bronze fork.

From Edward IV. to Queen Elizabeth there is a gap of nearly 100 years. Spoons to fill up this space I have not come across, but might do so later on. Silver now becoming more plentiful, spoons were likewise, and some very beautiful apostle, seal top, cherub, lion sejant, maiden head, and other spoons were made ; in fact the finest spoons I have, both in shape of bowl and finish, are of this Elizabethan period ; although those of James I. and Charles I. are beautifully wrought, especially during the latter reign, yet their finish is not better than the Elizabethan ones. Maiden-head spoons were termed "Virgin spoons" during the early part of the fifteenth century, and towards the end "Maiden-head spoons" ; thus in a Bristol Orphan Book Will, 1493, they are called "Maiden-head spoons." I have an example of a fork first used, also knife and fork in a case carried by a lady, and another carried by a gentleman. About the time of Charles II. every one carried his own knife and fork, as well as a spoon ; sometimes the three were in a case, as in this set. Thus early knives and forks are very rare, and seldom to be found. After the reign of Charles I. came in a period of disfigurement : the spoons were made as plain as possible with flat handles, and the ornaments that hitherto existed were lopped off, hence the term given to them of "Puritan spoons." The bowls are large and round, without

any engraving on them whatever. This did not, however, last long, although during Charles I.'s reign there were in use a large number of Puritan spoons. During Charles II.'s time, seal-top spoons went almost entirely out of use (of this reign I have only two small seal-tops) but instead, came spoons with beautifully-engraved bowls and handles, the ornamental rat-tail running down the back of the bowl, the end of the handle rounded and cleft, termed "hind foot"; these went on into the reign of William III., when an alteration took place in the end of the handles being pointed, and the bowls longer and narrower; the engraving on some of the spoons of this period was very beautiful, and continued during Queen Anne's time. On the accession of George I., spoons with round end handles came into use and have lasted until now. Some of the provincial spoons in my collection are quite as well wrought as the London ones, and are most difficult to obtain, so very few of them being in the market. Out of the set of thirteen Apostle spoons, I have eight, and I hope to make this set complete in time. Of tea spoons I have a large number, some of them being very beautifully engraved, others cast and highly finished, but the interest attached to these is not so great as to the early larger spoons.

OLD BRISTOL SILVER SPOONS.

In "Bristol Wills in the Great Orphan Book" (Wadley's edit., 1886), there are numerous bequests of silver spoons, generally without any details as to make, etc., as in the Wills of Simon Halewey, 1389, to daughter Joan "6 silver spoons," and Hy. Wyvelescombe, 1393, to Rd. Inhyne "12 new silver spoons."

In 1434, John Fisscher, merchant, leaves sundry silver cups, etc., and "to Alice Dryvare, six silver spoons, price (13s. 4d.) xiii^s. iiij^d."

In 1469, John Nancothan, leaves "6 sil. spoons having a maiden's head at the end of every spoon," and in 1495.

David ap Pollanghan leaves "6 sil. spoones cum Maidenheddes," and "6 silver spoons de Maidenheddis."

In 1580, Wm. Yeman of Bristol, leaves to daughter Joan, "6 sil. spoons with flatt heddes," also "6 silver spoons with postle heddes" to his son.

In 1586, Thos. Slocombe, Alderman, "6 silver spoons with Lyon's heades."

In 1582, Wm. Gyttings, of St. Werburghs, to son John "twelve spoons with a wylde man gilt upon the endes of Every of them."

In 1591, Elizh. Pepwell, widow, "seaven silver spoones flatte headed at the endes a stone pottle covered with sylver dowble gylte wexte and footed"; also "half a dossen of spoones Lyon hedded."

In 1567, Walter West, baker, leaves "silver spoons, some marked with the Apostles' Heads, others round-headed."

In 1569, John Wyte, "a dozen of silver spoons parcel-gilt, called the Twelve Apostles."

In 1580, John Chambers, tailor, to son, "A dossen Postel spoones, at the price of five pounds, which yf they weigh more, the overplus to wife Alice."

A.D. 1580, Wm. Yeman, to son, "6 silver spoons with Postle Heddes, weighing 11½ oz."

1584, Thos. Rowland, "to Gelyan my youngest daughter, my best dozen of Silver spones of the guilte Apostells."

1590, Joan Stone, widow, "6 silver spoons with the Apostles uppon the ends."

1591, Wm. Bitfeilde, soapmaker, "one doosen of Apostle spoones of silver, value £8 or thereabowtes."

The present value of Apostle spoons is enormous. In *Recollections of Old Country Life*, by "Rusticus" (J. E. Fowler, formerly of Aylesbury), London, 1894, the author says:—

"The remains of the family estate were left to my father and two uncles. There were twelve Apostle spoons, the remnant of the family plate, which had belonged to a sister of Bishop White, the last Romish Bishop of Winchester,

and it was said were given to her by her brother, and from this lady we were descended. These spoons were quite unique. They bore the hall mark of 1529, and, I, believe are the only known specimens of that date. Unfortunately, Charles Fowler divided them, and left them between other members of the family, but eight of them were obtained, and were sold at Christie's, about eighteen months since (1892) at the enormous sum of 260 guineas, or about £32 per ounce." See also Cripps *Old English Plate*, p. 225.

[Roman spoons vary considerably in shape; specimens of bone, bronze and mixed metal have been found at Caerwent during the recent exploration, and are now in the local museum. Roman spoons are also in the museums at Reading (from Silchester), London, &c. See illustrations in *Roman Antiquities at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire*, Lon., 1879, Plate xxv.; and in Roach Smith's *Roman London*, Plate xxxvii.—Ed.]

Braun's Map of Bristol, commonly called Hoefnagle's.

BY ROBT. HALL WARREN, F.S.A.

(Read November 28th, 1900.)

The learned author of *The Anatomy of Melancholy*, insisting upon study as a fit antidote to idleness and melancholy,¹ says "What greater pleasure can there now be than to view those elaborate maps of Ortelius, Mercator, etc., or to peruse those books of cities put out by Braunus and Hogenbergius?" Though I am enabled to lay before you a plan of our ancient city, "put out" by Braun and described in quaint language by Ortelius, the tastes as well as the medicines of the twentieth century differ from those of the seventeenth, and I am not so sure that Burton's prescription would find ready acceptance at the present day, with its craving for lighter and more sensational literature.

The very quaintness and inaccuracies of Ortelius are sometimes amusing, as for instance the map of England in his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, Antwerp, 1570. Though "Thornberi" is here put in its right place, "Bekley" (Berkeley) is on the west or Welsh side of the Severn. "Teuxberi" is shewn, but Gloucester not at all. Uphill is given with equal importance as Bristol, between which two places none other is shewn. Wiltshire and Wight are both spelt with V.

The late Mr. William George in a paper read before the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, January 25th, 1880, has clearly shewn on what a slender thread the

¹ 1893 ed., vol. ii., p. 103.

reputation of Hoefnagle hangs as the originator of this map of Bristol, and there can be no doubt that the credit belongs to William Smith, *Rouge Dragon*, whose manuscript is preserved in the British Museum. (Sloane Collection, MS. 2596.) It is entitled "The Particular Description of England, with the Portraitures of certaine of the Chieffest Citties and Townes, 1588." The coloured drawing is dated 1568, and measures, including lettering at head and foot, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide by $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep. On a label at the side is the following note:

Measured & laid in
Platforme, by me,
W. Smith, at my
being at Bristow,
the 30 & 31 July:
Ano Dñi: 1568.¹

He must have worked hard to have measured and drawn the city, small as it then was, in two days, and the plan even now in its main lines is a fair guide to the mediæval city along whose earlier walls of the thirteenth century we still may trace our way.

The second map of Bristol, known as Hoefnagle's, is found in *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, by Georgius Braun and Franciscus Hohenbergius, *Coloniæ Agrippinæ*, anno MDLXXII (1572), though the plan of Bristol appeared in the third volume, printed in 1581. It is considerably larger than Smith's, being 17 inches by $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There is no indication on our map that it is the work of Hoefnagle, but in the preface by George Braun he acknowledges his indebtedness to both Ortelius and Hoefnagle. He says he can never sufficiently praise the work of Ortelius, and he speaks of Hoefnagle as a most illustrious man. Hoefnagle lived at Antwerp, and Ortelius was born and died in the same city.

Mr. George has pointed out a curious difference in the two maps, viz.: the remarkable omission on Braun's plan of

¹ A fac-simile of Smith's map is given as frontispiece to "*The Little Red Book of Bristol*," vol. i., recently printed for the Bristol Corporation.

the Chapel of the Assumption on Bristol Bridge,¹ though it is shown on Millerd's more elaborate plans of a hundred years later, and is described by Wyrcestre a hundred years earlier. With all the advantage which the artist had in following his predecessor, there are signs of carelessness and ignorance that point to the work of a foreigner, slightly, if at all acquainted with our city. There is a strange want of proportion in the drawing of the streets; thus, the narrow defiles of Mary-le-port Street, and Small Street are made as wide as Broad Street, and the Lanes of St. Lawrence and St. Leonard with the "venella parvissima et stricta," which still exists skirting the church of All Saints, are shown of nearly the same width as High Street. The churches are all of much the same size; St. Mary Redcliffe very little larger than the chapel of St. John the Evangelist on the Welsh-back, though the former was six times the size of the latter. The Church of St. James is shown without the Norman nave which still exists, but with the chancel to the east which was certainly in ruins. It is difficult to suppose that there was any attempt at discriminating the relative importance of the houses, and one looks in vain for such great erections as the homes of Canynge in Redcliffe Street, or of Norton, behind St. Peter's Church, both of which remain to us. There are no indications of the remains of the great religious houses, the Carmelites, the Bartholomews, Franciscans, Dominicans, which were certainly standing then in a more or less ruinous state. One might have expected to have seen the Pillory "scita circa medium de Wynch-strete,"² an institution which played a prominent part in later mediæval life, and in this case an important erection of stone with frame of beams above.

Reference has been made to the curious omission of the Chapel on the bridge, but it is almost as strange that the various Crosses which adorned our city find no place in

¹ See *Proceedings* vol. iv., plate I., an old drawing of the Bridge Chapel.

² *Dallaway*, p. 67.

the Plan. Of course, the "High Cross" is there, but the "Stallage Cross" in Temple Street, frequently referred to by Wyrcestre and shown in subsequent maps, is not to be seen. Nor is the Cross in Baldwin Street at the foot of "the high grese called a steyre of xxxii steppys¹ ynto Seynt Collas strete," nor the Cross of the Old Market, the "*alta crux de le market*." All of these must have been noticeable features and have added beauty to our streets. Second only to them would be the castellets or conduit houses which existed, one "hard by St. John's gate," another by St. Stephen's Church, a third on the Welshback, near St. Nicholas Church, and a fourth "harde by Redclive Church." All are described by Leland, but these predecessors of our modern water works have escaped the notice of our topographer. Old records speak of them variously, but all with pride in their architectural effect. "A fayre toure of frestone," one with a tiled pent house roof, another "with a very fair castallet," another "*pulcherrima domus de frestone, sumptuose operata*." These crosses and conduits were the usual accessories to a large town in the middle ages, and without them the streets are bare, and we should have a very inadequate idea of their rich, picturesque appearance.

The Castle is treated in imitation of Smith's presentation, and shows a tower of equal importance at each of the four angles, ignoring the great Norman keep on the south-west, of the same size as that still standing at Norwich. The tower marked "4" as that of St. Lawrence should have been St. Giles, the church of St. Lawrence being attached to the western side of St. John's tower. Leland says "*a church of eche syde of it*." Wyrcestre says "*Ecclesia parochialis Sancti Laurencii scita directa linea ex parte orientali ecclesiæ parochialis Sancti Egidii*," and in another place that the church of St. Giles, beneath which the Jews had been allowed to worship, was at the end of Small Street.

Tower Harratz is shown, as no doubt it deserved, larger

¹ *Dallaway*, p. 42. There are only twenty-two steps now, the deficiency is made up by an incline.

than others in the curtain, and completing the wall to the river on the east side. This was an important tower in the time of Edward III., for the "Perambulatio metarum," ordered in 1373, was to commence at "the end of the common wall of the same town, which wall extends itself from a certain tower of the same town called 'Tower Harratz into the water of Avon on the eastern part of the said town.'" It was on Temple back and near the site of the present railway station. If the omissions enumerated indicate the hand of a foreigner insufficiently acquainted with our streets, there is also equally convincing testimony from erroneous spelling of localities.

Thus the church of St. Mark, then commonly called "the Gaunts" from the name of the founders, is spelt "the Gaumis," while the recently constituted Cathedral is termed "Great St. Augustine," in this exactly copying the original map of William Smith. St. John's Church is spelt "S. Tones," and St. Werburg's "S. Warbors." No. 8 described as "S. Alphius," is really All Saints' Church, though that church ("Alhalowes") is described at No. 9, which has no corresponding number on the plan, and the Church of St. Ewen, or St. Adoen, where the present Council House stands, is not shown at all. Redcliff Church is called "Ratlyffe" and "Racle" in the description on the endorsement, and the chapel on the Welsh back dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, though shown in magnified proportions, is not named at all. The church of St. Philip and St. James is given a French appearance by being called "S. Philippe." The Castle though called by Smith "the Castell" is here "Chatelle," and Frome Gate is called "Fremegate." High Street is mysteriously called Hw street, which seems to be a corruption of How. Dr. Johnson has "hogh," otherwise written 'ho," "how," from the dutch "hoogh" a hill, rising ground, a cliff (obsolete), the Scotch have "hwe," which Jamieson interprets "a crag, or precipice, a rugged steep." (see note to p. 73, *Seyer's Charters of Bristol*.)

In the perambulation ordered by Edward III., 1373,

Clyvedon Hoo is mentioned as a rock to be visited on the Severn, westward of Portishead. Wyrcestre mentions that a certain pumpmaker had told him of a tradition of a "haw tree" growing in this street, but this is hardly likely to have any connection with the name. Brodo Street is set down for Broad Street, which is not very far out; but why should Baldwin Street be called Balanco Street, and "The Shambles" be corrupted into "Shamb Street." The chapel of the mythical St. Jordan is shown in the space between the Cathedral and the house of the Gaunts, though no name is attached to it. A sheet of water at the back of Baldwin Street, and extending its whole length, is drawn in Smith's map and reproduced in Braun's, but for what purpose it existed is unknown.¹

The city is described on a label in the left hand lower corner as "Brightstowe, vulgo; quondam venta, florētissimum Angliæ Emporium," and my copy has written in a fine hand on a field in the upper part "Bristol ou Bristouue eng Anglestore. The costume of the three figures would fit the time of the map, the peculiar circular buckler used in the sixteenth century being prominent in the hands of the soldier. If it was worth while to perpetuate the dress of those who walked the streets of the city, it may be permitted to recal the names and personalities of some of the more prominent citizens who lived within its walls. In the following year Thomas Aldworth was Mayor, and we can see his presentment kneeling as in life in the Mayor's Chapel. He took an active part in promoting the expedition to discover the coast of America south-west of Cape Breton, and the "Lent Sword," which bears the quaint rhyme recording its repair during Aldworth's year of office, is still carried before the Judges at the Lent Assize.² With him we may associate Richard Hakluyt, the great geographer, who, though in holy orders, is best remem-

¹ Was this the pond that gave its name to Skatpul (or Skate-pool) Street, now Marsh Street?—Ed.

² *Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society*, vol. xv., p. 198.

bered by his works on discoveries of foreign lands. That Hakluyt was well known in Bristol at this time is shewn by a letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to him at Christ Church, Oxford (March 11th, 1582), saying that he had long since received a letter from the Mayor of Bristol informing him of Hakluyt's pursuits, and hoping to "encourage him in the study of Cosmographie and of furthering new discoveries."¹

The same day Walsingham writes to the Mayor (Thomas Aldworth) "concerning their adventure in the Western discoverie, 'Herein I pray you conferre with these bearers M. Richard Hackluyt and M. Thomas Steventon.'" The Mayor replies to Walsingham that he had conferred with his friends, and "after some good light given by Mr. Hakluyt with them that were ignorant of the countrey and enterprize" the sum of 1,000 marks and upwards was subscribed.

In 1584, Hakluyt was rewarded by a grant from Queen Elizabeth of the next vacant Prebend at Bristol, and on the 24th May, 1585, he exhibited in person before the Chapter of Bristol Cathedral, the Queen's Mandate for the coveted vacancy already signed and sealed. "Before the close of the year the reversion of it fell to him, and in 1586 he was admitted to the prebend (first stall) which he held till the time of his death."² It is interesting to know that the leading inhabitants of the small city were commemorated in the harbour in America now called Plymouth. Pring named the harbour,³ afterwards to become so famous, after his fellow-citizen Whitson and a neighbouring hill after Aldworth. John Carr, too, the founder of Queen Elizabeth's Hospital and William Birde the benefactor of the same institution both lived in these "spacious days," and both lie in the Mayor's Chapel. But the personality more identified with our map is that of John Whitson the founder of the Red Maids' School

¹ The third volume of the *Voyages, Navigations, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nation*, 1600, pp. 181, 182.

² *Encyclopedia Britt.*

³ *Historic Town Series: Bristol*, p. 140.

so constantly borne in mind by the citizens that he is still known as Alderman Whitson, as if he belonged to our present Corporation. Whitson came to Bristol early in life and was apprenticed in 1570 to Nicholas Cutt, a Wine Merchant, in Nicholas Street. This is two years after the date of Smiths' map of 1568, and as he died at a good old age in 1629 the map of Braun's publication represents the city within whose small limits his active and beneficent life was spent. Hollár's "Bird's Eye View" was published in 1632, so that the whole of Whitson's life is covered by these two maps.

Significant of the decline in trade is the beggarly array of two small ships, as if in illustration of the piteous appeal of the Corporation of Bristol to Her Majesty's Council. "The Trade and Shippinge of Bristoll is already so decayed that they have done awaye and must do awaye their great shippinge, and have offered the same to be sold to their great losse." (Harleian M.S., No. 368.) Mr. Latimer has shown in the opening chapter of his *Annals of Bristol in the Seventeenth Century*, how, in 1588, when London had sixty-two ships exceeding 100 tons and twenty-three of between 80 and 100 tons, Bristol, Bridgwater, and Minehead together could only muster nine vessels of the larger and one of the smaller class. Seyer (vol. ii., p. 251) says that Southampton alone had eight of the larger and seven of the smaller class. The change to the crowded shipping of Milberd's "Bird's Eye View" (1673) is very marked.

On the back of our map is a long description of the City in Latin, other editions having, instead, translations in French and German, to which I have ventured to add one in English.

TRANSLATION.

"**Bristofia**, Venta of Avilon, now Bristowe; formerly Caer Oderyn Nant Badon of the Britains, that is the City of Oder in the vale of Bath, the most famous emporium in England taking place first after London, is situated five thousand paces from the sea on either side of the higher banks of the river Avon (Avon in the old British tongue signifying running water, hence this

river lacks a special name), also joined together by a stone bridge so built with houses on both sides that the bridge is scarcely perceptible to those passing over it. The very great tide of the ocean with its flow and ebb so increases and decreases that ships at its subsiding are left fast in the bed, while at the flood every day they are carried aloft to the height of nine or ten & sometimes eleven ells. The banks which carry down this river to the sea by a very deep channel consist for the most part of rocks and jagged stones whose summit, where it expands into a level plain, is so fertile in diamonds that one could fill a merchant ship with them. These banks on the right side of the river take their name from St. Vincent, whose abode or crypt cut in the steep wall of the same shore is shown to this day. Here all these singular gems are cast forth from the earth. On the left, to which the name of St. George is given, it is different, for here indeed spherical balls enclosing circular flints are excavated. These have a red colour, are fragile & hollow within, if you break them open instantly transparent diamonds fixed all round their cavity present themselves to the eyes, and these flints they not inaptly call matrices or eggs of diamonds. The soil, which equally with these flints anyone would think to be brick reduced to the finest dust, is highly fertile in producing grain & fruit. But the studious reader may consider this miracle a freak of nature. For truly they are sometimes found, from the very source of things, so ingeniously are these diamonds fashioned in sharp points, sometimes with plain surface & engraved in quadrangular figures, that the most skilled gem cutter could not cut them more dexterously. They are excelled in hardness by the Indians (or as commonly called, the Orientals), nevertheless they are sufficiently hard to cut glass. You may find experienced gem cutters who consider that the eastern diamonds differ in no way from the others except in popular estimation. And indeed, so much for these; now let us return to the city. This, in private houses of the citizens, & public buildings, & temples of the Gods, is splendidly ornamented and very crowded with inhabitants. It is distinguished by the merchants of all kinds who flock here. With foreigners also, especially Spanish, French & Irish, they daily negotiate. Twice also in the year they navigate to the northern part of America (which they call the New Land) for the sake of fishing. So here there is abundance & plenty, &

all produce as much & as cheap as could be desired. Among other more remarkable things, first occurs the noted church consecrated to St. Mary, which they commonly call Radcle. This is on the bank of the said river, not far from the ramparts, of right beautiful work with a marble tower of aspiring height, vaulted within on all sides with large arched stones & sculptured panels variegated by art. Above this hangs another vault of wood covered with lead, & between these two is a space in which a man can stand upright. The inhabitants hold this fane to be built, at his own cost, by a citizen (whom they call William Canynges), Merchant & Mayor of this town, for so the chief magistrate, yearly elected, is called; of which Canynges is an honourable tomb in the same church, of fine stone, & this exhibits to the life the full-length marble effigies of himself and his wife, in the form and clothing in which the Merchant used to walk. On it is this epitaph:—

Here below is buried the body of the noble, circumspect, great & industrious man, William Canynges, formerly a powerful Merchant, & five times Mayor of this town, & afterwards in priest's orders for seven years. He was appointed Dean of Westbury, & founded in that church two perpetual chantries for two chaplains, to wit, one in honour of St. George & the other in honour of St. Cutharine, & also one fixed clerk, & near him rests his wife, Joanna, on whose souls God have mercy.

In another place, but in the same church, he has a different monument of the same kind of stone, with his image as a priest, which is near the sacrophagus containing his bones. Moreover, another temple is here seen, which has the name of the Holy Cross, and which the citizens believe is built on wool, which is evidently absurd, for the foundation of such a mass could not hold together on such soft material. Nevertheless it will not be easy to convince any one of those things which follow. It has a lofty & elegant tower which in size & height I shall venture to compare with that at Cologne known by the name of St. Martin the Less. The tower (when the bell within it sounds) is moved to & fro to such an extent by too much & frequent movement that it has broken off from the other part of the church, exposing such a gap from the top to the bottom of the size of three fingers' breadth. That great admirer of antiquities, Abraham Ortelius, who cultivates

cosmography in the most remote places with rare diligence & at great cost & expense, investigating remarkable things & wonders of nature & art, writes to me that he placed in the cleft a small stone of the size of a goose's egg, which he saw by degrees roll down as the gap contracted & expanded, & finally broken into fragments by the frequent crushing. When he stood beneath with his back to the tower he quite feared that he might be crushed by its fall. The Sacristan also (whom here they call Governor) & other men in no less authority relate that the mass of all this church in former times before this gap was made, shook to such an extent & with such violence that the lamps were thereupon extinguished & the oil poured out. There are living witnesses in this diocese who can testify to this. Moreover, the temple now remains immovable because it is affected very little by the sound of the bells."

The considerable attention here given to the rocks of St. Vincent, and the wonder excited by the profusion and beauty of the "Bristol diamonds" found there suggest the hand of Ortelius, who visited England in 1577, and on whose authority the description of the leaning tower of Temple is so vividly given. The account of Bristol, by Camden, in his *Britannia*, first published in 1586, is much more complete, but in parts it is almost identical with that on our map, and whoever was the agent of Braun in this work must have been in close touch with the English topographer. It must be remembered that the *Britannia* did not appear until five years after the issue of this plan. In the *Life of Camden*, by Bishop Gibson, the latter speaks of Ortelius "the great restorer of Geography," as having "come over into England and applied himself particularly to Mr. Camden, as the best oracle he could consult in relation to the history of these kingdoms," and Camden himself calls him "my very intimate friend."¹

Camden speaks of our city as next to London and York, while our author gives the palm to London only. Certainly the shipping of York at this time was in excess of that of

¹ *Britannia*, second edition, vol. ii., p. 1503.

Bristol, Bridgwater and Minehead together. He speaks of Redcliff as "joyn'd to the rest of the city by a stone bridge which is so thick set with houses that you would not think it a bridge but a street." He also makes the strange omission of any mention of the chapel on the bridge, which was surely a building of striking position and pre-eminent beauty. He describes Redcliff Church with the tomb of Canynge much in the same way, though not with the minuteness here given. The description of the tower of Temple Church is almost identical. "The tower whereof as often as the bell rings moves to and again, so as to be quite parted from the rest of the building; and there is such a chink from top to bottom that the gaping is three fingers wide when the bell rings, growing first narrower and then again broader."

But Camden describes the Cathedral and the other churches, which are ignored by our author. Camden was likewise impressed by the great rise and fall of our tide. He says "the Avon swells so high by the coming in of the tide, that ships upon the shallows are borne up 11 or 12 fathoms. Eleven fathoms are 66 feet, and the mean springrise at Cumberland Basin is $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet and at Avonmouth 40 feet, so that our anonymous author is nearer the mark with his ten or eleven ells: 37 to 41 feet. The Latin is "ulna" an ell. (10 English ells of 3 ft. 9 in. are $37\frac{1}{2}$ ft. 10 Flemish ells of 2 ft. 3 in. are $22\frac{1}{2}$ ft.) Wycestre also gives the rise on the Back as 7 or 8 fathoms. The "V.M.P." (five thousand paces from the sea) taking the Roman mile as 4,834 English feet, or 1,611 yards, is a fair estimate of the distance of our city from the Severn which Camden says is "scarce five miles from hence." Camden's account of the Bristol diamonds is singularly like ours. He says "St. Vincent's rock is so stocked with diamonds that one may gather whole bushels of them. Nothing but the great plenty lessens their value among us, for besides that in transparency they even vie with those from the Indies, they do not yield to them in any other respect, save hardness; but their being smooth'd and fil'd by nature into six or four corners, does, in my mind render them more admirable.

74 *Braun's Map of Bristol, called Hoefnagle's.*

The other rock on the western bank is likewise full of diamonds, which by a wonderful contrivance of nature are contained in hollow reddish flints (for the ground here is red) as if these were big with young."

A few years earlier Leland had casually noticed these prodigies. "In the hills about Bristow-Towne be found litle stones of divers colours counterfetyng precious stones." Pepys was too busy, in his short visit here, with his gossips, his good cheer, "and above all Bristoll milk," to take notice of the adjacent scenery, but Evelyn (1654), with a keen eye for natural beauty more in the spirit of our author, speaks of "the horrid Alp—the rock of St. Vincent a little distance from the town," as the most "stupendous" sight to be seen there, and the precipice as "equal to anything of that nature I have seen in the most confragose cataracts of the Alps, the river gliding between them at an extraordinary depth. Here we went searching for diamonds, and to the Hotwells at its foot." The explanation that the chief magistrate is called the "Mayor," and that the office is one of annual election is suggestive of the hand of a stranger to our customs. It would be interesting to compare as our author has done the tower of Temple Church with that of St. Martin the Less at Cologne, but, unfortunately, while descriptions of the church of Great St. Martin abound, I can find no notice of the smaller church with the exception of a slight reference in *Belgium, Aix la Chapelle & Cologne*, by W. H. J. Weale, 1859, where he speaks of the tower of the lesser St. Martin, and says "the remainder of the Church was pulled down in 1822."

The Roman Road on Durdham Down.

BY ALFRED TRICE MARTIN, F.S.A.

(Read February 25th, 1901.)

The course of this road is shown on the maps of the Ordnance Survey, where, however, it is wrongly and without any reason called the *Via Julia*.

It ran from the corner of the Down opposite the Convalescent Home, through the site of the Reservoir, across the Stoke Road, in a north-westerly direction, to Durdham Lodge.

The Reservoir and a quarry, now filled up, are responsible for the obliteration of a considerable portion of its course, and the only place where it can now be clearly seen is west of the Stoke Road where it approaches Durdham Lodge. Here there may be seen a well-defined *dorsum*, with traces of a ditch on either side. In order to definitely settle the character of these remains, the Club obtained, last year, the permission to dig, and excavations were accordingly made under the direction of Mr. Hudd, Professor Lloyd Morgan, Mr. Pritchard, and myself.

I have now the honour to lay before the Club the results obtained by our work. We began work by opening the crown of the road near the edge of the old quarry.

Here, immediately under the turf, or some three inches below the surface, we found a continuous layer of rough, big stones, of somewhat varying size, the actual measurements of a fairly representative stone being 10 in. by 8 in. by 7 in.

These stones were firmly bedded, with occasional smaller stones set up on end between them, on a layer, some 6

76 *The Roman Road on Durdham Down.*

inches deep of reddish looking earth. Under this reddish soil again was about a foot of sandy earth with fragments of limestone imbedded in it.

This sandy-looking material was examined by Professor Lloyd Morgan, who pronounced it to be calcareous, and said that it might well have been formed from the natural weathering of a limestone *in situ*, but that it had not the appearance of a product of the weathering of the carboniferous limestone. As this sand is, however, not met with in the ditch, and is only found in the roadway, it seems reasonable to infer that its presence is due to the preparation by crushing and levelling of the surface of the rock, in order to secure a level bed for the roadway.

An examination of the stones of the upper layer showed that they came from different horizons in mountain limestone, separated perhaps by 1,000 feet. Here there was, therefore, clear proof that many came from a distance. They were all naturally rounded which showed that they came from the surface.

Our next step was to open a hole some distance from the road in order to compare the results. This was done some 22 paces to the south of the road, and the natural bed rock, with a superficially shattered surface, was found 5 inches below the surface of the turf.

Having thus obtained fairly conclusive evidence as to the artificial nature of the mound or ridge forming the road, we then proceeded to take a section of the road, at a different place.

This was done 68 yards north-west of the thorn tree, on the edge of the old quarry. Reference to this section will show that the level of the ditch, on the south side, is now 1 ft. 2 in. below the crown of the road, while the ditch on the north side is some 7 inches deeper.

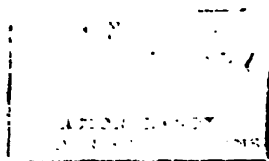
It must be noted here that the ditches have suffered considerably by the hand of time, and that it would be difficult to determine now with accuracy their original width. Having taken our section of the surface we decided to open

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The Roman Road on Durdham Down. 77

the road again in this place, and began by digging at the crown of the road, at the picket marked 3 in the Section.

Here we found big stones bedded as before, with perhaps a rather greater number of small stones set on edge for packing. Some of the stones showed doubtful signs of wear. Among them were some pieces of millstone grit, which must have come from a distance of at least half-a-mile.

One of these pieces measured 11 in. by 8 in. by 5 in., and there were other stones upwards of 12 inches long.

Our next opening was made in the south ditch at No. 2 picket. Here we found the natural rock 1 foot below the surface of the turf. Between the turf and the solid rock there was only soil and the natural breakage of the rock. If this depth is compared with that of the rock in the hole sunk 22 paces south of the road, it will be seen that the ditch was originally deeper, and has got, as one would expect, partly filled up.

The big stones were found not to extend more than 10 feet from the centre of the road. If the width of the road is to be estimated by this, the road would have been some 20 feet wide, but though the stones get distinctly smaller, foreign stones and millstone grit were found some 2 feet further. In any case the width of the road would not have been more than 25 feet.

One more opening was made 48 feet nearer to Durdham Lodge, also in the crown of the road. Here exactly the same results were obtained, except that some of the stones were bigger than any we had yet found, one being 14 inches square.

It seems, then, abundantly clear that this road was Roman. To definitely trace out its further course, to ascertain whether it ran, as we suppose, to Sea Mills on the one side and to Bitton on the other, is beyond the scope of this paper to-night. But there are clearly places where supposed traces of it may be examined by digging, and it is most important that this should be done in order to compare the results with those we have obtained on the Downs,

Remains of a Roman Villa discovered at Brislington, Bristol, December, 1899.

BY W. R. BARKER, J.P.

(Read January 16th, 1901.)

Although Bristol cannot claim to be one of the great centres of Roman discovery, a complete list of the places in and about the city in which Roman remains have been brought to light would be a somewhat lengthy document. Further, if a plan were prepared showing at a glance all the places in question, it would be found that these sites are situated chiefly on the Gloucestershire side of the Avon, where they form a numerous and compact group. It would appear that, except for some earlier "finds" at Brislington that will presently be referred to, only Whitchurch, Maes Knoll, and Leigh Woods, have hitherto been mentioned as places in the immediate neighbourhood of Bristol, and on the Somerset side—using the term immediate in a literal sense—where Roman remains have been discovered. It is true that in connection with the Roman occupation Somerset can boast of its "Aquæ Solis," its fortified camps, its numerous villas, and its recognised roads: but from the present standpoint these are all at a distance from our great city, which was practically, if not entirely, non-existent at the time referred to.

This avoidance of the southern side of the site of Bristol, may be accounted for by the direction of the main Roman road from Bath, which abutted upon the river at Bitton (Trajectus), and which therefore passed by the site of the future city, skirting only its northern vicinity on the way to Sea Mills (Abone) and Aust. At the remote period referred

to, the district around the isolated Villa now discovered appears to have been a tract of forest land, and to have formed part of what became known in a later age as Kingswood Forest. As originally constituted this occupied both sides of the Avon, the southern portion which stretched along the Somerset side being in time distinguished as Fillwood, and in this was included the Manor of Brislington, or as it was called in the ancient records "*Bristleton*."¹

In connection with these references to a long-past age it may here be mentioned, that a small series of objects that have been found would appear to carry us back still further. The presence on the site of the Villa of a number of chipped flints, one of them a small and finely-worked specimen, would seem to show that the Neolithic tribes—predecessors of the Romans—were at one time on the spot; and this would be consistent with what we know from other sources concerning the earlier occupation of the district.

However that may be, the Brislington discovery is important, adding as it does a definite link to the chain of our knowledge respecting the Roman occupation of the southwestern part of the country. As already intimated there were, however, other evidences of a less distinct character of the presence of the Romans near the spot. As far back as the year 1829, Dr. Fox, of Brislington, presented to the Bristol Philosophical Institution, a series of twenty-three Roman copper coins of the same period as those which have recently come to light, part of the metallic urn in which they were placed, and six pieces of Roman pottery. They were found on his Brislington estate about a mile to the east of the site of this Villa, and they are still in the Bristol Museum to which they were transferred from the Philosophical Institution. For a long time there has also been in the Bristol Museum a large portion of a mortarium of red Salopian

¹ Thomas de Bristulton is mentioned in the *Little Red Book of Bristol*, (reprint) vol. ii., p. 33.

In Speede's Map of Somerset (1610) it is called *Bristleton*.

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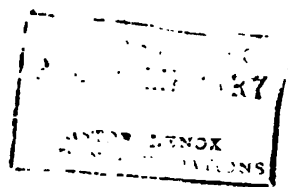
ware, which was found in constructing the North Somerset Railway, "not far from Arno's Vale," and probably in making the cutting which runs below the roadway close to the site of the Villa on its western side.

But notwithstanding these minor indications, the present must be regarded as essentially a new discovery. The existence of a Villa on the spot is not shown on any plan of the Roman roads and villas of Somerset, nor on the maps of the Ordnance Survey. It is not mentioned in any textual account of such remains, nor is any road delineated that might have communicated with it.

As shown by the accompanying sketch plan of the site, the remains were situated in a field on the northern side of the present Bath Road, and about half a mile beyond Arno's Vale Cemetery. The frontage stood back about fifty yards from the main road. Wick Lane on the east was about the same distance off, and on the west was the garden of the house called "Lynwood," where some remains of Roman pottery are said to have been found before the discovery of a pavement led to further investigation. On the north, the field now intersected by new roads, stretches away towards Sandy Lane. The particular spot thus indicated is just within the extended city boundary, and forms the extreme south-east corner of the new Municipal area. It will be observed that the Villa had a south-west aspect; a position chosen not merely with regard to the comfort which an exposed and elevated position demanded, but also, no doubt, with regard to such means of communication with other inhabited parts as existed at the time. There were no clear and satisfactory evidences brought to light as to what those means of communication were.

The level of the whole of the site occupied by the remains of the Villa, had been raised by a large quantity of rubbly material, which at some comparatively recent period had been deposited upon the field. Originally therefore the foundations were but thinly covered, which would account for the village tradition, that at one time some of the walls





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stood above the soil. As a reasonable way of accounting for this rubble tip, it was suggested that the Bath Road at this point had evidently been lowered, and that this was a convenient way of disposing of the spoil.

The discovery of these remains was the result of that irresistible march of bricks and mortar, which is illustrated in the growth of nearly all our large towns, but is especially observable in what is happening around us in Bristol. Hence it was that the construction of a new road, through what had become a building estate, was the means of laying bare the first indications of the ancient walls and pavements of the Villa. It was in making a cutting for the drainage that the workmen came in contact with the stubborn foundations of the structure. The old had to give way to the new whatever the archæologist might say. But up to this point the archæologist was ignorant of what was going on, and the cutting was soon driven through a tessellated pavement, through various chambers, and through an open stone drain which remained *in situ*. (See Plate.) It was a misfortune that damage was thus done before precautions could be taken, but under the circumstances it is matter for thankfulness that the mischief was not greater. It was also a misfortune that the construction of the roadway, dividing the Villa as it did into two isolated portions, prevented the remains from being viewed at any one time as a whole, and also rendered difficult the completion of a satisfactory ground plan. Indeed, it would have been impossible to have prepared a complete plan had not Mr. Alfred E. Hudd taken careful observations in the earlier stages, and laid down a plan which was invaluable during the subsequent exploration. A similar service was rendered by Mr. H. C. M. Hirst, who also took measurements under trying circumstances. It is also right to record that to Mr. John E. Pritchard is due the credit of first moving in the matter. No sooner did he receive a hint of what was going on than he at once took action, and thereby in all probability "saved the situation." In this way the discovery came to the knowledge of other

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members of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, who formed themselves into a small Committee¹ with the object of carrying on a thorough exploration. In spite of the wind, rain, and cold of the month of January, they devoted to this object a large amount of time, as well as a fund that was specially raised. Finding, however, that it was likely to prove an extensive piece of work, and having their hands full of a similar but much larger undertaking at Caerwent, they suggested to the Bristol Museum Committee, who had already contributed to the expenses, that they should take over the entire responsibility. This they at once consented to do, and they authorised as full an investigation as the circumstances permitted. In the later stages of the researches, the Museum Committee were much assisted by Mr. W. G. Smith, F.E.S., of Knowle, and his son, Mr. T. Smith, who devoted a great deal of time to the work, and secured a large number of interesting objects, all of which were added to the Museum collection.

From the first, the owners of the land, who were the Bristol and District Land Company, afforded every facility to those engaged in exploring; the Directors giving first to the Committee of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, and then to the Bristol Museum Committee, a free hand to carry out what diggings were necessary, only stipulating that whatever the "finds" might be they should be placed in the Bristol Museum for the benefit of the public.

The foundations of the Villa (*see* Plate), so far as they could be laid bare, covered an extensive area, measuring a hundred and twenty feet in length, with a depth of seventy feet; and they formed the outline of a group of rectangular chambers of various sizes. The outline is irregular, indicating the probability that portions were added from time to time. It was disappointing to find that the walls that remained

¹ The Committee consisted of Mr. John E. Pritchard, F.S.A., Mr. A. T. Martin, F.S.A., Mr. Alfred E. Hudd, F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. W. R. Barker.

had been taken down so low, that the masonry of the Villa proper had almost entirely disappeared. The communications between the chambers could not therefore be traced, and for the same reason many interesting points regarding the uses of the different chambers could not be cleared up. From observations made at various spots it would appear that nearly all, if not all the walls, rested upon beds of thin stone slabs placed diagonally, or in herring-bone fashion. These foundation walls were for the most part of considerable thickness, running to as much as two and a half and three feet, and diminishing in less important parts to eighteen inches. But the foundations, if strong, cannot be said to have been deeply laid, the herring-bone work referred to, constituting the first courses of the walling, and the trenches in which they were laid being less than a foot deep. As a whole, however, the foundations conveyed the impression that the structure they supported must have been of a substantial character. The stone used in the lower walls and other masonry was chiefly limestone, in blocks of considerable size, and with pennant slabs in the herring-bone courses described above.

On the south-western side ran the open, channelled drain of Dundry stone, already referred to as having been partially destroyed. What remained of it followed the line of the frontage with angle extensions at either end, and in places it bore upon it the marks of much wear and tear in the passing to and fro of the occupants of the Villa. Supposing the original levels of the drain to have been preserved, the two ends drained towards the centre, and possibly discharged into a tank, the supposed indications of which remained at the spot. Between the drain and the recessed part of the frontage there seems to have been a corridor, a small portion of the tessellated floor of which remained. In this supposed corridor a coin of Constantius was found.

In the centre of the frontage was the portion of the Villa that gave rise to some discussion. This is marked as an open paved court, and is numbered five on the ground

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plan. It was raised about a foot above the level of the stone drain. There do not seem to have been any clear indications of a wall in front of this space, although it is fair to observe that the walls of the adjoining apartments right and left were broken away at the angles. It might, therefore, be considered probable that the front wall of No. 5 had been bodily removed. It can hardly, however, be the case, that the wall in such a position had been cleared away leaving no vestige of its existence. Moreover, the floor was found to be partly paved with stone slabs, with thin edging stones to form a curb. What remained of the pavement and curb was much worn as if by rough usage, and it seems originally to have run round three sides of the open space, leaving a square patch towards the front. On the left hand of the space there was found against the wall the remains of a hearth or fire-place, and from the presence of a quantity of ashes in the immediate neighbourhood, it may be presumed that there was here some means of heating or cooking. It was in a pit in the rear of this space that a great quantity of broken pottery of all kinds was found, and this locality proved to be the principal place of deposit for relics of all kinds, that had been broken and cast away. The indications, therefore, all seem to point to the conclusion that this was nothing more than a yard or open space used for domestic purposes, giving light to the adjoining apartments, and communicating with the premises in the rear. The formation of the road prevented the latter from being fully explored, and there is reason to believe it also prevented the recovery of many interesting relics.

To the right of this open court there were two rooms, marked 1 and 2, with a passage 5 ft. wide between them. Adjoining room No. 1 was a comparatively thin partition, 1 ft. 9 in. in thickness, in which a doorway was indicated (*a*). In this passage were the almost perished remains of a strip of mosaic pavement, with a plain border on each side. There was just enough left to show the character of the work, and as it could not be preserved a sketch was made on the spot

Both the apartments adjoining the passage yielded substantial remains of mosaic pavements, which will be described hereafter.

Room No. 1, was an apartment measuring 18 ft. by 14 ft. On the left hand side were some remains of the upper wall of the structure (*b*) built on the rougher foundation, and 9 in. less in thickness: that is, the foundation was 2 ft. 9 in., and the upper wall 2 ft. in thickness. The space in front of the passage and about half the frontage of the room appears to have had an apsidal extension, as what remained of the wall clearly indicated the requisite curve. One side of this apse was connected with a broken piece of walling 8 ft. long and 18 in. thick, which projected into the corridor. Some square red bricks were found at the junction of the apse and the wall (*c*), and within the area of the apse were the remains of wall plaster and some tiles.

On the other side of the passage was the apartment No. 2, the foundation walls of which remained entire. Judging by the ornate character of the pavement found here, this must have been a more important room than No. 1, and the central ornament of the floor, representing a two-handled cup, is supposed to have indicated its special purpose as the dining-hall of the Villa. This apartment measured about 18 ft square, and there were no traces of doorways remaining.

Room No. 3 formed the end of the Villa on the right hand. The new road had cut off the corner of this apartment, and destroyed the stone drain at this point; but there can be little doubt that the room formed the right wing of the building, corresponding with that on the left hand. There were two separate walls on the right of the apartment with a distance of 9 in. between, and it was surmised that the inner wall (*d*), which was somewhat irregular and was of the nature of a platform, formed the base of a flight of steps leading to what certainly looked like the remains of a doorway into the apartment. There was a patch of large tesserae, part of a border with a few smaller cubes attached, in the centre of this apartment, and outside its area was another patch of the

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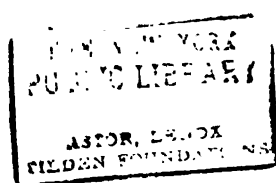
large tesserae, which may have belonged to an external passage or path.

Room No. 4, it will be observed, was irregularly joined on at the rear of No. 2, and was probably an addition to the earlier structure. In accordance with Roman practice, the plan accurately shows the rough way in which the foundations of this apartment were put in, and the manner in which the walls were squared up to a nicety as they proceeded. This is further seen in other parts of the plan. The outer walls of the rooms 2, 3, and 4, certainly marked the limit of the structure in that direction, as, beyond these outer walls the sandy soil had never been disturbed; but behind, and on the inner side of No. 4, were the remains of foundations running in various directions (*e*), which possibly were the flues of a hypocaust. In the angle where these broken walls were found, was a pit with a stone floor (*f*) in which numerous objects were discovered. An ornamental fibula, minus the pin, was found near this spot, as also was a well-preserved coin of Allectus.

To the left of the central court were the rooms marked 6, 7, and 8. No. 6 measured $18\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 16 ft. No. 7 was $18\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 14 ft., and No. 8 was about 15 ft. square. It was in the first of these apartments that the remains of an iron-bound box or casket were found at about 2 ft. below the original level. The angle-pieces with the nails or rivets were a mass of oxidation, and thin flakes of wood still adhered to them.

On this side of the Villa a finely-preserved coin of Victorinus was found, and here the presence of scattered tesserae led to the hope that some further remains of pavements might still exist, but such was not the case. If ever they existed the disturbance of the ground at some remote period, of which indeed there was abundant evidence, must have destroyed them.

In close proximity to room No. 8 were the remains of an extensive roughly-paved court yard (*g*). There was also found near the spot a large quantity of iron scoræ or slag, together with general furnace refuse.





BRISLINGTON ROMAN VILLA.

THE HYPOCAUSTS.

NUMBERS 9 AND 10 ON THE GROUND PLAN.

Immediately behind the rooms numbered 6 and 7 were the chambers containing the interesting remains of the hypocaust and bath arrangements. (*See Plate.*) These formed numbers 9 and 10, and together they occupied a space of nearly 50 ft. by 20 ft. No. 9 contained very solid masonry, and though so much of the walls and other stone-work still remained, it was not quite clear where the actual furnace, which may be assumed to have existed, was placed. It may have been in the square space on the right hand (*h*), or in that at the rear (*i*), with an opening into the hypocaust beside the apse, where access of some sort seems to have existed. The floor of this hypocaust (No. 9) was paved with thin stone slabs, and on the floor the remains of the charcoal fires were scattered about. Here, most of the pilæ stood undisturbed, and upon a number of them still rested the remains of the concrete floor. The pilæ, both in this and the adjoining chamber, were of the ordinary form, about twelve inches square, and were chiefly made of thin slabs of pennant stone. Specimens of the brick coverings, and of the flue-tiles with diversified scorings, were found amongst the débris. The apse above referred to was on the northern side of this chamber, and was built of dressed stones, with a bold set-off running round it above the basement level. The masonry of the apse when uncovered presented a singularly fresh and finished appearance, and if the character of this wall may be taken to indicate that of the superstructure, the general workmanship of the Villa must have been of a superior kind. There were no actual remains of a bath found, unless some lumps of coloured stucco that lay about might be regarded as such. Behind the space marked (*i*), and at a distance of 10 ft. from the eastern angle, the well was located. This was 5 ft. in diameter, and was found to be in a state of good preservation.¹

¹ At the time of going to press the clearing out of the well was not completed, and as a quantity of water had been met with the result remained doubtful.

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A large flue (*k*) 8 ft. in length, in which a quantity of ashes were found, formed the connection between the hypocausts of the two chambers. The masonry on either side of this flue was of great strength.

The remains of the hypocaust of room No. 10, like those of the adjoining chamber, were in an interesting state of preservation, more than thirty of the pilæ, more or less perfect, remaining *in situ*. They were absent chiefly on the northern side, where the foundation wall had also been entirely removed. At the bottom of the wall, in the southwestern corner of this chamber, a carefully constructed flue (*l*) was found, made, not as usual in the form of an arch, but on the corbel principle, diminishing to the top. This was at the angle formed by the junction of the walls of the rooms numbered 7 and 10. When found the opening was nearly choked with furnace refuse, and it should be noted that the heap of iron slag lately referred to, was found not far from it. A separate sketch of this flue is given on the ground plan.

There can be no doubt that both these chambers with hypocausts, at one time had tessellated floors, but they were completely destroyed; all that remained being here and there some lumps of mosaic, and quantities of loose tesserae scattered about. These from their character indicated floors of superior workmanship, the tesserae being varied in size, and many of them very small.

The general appearance of the ruins indicated that the building must have been one of no small pretensions; although there was little found here that betokened the wealth and luxury which were indicated, for example, at Sea Mills, judging by the character of many of the objects discovered there. Some idea of the character of the building will be conveyed by several interesting specimens of carved stonework that were turned out at a late period of the investigation, and a few blocks of roughly-squared freestone that were also found either buried in a hole or amongst the loose débris. All these, probably, had to do with the superstructure.

The isolated position of the Villa afforded no clue to any special purpose which it might have served, while the objects brought to light in tracing the walls and removing the pavements, are miscellaneous in character, and present no special or novel features. The presence of quantities of iron and glass slag would, however, almost lead to the supposition that various manufactures on a small scale, of which these were the remains, were carried on in connection with the Villa. Many fragments of the broken stucco from the walls were found, and these in many cases retained in tolerable freshness the ornamental colouring in stripes, zig-zags, and broad surfaces, with which the walls were embellished.

Under all the circumstances disclosed by a careful and prolonged examination of the site, it may be assumed that these were the remains of a fair specimen of the Roman Villas that were frequently planted away from the main roads. As in the present instance, these have for the most part revealed themselves in unexpected places, and they have served to show how complete was the Roman occupation of this part of the country, and how wide-spread was the civilization which the colonisers introduced.

THE PAVEMENTS were found comparatively near the surface, the depth of soil being not more than about 2 ft. They were in a completely unprotected condition; in that respect differing from those found at Newton St. Loe, which are stated to have been covered with thin slabs of stone, as if the inhabitants in fleeing had hoped to return again and claim their own. The portions that had to some extent withstood the ravages of time were found at all sorts of levels, all substance having gone out of the concrete beds on which they once rested, a state of things which greatly increased the difficulty of removal. Both the pavements also bore evidences of exposure to fire, which in parts had badly burnt the mosaic, and elsewhere had produced a general discolouration. There does not appear to have been a hypocaust

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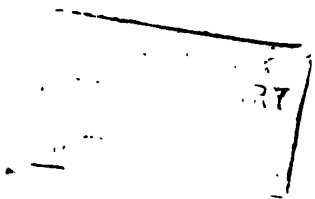
under either of them. The method adopted for their removal was somewhat novel, but it was the only one that seemed at all practicable when in the winter time it became necessary to remove No. 1 in great haste. It was doubtful at the time what the result would be, but it proved to be thoroughly successful, although costly and tedious; and when later in the year No. 2 had to be removed, it was resolved to adopt the same method. The portions to be operated on were separated into squares by means of thin wooden casing, which admitted of a floating of plaster being applied to the surface. These squares were afterwards undercut and lifted separately. A thick bedding of cement was then applied to the under surface of the mosaic, after which the plaster on the upper surface was carefully removed, and the undisturbed pattern remained on the solid blocks of cement.

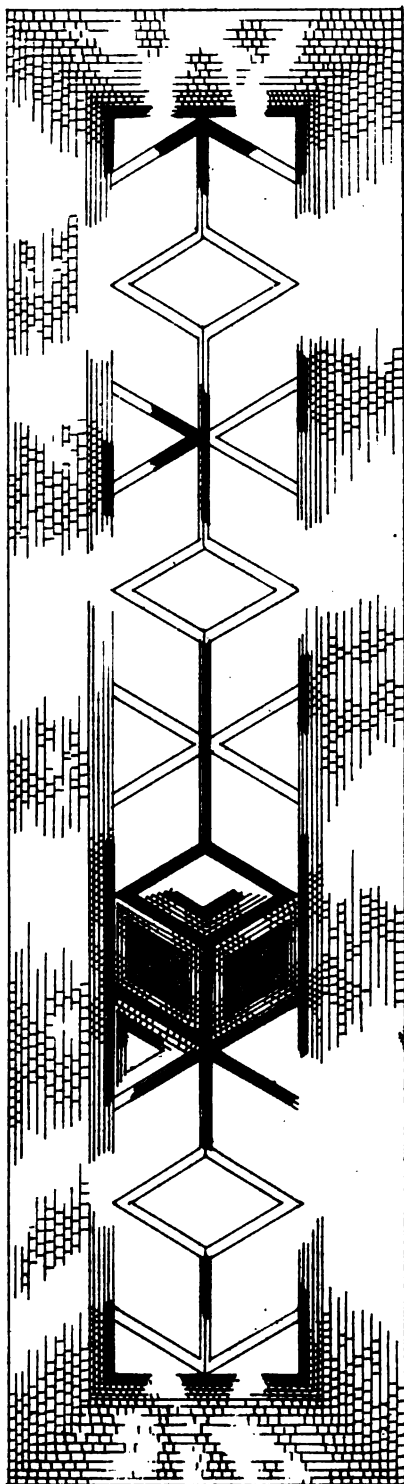
Pavement No. I. (*See Plate.*) consisted of a geometrical pattern of simple but pleasing character. At the upper end there was a chequered border formed of 6 in. black and white squares, and round the whole was a border of coarse *lias tesserae* from 2 to 3 ft. wide. The ornamental portion consisted of two rows of diamonds, three in each row, and three rows of squares, four in each row. The points of the diamonds and sides of the squares were connected by strips of bordered guilloche with triangles filling the smaller spaces. The centres of the three rows of squares were filled alternately with knots and four-leaved ornaments, each with a striped border. The centres of the two rows of diamonds were all filled with a conventional form of the lily, and with the edges striped the same as the squares. The outer edge of the pavement was formed of a series of triangles connected by small plain squares of black and white. Although much of the floor had been destroyed, by a careful consideration of what remained, aided by the character of the design, a complete plan was successfully made. The prevailing colours in this pavement are red, white, and blue: brown and grey being also incorporated.

Pavement No. II. (*See Plate.*) In this case, where so much had

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FLOOR OF PASSAGE BETWEEN PAVEMENTS 1 AND 2.



been destroyed either by violence or time, it was a happy circumstance that the centre of the floor, to which all the rest was subordinate, had been wonderfully preserved. This led to the suggestion that the whole of the centre, with the beautiful combination of half and three-quarter circles by which it was surrounded, should be removed in one block, and this, although a difficult task owing to its size and weight, was successfully accomplished. The entire block measures about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. square. (*See Plate.*) The curves of the gracefully designed two-handled cup are produced by the use of graduated tesserae, the smallest being really minute, and in that respect corresponding with many of the loose tesserae, found in the débris of the chambers numbered 9 and 10. Around the cup was a square border with scroll pattern, and around this again, were combinations of half circles on the four sides, and three-quarter circles at the angles. Outside this the four corners of the floor were filled with guilloche designs enclosing four-leaved ornaments, and with slender details of the stalk and leaf filling the smaller spaces. Midway on each of the four sides the figure of a dolphin was introduced enclosed in a square guilloche border. The ornamental border round the whole design was indicated by very fragmentary remains. On the right and left it consisted of a simple open pattern with the vedic cross, or as Sir John Maclean called it the "fylfot" device. At the corners and along the bottom was a wider border of the ordinary fret pattern; and beyond this again was a plain border of coarse tesserae on two sides, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 ft. wide respectively. The unusual proportion of white in the colour scheme of this pavement, as well as the lightness and freedom of the design, gave it a very delicate and graceful appearance.

The passage. (*See Plate.*) Only just sufficient of this pavement remained, to indicate the character of the work, but the pattern being of a repeated geometrical kind, what was missing could be readily reproduced. The floor consisted of a strip of mosaic, 2 ft. wide, with lozenge and foliage devices at intervals. On either side of the strip was a plain border

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of coarse tesserae, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, making up the whole width of the passage—5 ft.

LIST OF COINS FOUND DURING THE
EXPLORATIONS.

1. Victorinus [3rd brass], A.D. 265-267.
Obverse: IMP . C . VICTORIN[VS P . F .]AVG.
Head of Emperor to R^t, wearing radiated crown.
Reverse: P[A]X . AVG.
Peace standing to L., holding a sceptre in left hand, and an olive branch extended in right. V * in field.
2. Allectus [3rd brass], A.D. 293-296.
Obverse: IMP . C . ALLECTVS . P . F . AVG.
Radiated head of Emperor to R^t.
Reverse: PROV . AVG.
Providence standing to L^t. Globe in right hand, Cornucopia in left.
In the field S . P .
In exergue . C .
3. Constantinus I., the Great [3rd brass], Emperor, A.D. 306-337.
Obverse: CONSTANTINVS AVG.
Head to Rt. wearing helmet and cuirass.
Reverse: BEATA . TRANQVILLITAS.
An Altar inscribed VOTIS . XX. A Globe above with three stars over. S . TR . in exergue.
4. Constantinus II. [3rd brass], Augustus, A.D. 337-340.
Obverse: CONSTANTINVS IVN . NOB . C.
Laureated head to R^t.
Reverse: GLORIA EXERCITVS.
Two soldiers standing with two standards between them.
In exergue . PLG.

5. Constans [2nd brass], Augustus, A.D. 337-350.
Obverse: [DN . CONST]ANS . PF . AVG. Head to L^t.
Reverse: FEL . TEMP . REP[ARATIO.] A Soldier dragging a captive from a hut beneath a tree. Exergue undecipherable.
- „ Another [3rd brass], in bad condition.
6. Constantius II. [3rd brass], Augustus, A.D., 337-361.
Obverse: FL . IVL . CONSTANTIVS . NOB . C.
Laureated head to R^t.
Reverse: GLORIA EXERCITVS.
Two Soldiers with two Standards between them.
TR.P. in exergue.
- „ Another.
Obverse: FL . IVL . CONSTANTIVS . AVG.
Laureated head to R^t.
Reverse: VIRTVS . AVGG . N . N.
Virtus standing with spear and shield.
In exergue TR.P.
- „ Another, imperfect.
7. A third brass, not decipherable.
8. Several discs of metal of uncertain character.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS
FOUND.

1. COINS.

Coins of second and third brass, the period ranging from A.D. 265 to A.D. 361. See separate list.

2. STONE AND FLINT.

The perfect upper-stone of a Quern of peculiar type.

Part of the grooved nether-stone of another Quern.

Portions of a large shallow vessel of non-local stone, with grip.

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Portions of a curious mould.

Several specimens of carved stone work, and blocks of squared stone.

A large number of pennant roofing slabs, hexagonal and other shapes; some with the original nails in place.

Several whetstones, one a small neat specimen.

Many pieces of hearth-stone with glazed surface.

Small squared stone with mark +.

A roughly shaped stone with triangular head, and hacked on the surface.

Portions of the open drain from the front of the Villa, and of various stone gutters.

A small series of worked flints.

3. POTTERY.

A great quantity of broken pottery, comprising specimens of Upchurch, Castor, Salopian, Samian and imitation Samian ware.

Numerous bricks and flue-tiles.

Portions of a large amphora, and of large and small mortaria.

Part of a strainer in red ware.

Vessels of all kinds are represented, with an endless variety of rim-mouldings. Most of these vessels, large and small, deep and shallow, were of a plain domestic kind, while the ornaments on others indicate articles of some refinement.

4. GLASS.

Various specimens of glass manufacture, and of glass in the lump and in a fused condition.

Most of the specimens are beautifully iridescent.

Glass beads of various kinds.

Window glass of different shades.

Specimens with the crackled surface.

Necks and other parts of many vessels.


5. **IVORY AND BONE.**

The ivory and bone objects include round-headed and other pins.

A bone strigil?

A small part of what was probably a comb, or possibly an article connected with a game.

This is ornamented with the dot and circle

 device.

The bone handle of an instrument. This is perforated, and 3 in. in length.

There are also some fragments of burnt bones.

6. **BRONZE.**

Ornaments and other articles in bronze include the following:

A finely preserved ring-key.

A fibula, with triangle and circle ornament, but without the pin, and parts of other fibulæ.

An armilla with hooked ends and ornamented.

Slender pins for domestic use.

Rings of various sizes, plain and ornamented.

Ornamental bowl of small spoon?

Strips and rims of bronze.

Small bronze chisel.

A mass of bronze weighing 5 oz. found in a bed of refuse.

7. **IRON.**

There are a large number of iron objects.

Nails and spikes of all sorts used in the construction of the Villa, and for general purposes.

Tools of various kinds, including a knife with tang, the blade $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., a file, chisel, gouge, small knives and daggers.

An entire horse shoe, and part of another.

Part of a horse's bit.

The clamps of a box or casket.

Iron studs, one with the head $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diam.

96 *Remains of a Roman Villa discovered at*

Iron hooks, a round boss, and staples.

Furnace refuse referred to in Wright as "scorious relics of iron called Roman Candles:" the metal being as usual imperfectly extracted.

8. BONES, TEETH AND TUSKS.

Some of these were probably of wild and others of domesticated animals.

The large quantity of the bones of animals used for food indicated a considerable establishment.

Some of the bones show the marks of cutting, sawing, and gnawing.

There are several tusks and jaws of the wild boar.

The teeth include those of the wild boar, horse, fox, dog, sheep, etc.

The bones are those of the ox, sheep, goat, rabbit, poultry.

Portions of antlers are included.

There is also a lower human jaw bone, which evidently belonged to an aged person.

9. SHELLS.

Shells of oysters and common snails.

10. WALL STUCCO.

A large quantity of fragments found in all parts of the site. Some of the specimens retain the colours in tolerable freshness. Other specimens are interesting as they show the process of repair in the application of a fresh coat of coloured plaster.

11. CHARCOAL AND ASHES.

These substances were found in various parts, especially in and around the flues and hypocausts. There is charcoal in the unconsumed as well as consumed condition.

12. MISCELLANEOUS.

Lump of crude ochre for making up colour, ground flat on two sides.

Ends and scraps of sheet lead.

Leaden weights.

Masses of mortar and concrete.

Quantities of loose tesserae, large and small.

Clinker material, of which Mr. F. Wallis Stoddart, the City Analyst, has been good enough to supply the following analysis:—

Ferrous oxide (FeO)	...	20·35
Ferric oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃)	...	48·70
Silica	...	18·24
Phosphoric acid	...	·2
Lime, Magnesia, Sulphuric and Carbonic Anhydrides	...	3·42
Water of combination	...	9·09
		<hr/>
		100·00
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Proceedings of the Club.

1900.

EXCURSION TO MALMESBURY, CHARLTON HOUSE, AND BRADENSTOKE PRIORY.

The first excursion of the Club, for the year 1900, took place on Monday, May 28th, under the guidance of the President, the Bishop of Bristol, when between twenty and thirty members and friends visited North Wilts.

On arriving at MALMESBURY, soon after 12 o'clock, they were met by Mr. Harold Brakspear, the architect in charge of the "restoration" of the fine old Abbey Church, and by other local gentlemen. The President gave an interesting historical account of the rise of the town and monastery, and Mr. Brakspear described the architecture of the Abbey Church and the repairs that were being executed for its preservation.

After a glance at the "King's Walls," the fine old Market Cross (described by Leland as a "right faire piece of work"), the remains of "St. John's Hospital," etc., the members lunched at the Bell Inn, and afterwards proceeded in carriages to CHARLTON HOUSE, where by kind permission of the Countess of Suffolk, they examined the exterior and interior of the fine old house, and the interesting collection of pictures. On the way back to Malmesbury station the members paid a brief visit to the little church at Charlton, and also had a fine view of the eclipse of the sun which was in progress.

Proceeding by the 4.50 train to Dauntsey, and climbing the hill, a small pre-historic earthwork and the remains of BRADENSTOKE PRIORY were examined, under the guidance of Mr. Brakspear, who had also kindly provided for tea to be served, before descending the steep hill to Dauntsey station, whence the party returned to Bristol, by the train due at 8.21, after a most successful day.

EXCURSION TO CAERWENT, PENHOW, CHRISTCHURCH,
AND CAERLEON.

Though the date of the annual autumn excursion happened to fall in the midst of the election campaign, it did not prevent a good muster of members and friends from journeying into Monmouthshire on Saturday, September 29th, and getting right away from the bustle of political excitement.

An interesting programme had been planned by the Hon. Secretary, and though clouds were observed during the day, no rain fell until Clifton was reached at night. The autumn tints of foliage were everywhere delightful to the eye, and great quantities of fruit, still unpicked, were everywhere noticeable.

The party which left Clifton Down Station at half-past-nine, reached Severn Tunnel Junction at half-past ten.

A drive of about three miles brought them to Caldicot, where stands a Castle, on a narrow promontory surrounded on three sides by the Nederu brook, of which Professor Freeman said: "In masonry and detail it surpassed every military building he had seen, being fully equal to the best ecclesiastical work." It was the early home of the De Bohuns, Earls of Hereford and Essex, afterwards of the Staffords, Dukes of Buckingham.

Two miles beyond, CAERWENT, the Roman station of Venta Silurum, was reached, where a long halt was made to inspect the excavations which have been made by the Caerwent Exploration Fund. The Committee was represented by two of its members—Mr. Hudd (Hon. Treasurer) and Mr. Pritchard; and Mr. Ashby, of Christ Church, who had been helping for some weeks past, explained what had recently been carried out. The large house, known as "the Court House," was first examined, and created considerable interest, as the plan of this building is almost unique in England. Its measurement is about 90 feet square, with an open court yard 53 feet by 40 feet, with a stone gutter all round discharging into a stone drain. The ambulatory, 8 to 9 feet wide, surrounding this space, is paved with red tesserae, now in very good preservation, and was formerly covered by a verandah; this was evidently supported by ten columns of the usual Roman Doric order, as indicated by the dowel holes still visible, and some remains of the caps and portions of the pillars, which have been discovered. The foundations of eighteen small rooms arranged all round have been traced, as well as the hypocaust, and a latrine, on the south side. To the north of this (House No. II.) some very important excavations are still in progress, the block of buildings being more extensive than either of those previously uncovered. After inspecting the splendid remains of the wall at the south-west corner, which has been carefully excavated, the visitors proceeded to the "temporary" museum, where the "finds" were critically examined. Everyone seemed much impressed with the

importance of the work already accomplished, and trusted that the excavations would be continued as thoroughly as they had been commenced.

The drive was continued to PENHOW CASTLE, standing on a lofty summit, commanding the adjoining country, and overlooking the main road between Newport and Chepstow. On reaching the height, Colonel Bramble referred to its early erection by one of the St. Maurs or Seymours (which family was among the earliest Anglo-Norman settlers in Gwent), and reminded those present that it was the original ancestral castle of all the great families of Seymour which have flourished, or still flourish, in England. The oldest part is known as the Norman Tower, though it was evidently not erected before the end of the twelfth century, and there are evidences of additions made in the fifteenth century, and later. After Colonel Bramble's remarks, luncheon was partaken of in the hall of the modern portion, and in good time the journey was resumed. On the way to CAERLEON-UPON-USK (Isca Silurum), the church at CHRISTCHURCH was inspected, and the grand panorama from the churchyard greatly admired. At Caerleon Bridge Mr. F. J. Mitchell, Hon. Secretary of the Monmouthshire Antiquarian Association, and Sir Arthur Mackworth met the party. Portions of the town wall and other vestiges of Roman occupation were pointed out, and a visit was paid to the choice collection of Roman antiquities deposited in the permanent Museum there; after which, at the kind invitation of Sir Arthur and Lady Mackworth, tea was served at the Priory (an old Cistercian house), leaving the members just sufficient time to catch the evening train to Newport, thence to Clifton, which was reached about seven.

MEETING, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1900.

THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP BROWNLOW, D.D., VICE-PRESIDENT,
IN THE CHAIR.

By invitation of Mr. R. Hall Warren, F.S.A., Hon. Treasurer, the meeting was held at 9, Apsley Road, Clifton, and was well attended. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. Hudd) referred to the loss the Club had recently sustained by the death of two of its members, Mr. S. H. Swayne, one of the original forty members, and the Rev. George S. Master, M.A., who had made some valuable contributions to the *Proceedings*. Some correspondence was read from the Secretary of "the National Trust," inviting the Club to become affiliated to that Society, but it was decided to postpone the consideration of the proposal for the present. The Trust also asked for the aid of the Club in drawing up a Register of Places of

Historic Interest in the Clifton neighbourhood, and the Hon. Secretary requested members willing to assist to send their names to him.

A ballot took place for two new members to fill vacancies, and resulted in the election of the Rev. A. Richardson, Vicar of Brislington, and of Mr. W. W. Hughes, of Clifton. Mr. Arthur Bulleid, F.S.A., having left the Bristol neighbourhood and retired from the Club, the Secretary gave notice that at the next meeting Mr. H. Dare Bryan, Architect, would be proposed as a member.

EXHIBITIONS.—Mr. John E. Pritchard, F.S.A., showed and described a fine Hispano-Moresco deep round dish, which had been discovered during recent excavations in the city, in from thirty to forty fragments, most of which he had pieced together, but, unfortunately, it is not quite complete. Examples of this pottery are exceedingly rare, and the specimen shown is considered by experts to be of fourteenth century manufacture. The colourings are dark copper lustre and light blue, upon a very light ground, the centre ornamented by two quaint animals, somewhat similar to those on the noted Alhambra vase, with an interlacing border. The nearest approach to this pottery is the lustre ware made at Brislington in the last century. A fragment of painted Delft ware, bearing initials and a very early date for this class of pottery, *i.e.*, 1647, and other specimens of Delft, showing different ornamentation; three pottery pitchers, probably of seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and a large portion of a sixteenth century brass spur, all recently found in Bristol, were also shown. By permission of Mr. C. A. Hayes, Mr. Pritchard exhibited an encaustic tile, bearing foliated design, of the end of the fourteenth or early fifteenth century, from the "Malvern Kiln," which was recently found in St. Thomas's Lane. This was doubtless from the earlier church, destroyed at the end of last century.

The Hon. Secretary exhibited the following:—From Mr. Ellis, a photograph of a small bronze figure—probably Roman—found at Aust in August last, and read his descriptive notes referring to the object. This interesting specimen has been purchased by the British Museum.¹ *Probably pre-Roman.*

From Mr. Smith, of Brislington, a collection of Romano-British objects found upon and near the site of the Brislington Roman villa, which he had collected. These have since been added to the city collection of specimens from that site in the Bristol Museum.

From Mr. Sully, of Southville, a small number of Neolithic flints, which he had obtained from various sites in the neighbourhood, including a beautifully-worked arrow-head from Clifton Down,

¹ This is described and illustrated, ante p. 35.

and various small scrapers and flakes from Kingsweston, Leigh, Cadbury, etc.

Mr. John Latimer exhibited a Plan of Clifton in 1746, which is illustrated and described, ante pp. 25-34.

Mr. R. Hall Warren exhibited and described a copy of "Braun's Map of Bristol, commonly called Hoefnagle's," and gave a translation of the curious Latin description of the town and neighbourhood in the sixteenth century, printed on the back of the map. The paper is printed at pp. 62-64.

MEETING, DECEMBER 18TH, 1900.

THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF BRISTOL, PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

The meeting was held at 94, Pembroke Road, the house of the Hon. Secretary, and was attended by twenty-three members and friends. A letter was read from Mr. H. C. Barstow, who expressed regret at having to retire from the Club on account of his removal to Yorkshire. Mr. H. Dare Bryan, Architect, of Bristol, was elected a member by ballot, *vice* Mr. Arthur Bulleid, F.S.A., retired.

The Rev. S. N. Tebbs, M.A., present as a visitor, exhibited four Ancient Bronze Implements, found in August, 1899, by a boy, under a rock near the entrance of Combe Dingle, Westbury-on-Trym. Three of these were ornamented Flanged Celts, the other probably a chisel.

Mr. Alfred Trapnell exhibited an extensive and valuable collection of old English silver spoons, and gave some account of the more interesting specimens. See paper pp. 57-61.

The Hon. Secretary, on behalf of Miss E. Hodges, of Clifton, exhibited two pieces of old English needlework, of the early part of the seventeenth century. The subjects represented were:—A red rose, surmounted by the British Crown, with blue fleurs-de-lis below, and the initials I.R. on each side, with white harts and four-leaved flowers; on the smaller piece, a red rose, floral designs, two pigeons or doves, and two curious caterpillars, the whole in excellent condition, the colours being well preserved.

On behalf of the Caerwent Exploration Committee, the Hon. Secretary exhibited a number of the more interesting of the Roman antiquities recently excavated on the site of Venta Silurum, including a fragment of an inscribed stone, the first ever found at Caerwent.

Mr. R. M. Drake exhibited a number of old English leather shoes, dating from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century, found in the Pithay, Bristol, during recent excavations.

Mr. John E. Pritchard, F.S.A., exhibited an extensive collection of antiquities from the same or adjacent sites and other localities in and near Bristol, and read some Archæological Notes respecting them, which are printed and illustrated at pp. 43-56.

The President (the Bishop of Bristol) read a paper on "The Transference of the district of Bath" in Saxon times, from the diocese of Mercia to that of Wessex, which is printed at pp 37-42. In the discussion which followed, Bishop Brownlow, the Rev. Chas. S. Taylor, and others took part. Mr. Taylor did not agree with some of the Bishop's conclusions, and has printed his views on the subject in the last part of the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society*, of which he is the Hon. Editor.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

JANUARY 16TH, 1901.

LIEUT.-COL. J. R. BRAMBLE, F.S.A., VICE-PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

The Annual Dinner was served at the Imperial Hotel, Clifton, and was attended by twenty-four members. Letters were read from the President and other members unable to be present.

After dinner, the Hon. Secretary gave a brief report of the proceedings of the Club during the past year, referring to the important help given by the Club and its members to the exploration of the remains of Venta Silurum (Caerwent), in Monmouthshire, and of the Roman villa at Brislington. The excursions (1), to Malmesbury Abbey, Charlton House, and Bradenstoke Priory, (2), to Caerwent, Penhow Castle, and Caerleon, and the evening meetings of the Club, had been well attended. There were, as usual, several gentlemen awaiting opportunity to join the Club when vacancies occur. Two members, Mr. S. H. Swayne and the Rev. George S. Master, had died during the year, and one, Mr. Arthur Bulleid, F.S.A., had retired, having left the Bristol neighbourhood. The vacancies had been filled by the election of the Rev. A. Richardson, M.A., Vicar of Brislington, Mr. W. W. Hughes, and Mr. H. Dare Bryan, architect, of Bristol.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. Warren) read a brief statement of accounts, showing that the finances of the Club were in a very satisfactory condition.

The election of Officers and Committee of the Club for 1901 then took place, and resulted as follows:—President, the Right Rev. G. Forrest Browne, D.C.L., F.S.A., Bishop of Bristol; Vice-Presidents, the Right Rev. Bishop Brownlow, D.D., and Lieut.-Colonel

J. R. Bramble, F.S.A.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. Hall Warren, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary, Mr. Alfred E. Hudd, F.S.A.; Committee, Messrs. W. R. Barker, John Latimer, J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., A. T. Martin, F.S.A., Professor C. Lloyd-Morgan, F.R.S., and the Rev. Canon Tetley, M.A.

Mr. W. R. Barker (Chairman of the Bristol Museum Committee) read a paper, illustrated with plans, drawings, etc., on the recently discovered Roman villa at Brislington, just within the present Bristol municipal boundary. The excavation of the remains had been commenced in December, 1899, under the direction of the Hon. Secretary and some other members of the Club, but had later been undertaken by the Museum Committee, and the remains, including some interesting fragments of mosaic pavements, had been added to the Museum collection. On the conclusion of the paper a short discussion took place, in which the Chairman, the Vicar of Brislington, the Hon. Secretary, and other members took part.

Proceedings of the
Clifton Antiquarian Club,

1901-2.

President's Address, 1902.

BY THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF BRISTOL,
D.D. F.S.A., PRESIDENT.

(Read January 18th, 1902).

INASMUCH as this Presidential Address is given at the dinner table, with wine and grapes and apples present, I propose to take you back about nine hundred years and say something of these natural products in our neighbourhood at that distant period of time.

William of Malmesbury gives us a very flattering account of the Vale of Gloucester. Gloucester, he tells us, is supposed to take its name from Claudius Cæsar, the original form having been Cairclau,¹ the castle of Clau. In evidence of the very high regard in which the Britons in the Roman times held the late emperor, Claudius, he quotes Seneca as saying that the barbarous people in Britain worshipped him as God, and in his honour built a city. What Seneca actually said² was, that in his time Claudius had a temple in Britain, where the barbarous people worshipped him and addressed prayer to him as God. From the city, whose name was translated from the British Cairclau to the later Gloucastra or Gloucester, the whole region, he tells us, takes its name of the Vale of Gloucester. The soil is rich in corn and fertile in fruit, thanks to nature alone in

¹ Other MSS. spell this Kairclau and Caircloui.

² Ludus de morte Claudii Caesaris.

some parts, to skill of culture in others. If anyone is disposed to be lazy, mere avarice will tempt him to the joys of labour, where labour is rewarded by a return of a hundred fold. You may see the public roads draped with apple-bearing trees, William tells us, not laboriously grafted, but owing their profusion to the nature of the soil. The land of its own accord bursts into fruit, most of it superior to others in kind and flavour. Many of the apples keep good for a year, to serve their owners till the next year's crop is ready. The district is better for vines than other provinces of England. The vines are more abundant; they yield a larger crop; the flavour of the grape is more exhilarating. The wines made from them do not distress the palate by harsh acidity; indeed they hardly yield to French wines in pleasantness. The river Severn adds to the glory of the district. No river in the whole land is wider in its channel, more vehement in its current, more responsive to the art of the fisherman.

I may remind you that grapes were largely grown in England for the purpose of making wine, from the Norman Conquest onwards in diminishing extent through the Middle Ages. We continually find vineyards mentioned in mediæval charters, and in districts which appear in these days hopelessly unsuitable for ripening grapes. A study of the mentions of vineyards in the Domesday Survey has led to the interesting discovery that the vineyards gathered round the principal demesnes of the chief of the Norman nobles; that some had been planted almost immediately after the allotment of the Saxon estates to the Norman conquerors, and were already in full bearing; while others had been planted later, and had not yet come into profit.

The remark about Norman noblemen introducing the cultivation of the grape must not be taken to mean that the vine was not cultivated in England before the Conquest. We have clear evidence to the contrary, and that at Malmesbury itself. William tells us that in the Anglo-Saxon times a Greek monk settled at Malmesbury and created the vineyard on the hill to the north of the Abbey, which continued there for many

years. They did not know whence this monk, Constantine, came, but when he found himself dying he drew out of a receptacle a pallium, and put it on as best he could in his dying state, and died in it; whence they supposed that he had been an archbishop. When his grave had to be disturbed many years after, to make room for other bodies, his bones were found to be abnormally white, and to have a pleasant odour. This confirmed their conviction that Constantine was of no plebeian sanctity.

It is a matter of notoriety that in our own generation the cultivation of the grape for the purpose of making wine has been renewed, at no great distance from the region which William praised so much in this respect, and with a success at least as great as that which he recorded. The late Marquis of Bute planted a vineyard in the open, at Castle Coch in Glamorganshire, in the year 1875. The Royal Muscadine on the walls of Cardiff Castle had produced large crops of perfectly ripened grapes, and at Castle Coch the soil, and the slope of the ground towards the south, facing the Bristol Channel about four miles off, were exactly what makes the success of the best vineyards of Europe. Two kinds of grape were chosen from among those grown in the colder of the wine-producing parts of France, the Gamay Noir and Millie Blanche, but only a small supply of vines could be procured, enough to plant an eighth part of the three acres allotted for the purpose. The skilful gardener, Mr. Pettigrew, soon propagated sufficient vines to cover the ground, planting them three feet apart. Another vineyard was planted later, about seven miles from Cardiff and close to the Bristol Channel. In 1893, when five acres in all were under cultivation, there were enormous crops, and the thousand dozens of wine made was worth, at sixty shillings, the price it always fetched as sold from the vineyard, £3,000; but it has to spend three years in cask, and four years in bottle, before it becomes fit for consumption. The wine made in 1881 was sold by auction in Birmingham in 1894 at 115 shillings the dozen. There have been great fluctuations in the supply; thus, in 1879, a year which promised

well till the end of May, every grape dropped off and not one bunch was gathered; but the produce of the great crop of 1893 was sufficient to pay all the expenses since the vineyards were started in 1875. There are now fourteen acres under cultivation, and the yield is great.¹

It is clear, therefore, that William of Malmesbury knew what he was writing about when he praised in such high terms the wine-growing qualities of the valley of the Severn.

This passage from Malmesbury settled a question which was raised early last century, whether the vineyards mentioned in early times in England did not mean orchards. There is no mistake about William's testimony here. Only one other place in England is mentioned by him as specially successful in wine-growing, namely Thorney, in Cambridgeshire. There the vines were grown on two methods, either trailing on the ground or supported on high poles. In one of the thirty-eight mentions of vineyards which occur in the Domesday Survey, at Rageney, in Essex, the amount of wine produced is given,—six arpents of vineyard yield twenty modii of wine in a good year. If the modius in wet measure meant, as is said, 64 of our gallons, or 42, the yield was 1,280 gallons, or 840. It is not certain what the size of an arpent was; if, as has been maintained, it was roughly the same as an acre, differing only in the fact that except in Wilts it was used only for vineyards, the yield was 107 dozen, or 70 dozen per acre. The abnormal year 1893 produced on Lord Bute's vineyards 200 dozen per acre.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the word "wine" appears to have been used in early times in England to merely mean the fresh juice of the grape. Thus, we are told of Anselm² that he was so dear to a certain rich man that the man would have Anselm press his wine for him. When Anselm came to see him, he squeezed the juice of the grapes

¹ The above facts are taken from an article in the *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society* for April, 1895, kindly lent by the author, Mr. A. Pettigrew, Lord Bute's gardener.

² Dean Church's *Anselm*, p. 81.

with one hand into the other, from which he squeezed them into the cup for his sick friend who drank it. A less complimentary name for the juice of the English grape was used four hundred years after Anselm's time. King's College, in Cambridge, had a considerable growth of vines, and in 1483 they paid one Thomas Figge threepence for pressing on the 7th of September seven gallons of verjuice from the College grapes.¹ Fifteen years before they had used crab apples for the purpose, and had paid a half-penny a gallon for *le Stampyng de le Crabbez*.

Wine was regularly made from grapes, within the memory of man, at a place in this diocese only about ten miles from William of Malmesbury's old home. The miller at Slaughterford grew the grapes and made the wine. Grapes were introduced at Malmesbury itself, for the purpose of making wine, by Constantine, a Greek monk, long before William's time.

Our author goes on to describe the bore in the Severn. There is every day a raging of the waters, whether to call it a vorago or a vertigo of the waters he does not know. It tears up the sands from the very bottom of the Channel, it collects itself into a great heap, it comes on with a rush, but it does not go beyond the bridge. Sometimes it even climbs the banks, and having made a wide circuit of the land returns to its course. Unhappy the vessel that it strikes on the side. Sailors who are on the alert, when they see this higræ, as the English call it, coming, turn their vessel to meet it, and cutting it straight through escape its violence.

In Yorkshire, I may add, where a tidal wave rushes up the Ouse from the Humber as far as Naburn ferry, it is still called the egre or agre, as in William's time the bore of the Severn was. You may hear a weird cry passed along the banks for miles as the great crest of water comes mantling on, "Ware agre!" "Ware agre!"

Bristol itself is described by William in one pregnant

¹ Willis and Clark, iii. 582, pro pressyng vii lagenarum de verjus de Grapys collegii iii d.

sentence, which shews us how competent our author was to go to the root of the matter in describing a place. In the same valley, he says, is a very celebrated—or a very populous—town, Bristow by name. He uses the correct word, town, for you will remember that Bristol was only a town in his time, erected into a city four centuries later, in Henry VIII's time, and only then because it had become possessed of a bishop. Here, he says, there is a harbour, a receptacle for ships coming from Ireland and Norway, and other lands across the seas. Thus a district so fortunate in its natural wealth enjoys also its share of foreign riches. We might almost take that as the motto for our great work to be commenced in three weeks' time.

We shall be glad to have as our guide a man who formed so just an idea of our advantages and value. He had a special interest in Gloucestershire, for Robert, Earl of Gloucester, was his patron, the natural son of Henry I., a man of great talents and learning, called the Mæcenas of his age. To him William dedicated his "Deeds of the Kings" and his "Modern History." As regards the commerce of Bristol in those times, to which he makes complimentary reference, we must charitably suppose that our author was not acquainted with its character.¹

¹ Bristol was a mart for slaves.

Remains of a Roman Well at Brislington, Bristol.

By W. R. BARKER.

(Read November 4th, 1901.)

A paper on the subject of the Brislington investigations which appeared in the last part of the *Proceedings* of the Club brought the account down to January, 1891. Further researches did not for a time yield any marked results, and it became a question how far it was worth while to continue the work. Just at that time, however, the first indications of the circular head of a well appeared, ten feet from the north-eastern angle of the hypocaust, No. 9 on the plan. The clearing out was commenced by Mr. W. G. Smith and his son, but after a time the difficulty of continuing, except by those experienced in such work, and with proper appliances, was realised. Suitable men were accordingly detailed for the purpose, and they did their work admirably.

During the time the work was about, I was able to take careful note of the depth at which the different deposits were found, this being done for the purpose of setting at rest any questions as to the position of particular objects, and also to show the relations of objects to each other. The graduated scale which is the result exhibits the well and its miscellaneous contents as it were in section; from which it will be evident that while this was originally the well of the villa, it was made to serve as a rubbish pit, when its use as a well was discontinued.

The well started with a diameter of five feet, and with masonry eighteen inches thick. This diameter was practically maintained throughout, there being a contraction of only a

few inches towards the bottom. The masonry, which consisted of courses of lias stone, was in a wonderful state of preservation, and was regularly continued until near the bottom, where the stonework was of a rougher description. The bottom, about which there could be no mistake, was not reached until thirty-eight feet had been measured; there the solid rock was found.

For a depth of about twelve feet the material removed was of a rubbly nature, with fragments of black pottery, etc. Samian ware had been scarce throughout the investigation, but some small pieces were found in this upper section of the well. From the first everything brought to the surface was carefully examined and the relics preserved.

The section between twelve and eighteen feet was filled with material, which showed increasingly the presence of water, and the results as regards "finds" were meagre. A coin of Constantinus II. was, however, found on one of the ledges of the masonry at a depth of fourteen feet.

When a depth of twenty-four feet was reached, some tons of coarse building material, evidently remains of the Villa, and much of it in a sodden condition, were brought up.

Between twenty-four and twenty-eight feet a remarkable deposit was found, consisting of a large collection of the bones and teeth of various animals, the greater part being the remains of oxen including skulls with horn-cores. The leg bones represented no less than a dozen of these animals, and the presence of such a mass of these remains formed no little mystery. Intermixed with these and other bones was found a quantity of broken pottery and other remains of the Roman period.

In clearing out the section between twenty-eight and thirty-two feet down still greater surprise was experienced, for, with quantities of wet muck and more bones and teeth of animals, three nearly complete human crania, with the separate parts of another, and the skeleton remains to which they belonged, were brought to the surface. There is abundant room for speculation as to how these remains came to occupy this strange

sepulchre. After this came a graduated series of seven remarkable metal vessels, with curved and ornamented handles. Most of these were fairly perfect, except that they were more or less bruised and bent, but two had been broken to pieces by the fall of heavy material upon them. While the general characteristics of form were the same, in the case of five of them there were different ornaments on the handles. The remaining two had been repaired with new handles of inferior character and of plain triangular section. With these objects was found the only perfect specimen of pottery that came to hand, a small black pitcher or jug. (See Plate). Another larger specimen was slightly damaged. Other specimens of pottery consisted of fragments larger than usual, and it is worthy of note that a number of large and small tesserae of the destroyed pavements, showing signs of much use, were among the miscellaneous objects. One of the large tesserae is somewhat of a curiosity, as it has a well-defined ammonite on the face.

After these interesting "finds" came another deposit of rough building material, and then, mixed with the muddy deposit, were more bones and fragments of pottery, the bottom and side pieces of wooden buckets with the handles and side plates which no doubt belonged to the articles when complete, a pointed stake, and various iron objects.

The remaining two feet consisted of rubble and soft material, with which small bones and fragments of pottery were intermixed; and when the rocky bottom was reached at thirty-eight feet, the last bucket that was sent up contained a few bronze and other objects, including an ornamented bronze spoon partly decayed, a coin of Constantine the Great (3rd brass) with the legend destroyed but the bust preserved, part of a triple bronze chain each link consisting of three rings; also two separate rings, part of a fibula, a bronze pin, and part of a wooden comb with fine and coarse teeth.

The depth of water with which the men had to contend during the clearing out of the well increased as the work proceeded, and shortly after this was completed, when the well was inspected by members of the Somerset Archaeological and

Natural History Society on the occasion of their visit to Bristol, the water had risen to fourteen feet, which appeared to be its normal height. The well has now been filled up with dry rubble and made secure on the surface.

In addition to the numerous objects just referred to as having been found in the well, the following, also found there, may be mentioned. (See Plates.)

A rough mortar and pounding stone; several stones with mason's marks; fragment of black ware with metal rivet; iron implements with sockets for handles; masses of iron stone, and small specimens of hematite; portions of burnt bones, and of burnt wood; horn-cores of various animals besides oxen. A lower human jaw, found not in the well, but in the ground near it, should also be mentioned.

The most important part of the contents of the well consist undoubtedly of the series of pewter vessels and the human remains. As regards the pewter vessels, I endeavoured to obtain some information respecting them at the meeting of the British Association at Glasgow, but in the absence of the specimens themselves, not much light could be thrown upon them. There is, however, a reference in *Archæologia* to the find of pewter vessels of the Romano-British period at Appleshaw in Hampshire, which is to the point. Only two of these specimens appear to be at all similar to those found at Brislington, and for the purpose of comparison the following description of them by Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A., may be interesting:—

1. "Octagonal jug with narrow neck and foot. Round the neck a projecting band with punched design between wavy lines. Present height, 10¼ inches. Handle now lost, the plate which attached it to the body is heart-shaped." 2. "Portion of a jug of similar general form, but circular; stout handle of triangular section. On the side is scratched VICTRICI. Height, 7 inches."¹

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. lvi, p. 11.

In several respects there is a similarity between these Appleshaw examples and those found at Brislington. For instance, the heart-shaped plate, and triangular section of the handle; the ornament round the neck, which in one of the Brislington specimens takes the form of a series of beads or studs, and is introduced also at the junction of the handle with the body. The narrowness of the neck and foot is noticeable. The sizes mentioned are also found among the Brislington specimens, which are more numerous and vary considerably in height and capacity; while the ornamental character of most of the handles resembling, as it does the style of ornament on bronze work of the period, appears to be a special feature of this discovery. It would appear that such metal vessels are rare. In connection with the account of the Appleshaw specimens in *Archæologia* it is strongly urged that in similar cases an analysis of the metal should be made. With the kind help of Mr. A. C. Pass this has been furnished with regard to the Brislington specimens, and the component parts were found to be as follows:—

Lead	-	-	-	62.5 per cent.
Tin	-	-	-	36.0 „
Antimony	-	-	-	0.8 „
Copper	-	-	-	<i>nil.</i>
Earthy matter (and possible loss)	0.7	„		

With regard to the human remains, the three nearly complete crania was submitted to Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., and he obligingly furnished the following report:—

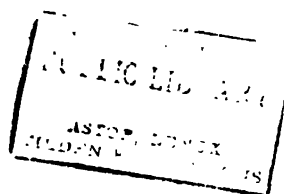
“There are difficulties in the way of stating anything like a positive opinion that these human remains date from the period of the destruction of the villa; but that is what I think. The assemblage of cattle-bones, and the fact of a quantity of the materials of the villa being superposed (which must have been deposited while the ruins were still above the ground level), speak strongly in that direction. No doubt the

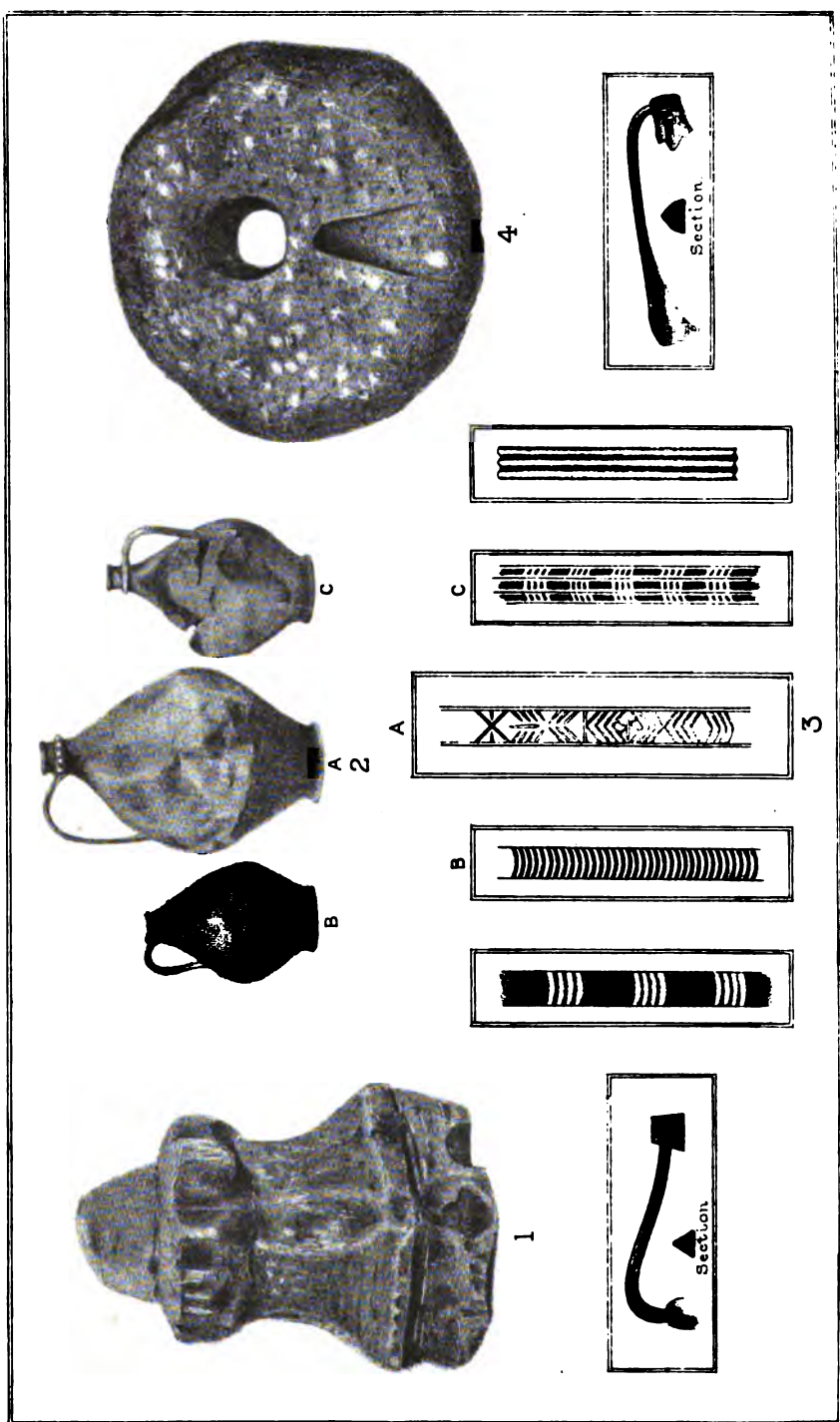
difference in aspect of the one skeleton (No. 1) from the others is most easily accounted for by supposing it later in date; but perhaps that body lay a little higher and drier than the others. The female pelvis, which must have belonged either to No. 3, or to the body whose skull is in fragments, does not bear the same marks of antiquity, I think, as No. 3 skull.

“There is nothing ethnognomonic (to coin a term) in the aspect of the skulls. No. 1 is a very fine one, mesocephalic near the limit of dolichokephaly, and rather elliptic than oval: it may have belonged to an Italian gentleman, or a Germanic chieftain; the Roman soldiery under the late emperors were largely Germanic. Nos. 2 and 3: of these, 2 is pretty surely male, but of a lower type than 1, than which it rather more resembles a common Romano-British type. It is mesocephalic; but the absence of the base of the skull may have caused an apparent widening; it is also a little askew. No. 3 belonged to a female and, I think, an old woman; it is of the same oval, rather than elliptic, type as No. 2, and like it, rather lower and flatter than No. 1: still it is a ‘well-filled’ skull of, probably, a person belonging to a civilised community. It is mesocephalic, almost subbrachycephalic (index 79). No. 4 is in fragments, and, I should fear, not susceptible of restoration.

“In all the three the teeth are much worn down: I do not think this is common in really Roman skulls, while it is so in British ones: it is of course a matter of food and rarely occurs in the same jaws with caries.

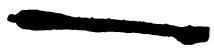
“By my reckoning the owner of No. 1 may have been as much as 5 feet 7.7 inches in height, but by Pearson’s plan perhaps not over 5 feet 6.3 inches. The other man was very little shorter. The woman perhaps 5 feet 2 inches: but I will work out these figures more carefully hereafter.







1



2



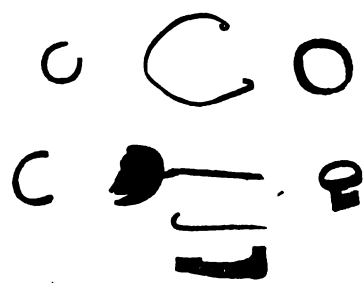
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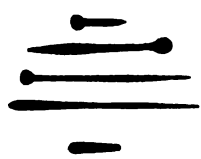
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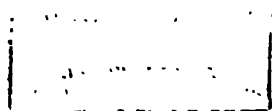
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10



“The brain in all three must have been of fair size, *i.e.* the skull of fair capacity, or perhaps, in No. 1, above the average.”

This report indicates a mixture of types which would be characteristic of the period, and may also suggest something as to the social conditions that then prevailed. We looked in vain for any distinct marks of violence; there were none. These people may have been suffocated in the fire which destroyed the villa, or they may have been thrown into the well in the midst of a fierce encounter, when any ready means of dealing death and destruction would be resorted to. If this latter be the explanation, the enormous quantity of animal remains would further suggest a great feast to celebrate the victory, and this would agree with the broken condition of many of the animal bones.

It has been suggested that probably the villa remained standing after the Roman occupation came to an end. But the contents of the well seem altogether to set aside that idea. It is noteworthy that at all the different levels Roman objects were found, and that even near the top there were some few fragments of Samian ware. The evidence of the pavements shows that the villa was destroyed by fire, and the contents of the well show that it was filled up at the time of, or not long after, that destruction.

Plate xviii.—(1) Carved Oolite Capstone; (2) Pewter Vessels; (3) Ornaments on handles of Pewter Vessels; (4) Upper Stone of Quern.

Plate xix.—(1) Jug of Black Ware; (2—4) Portions of Knives; (5) Socketed Bill-Hook; (6) Bronze Spoon, Rings, Key-Ring, etc.; (7) Ivory and Bone Pins; (8) Part of Strainer; (9) Wooden Comb; (10) Fragment of Pottery with Metal Rivet.

Four Bronze Implements from Coombe Dingle, Gloucestershire.

BY ALFRED E. HUDD, F.S.A., Hon. Sec.

(Read December 18th, 1900).

The four Bronze implements, which by the kindness of the owner, the Rev. Stephen N. Tebbs, M.A., I have the pleasure of exhibiting, were found in August, 1899, in Coombe Dingle, one of the most picturesque of the numerous beautiful little valleys formed by the now insignificant stream or river which gives its name to the parish of Westbury-upon-Trym, Gloucestershire. There are numerous traces in the immediate neighbourhood of the Dingle of prehistoric times. Extensive earthworks remain on Kingsweston Hill, a few hundred yards from the spot, where was formerly a strong camp, about five acres in extent, partially enclosed by a single mound and ditch. Half-a-mile north of this is Blaize Castle Camp, enclosing about six acres, and there are also some earthworks on Coombe Hill adjoining. Ancient British roads, one known as the "Fosse way," and another as "Cribb's Causeway," may still be traced, the latter running north-east from near Blaize Castle to camps at Knole Park, near Elberton, Tytherington, etc., in the valley of the Severn.

There are also traces of ancient mining to be seen in the shape of deep pits, similar to some in the Leigh Woods on the other side of the Avon; and at Druid Stoke, about one mile south, are remains of a fine Dolmen.

A bronze flanged celt with a strongly marked rib, $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and weighing $17\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, was found some few years since at Westbury-on-Trym, a mile or two east of Coombe Dingle. This is now in the collection of Mr. John E.

Pritchard, F.S.A., who has kindly lent it for exhibition. It is apparently of much later date than the Coombe Dingle specimens.

The Bronze implements recently discovered were found by a boy, who, on the morning of the August Bank Holiday in 1899, was "camping out" with another youth on the wooded slope of the right bank of the river in Coombe Dingle, about a hundred yards below the mill, formerly a favourite subject with local artists. The youngsters thought they would like to build a summer-house, and accordingly obtained a pick and spade and went to work to make holes on the sloping bank, under the shadow of a great rock. Here, in a few minutes they came on the "curiosities," which were lying about five inches only under the surface of the ground close to the north side of the rock, a huge block of Dolomitic conglomerate, which has much the appearance of a Cromlech or Dolmen, the top being formed by a large square stone, perfectly level, about 10 feet in diameter. It is, however, quite natural.

The discoverer informed me that the four implements were lying close together on a kind of mat of twigs of trees or weeds which fell to pieces when handled. He believed at the time that more bronzes were to be found in the place, but when I asked him why he had not continued digging for them he replied, "We were afraid we might find some bones." A recent further search on the spot has not increased the "hoard," the only additional find being a curious looking black stone, which, I am told, was close to the spot and may have been buried with the bronzes.

The following details of the implements may be worth recording:—

1. The largest of the Flanged Celts is in excellent condition, though like the others it shows traces of burning. It is $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide at the top, and $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches at the widest part, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, weight $13\frac{1}{4}$ ounces. The body is ornamented with a series of slightly oblique depressions on both sides, seven or eight in number, somewhat similar to a Celt figured by Sir John Evans in *Ancient Bronze*

Implements, fig. 25. The sides are smooth, without grooves or ridges. The cutting edge is still quite sharp, and the implement never seems to have had much wear and tear. Plate xx, Fig. 1.

2. The second weighs $10\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, is $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, about 1 inch wide at the top, 3 inches at the widest part, and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick. It is not in nearly so good condition as No. 1, being broken both at the top and at one corner of the cutting edge. The body is ornamental with a series of curved ridges, twelve in number, the edges curving upward. The sides are decorated with oblique ridges, similar to Fig. 38 in *Ancient Bronze Implements*, Plate xx, Fig. 2.

3. The third, although smaller than the others, is much more ornamental. It weighs only $4\frac{3}{4}$ ounces, is $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the top, $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches at the widest part, and $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick. The body is ornamented on both sides with a device consisting of a shovel-shaped, double-lined frame, hatched with cross lines, enclosing a series of lozenges, also filled with crossed lines, three and a half lozenges on one side and two and two halves on the other. On one face the frame is bordered on the inner side with a zig-zag, double line, enclosing five plain triangles; on the other face the double zig-zag line is absent, and the five triangles are filled with crossed lines. The sides of the Celt are also ornamented with oblique depressions. It is somewhat like Fig. 14 in *Ancient Bronze Implements*, but much smaller. Plate xx, Fig. 3.

4. The most interesting object in the "hoard" is the Bronze Chisel, which is of a most unusual type, if not unique. Sir John Evans, F.R.S., F.S.A., etc., to whom I sent a sketch of it, writes:—

"I do not remember anything like the tool of which you send me a sketch. It is of the same class as Figs. 196 and 197 in *Ancient Bronze Implements*, but the point is more like that of Fig. 220, of which I enclose a rough sketch. I doubt, however, whether it was used to extract cores, as the Celts you describe belong, I believe, to an age when 'coring' was unknown."



BRONZE IMPLEMENTS FROM COOMBE DINGLE,
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The Chisel weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, is $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide at the base, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches including the projecting tangs. There seems to be a sharp chisel edge at both ends, though that at the small end may possibly have been recently made, or "improved" by the finder. The chisel edge, or edges, are not as in the chisels figured by Sir John Evans, but are at right angles to the face of the implement. Plate xx, Fig. 4.

I have been told by a practical Bronze Founder that it is highly improbable that these chisels were ever used for extracting the cores, which could be (and probably were) removed in a much simpler and more effectual manner.

The Celts being of an early type it is probable that they were buried on the spot some four or five centuries B.C., the owner probably intending to return for them when the enemy had retired from the mouth of the Avon river, a couple of miles or so distant.

I have much pleasure in stating that since this Report was drawn up the valuable local antiquities described therein have kindly been presented by the Rev. Stephen Tebbs to the Bristol Museum, where, with the splendid Bronze Collar from Wraxall described and figured in a previous volume of our *Proceedings*, and other local specimens of the Age of Bronze, they may be seen and studied. It is to be hoped that in future relics of this interesting period found in the neighbourhood may be added to our local collection, which, at present, gives but a very poor indication of numerous interesting specimens that have been recorded from the Bristol district. Even during the past few years specimens found in and near Bristol have been allowed to pass into the hands of collectors not connected with the district, and thus much of their interest has been lost.

We are indebted to our Member, Mr. William Moline, for the excellent photograph of the Bronzes reproduced in the Plate.

Tiles of Bristol Cathedral.

BY ROBERT HALL WARREN, F.S.A.

(Read December 6th, 1901.)

An enquirer for any encaustic tiles in this Cathedral may be met with a similar answer to that given to the diplomatist sent to report on the manners and customs of a certain foreign country:—"Manners they have *none*." *Tiles* there are *none*.

In the many accounts which have appeared of the building, no notice is taken of them, and the various alterations since the dissolution of the Abbey, particularly that of 1860 and subsequent years, have resulted in the utter breaking up of the pavements and the dispersion of the tiles. Only two or three of the earlier specimens remain, and these in a mutilated condition, to which are added a few of the embossed type supposed to have been imported from Flanders in the sixteenth century. The illustrations appended are taken from those in my own and other collections, in some cases from tracings only as it has been impossible to discover the originals. The earliest to which we can assign an approximate date is (No. 1) the shield of the Berkeley arms, with a sprig of thirteenth century stiff leaf foliage springing from the top and on either side. This is believed to have come from the Berkeley Chapel, and no doubt represents the coat of Thomas (the second), Lord of Berkeley, 1281—1321, he being the first to add the ten crosses patée to the chevron. He was buried in the arch between the Vestry and South Choir Aisle. This tile is 5 inches square and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch thick. I found six of these tiles in Harrington Church, Northamptonshire, but cannot trace any connecting link.

No. 2.—One of the many varieties of the bird and foliage

type, traced from a tile now in the North Aisle of Choir; No. 3, from a drawing made by Mr. T. S. Pope some years ago; and No. 4 two birds addorsed with foliage between, may be of the same age. The latter is of the same pattern as some from Keynsham Abbey. They all have foliage of thirteenth century character and similar in design to some in the Chapter House of Salisbury Cathedral and the library of Merton College, Oxford. (Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*, Plates 199 and 202).

The same date may approximately be assigned to tiles 5 and 6 and fragments 7, 8, 9, and 10. The gryphon on No. 5 is very similar to one from Keynsham Abbey, engraved in our *Proceedings*, vol. ii, Plate x.

Nos. 11 to 24 are apparently of fourteenth century character, and are all decorative tiles. The next series belong evidently to the fifteenth century, having been made at Malvern for Abbat John Newland and his successor, Robert Elyot, who had been purveyor of the kitchen, "*Coquinarius et Hostillarius*."

No. 25 is only a fragment, but the whole tile is to be seen at Malvern. It bears the rebus of John Newland, or Nailheart, a bleeding heart pierced with nails, and his initials I. N., with the inscription in black letter, "*(Modum) speravimus*." It is No. 4 of a set of four. The second of this set (No. 26) was found, in 1897, in making the new road at the foot of Lower College Green. It bears the arms of Abbat Elyot, "On a chief, two mullets." In the top angle is the initial N for Newland, the inscription being "*cordia tua domine*." It is also found at Carew, in Pembrokeshire. The whole should read, "(1) *Fiat Miseri*—(2) *cordia tua domine*—(3) *super nos quemad*—(4) *modum speravimus*—(1) in te."—Psalm xxxiii.

The fragment found in the Cathedral precincts (No. 27) may be one of this set. It shews three estoils on a chevron, and may have been part of the third tile. The arms are those of Cobham. Another tile (No. 28) of the same date, very much worn but when perfect having the inscription complete in itself, is in the South Aisle of the Choir. It has in the centre

within a circle fragments of the letter I. N. for John Newland, and the legend around in black letter, "fiat misericordia tua domine super nos." This also occurs at Malvern.

From a tracing in the library of the Society of Antiquaries I have a copy of one with the large initials R. E. (R. Elyot), interlaced with a cord having fringed ends (No. 29). Barrett says (p. 269), "On the floor of the Cathedral are a great many square bricks with the initials R. E. for this Abbat's name; also shields of arms with the same initials." Of a much heavier and clumsier type are some tiles 5 inches square by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick, with the shields set square in a plain frame intersecting the angles. One (No. 30) has the Berkeley arms, and another (No. 31) those of Abbat Elyot. A fragment of a tile of about the same age shows the Berkeley arms with the crosses much larger and more pronounced (32).

The Rev. Alfred S. Porter, in an article in the *Antiquary*, vol. xxi, speaks of a set made for Robert Elyot. He says, "The inscription, which goes round the set in a circle, is from the seventy-ninth Psalm—'Adjuva nos, Deus Salutaris noster et propter gloriam nominis Tui, Domine, libera nos.' The letters R. E., which are in the corners, stand for Robert Elyot, the Abbat. The arms in the first tile are those of the Berkeleys, the founders and patrons of the Abbey; in the second tile we have the rebus of Abbat Nailheart; in the third the mullets of St. John (?); and in the fourth the arms of Robert Elyot. A tile bearing the initials interlaced of Robert Elyot and the legend, "In te Domine s.," is frequently found. There is one at Malvern, five at Leigh, all exactly alike, and others at Salwarp, Wyre Piddle, Broadwas, and Strensham, but we were for a long time unable to finish the text with any certainty, or to find the other three tiles to complete the set. A single tile with R. E. in the centre, which was found at Broadwas, furnished the required clue, and it was evident that the inscription on the set of four would prove to be "In te, Domine, speravi, non confundá in eternum." In this case we have had the satisfaction of proving that this solution is correct by finding the second tile at Gloucester and Naunton

Beauchamp, the third at Droitwich, and the fourth in the porch at Bredicot."

No vestige of these sets mentioned by Mr. Porter are to be found in the Cathedral. Mr. Albert Way, in a paper (*Gentleman's Magazine*, May and July, 1844), attributes these tiles marked R. E. to Richard de Estone, Prior of Malvern, who died A.D. 1300, but the presence of Newland's rebus clearly indicates connexion with St. Augustine's Abbey.

Five examples of the Flanders tiles of the sixteenth century, with the pattern in relief and of uniform grey colour (Nos. 34 to 38), are found in the North Aisle of Choir and in the North Triforium passage. They represent various conventional foliage and other designs.

Tile 37 is also found at Keynsham Abbey as well as the border tile (No. 33). The thirteenth century tile (No. 4) is found there as well, and Mr. Vere Irving gives tracings of twenty-four varieties of Keynsham tiles in his possession, referred to in a paper in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. xxxi, p. 202.

The raised tile with the figure of the Tudor rose (No. 35) has the border notched as if it were a stem of thorns, and may be in allusion to the crown which the Tudor king gained at Bosworth field, found hanging there on a hawthorn bush.

The Swan also (No. 36), though without the accompaniment of the ducal coronet, may be a badge of the Duke of Buckingham, whose castle at Thornbury would be in course of erection.

The Rev. W. Cole, who visited Bristol in 1746, in his MSS. bequeathed to the British Museum (*Add. MSS.*, 5811, Vol. X.), describes "the tiles in side aisle and vestry."

"1.—On a chevon, three estoiles." This must be our No. 27.

"2.—A heart with three nails piercing, and the letters J.N." (Newland). Our No. 25.

"3.—On a chief, two mullets of six points pierced." (Elyot). Our No. 31.

"4.—A cross fretté inter four mullets of six points pierced."

"5.—A saltire inter two mullets of six points in chief and base, and R. E. in sides."

"These two are for same Abbat, together with:—

"6.—R. E. interlaced." Our No. 29.

"7.—Berkeley." Our Nos. 1, 30, 32.

"8.—Clare."

"9.—Three lions of England."

"10.—A Lion Rampant." Our No. 19.

The writer of "Notes on Bristol Cathedral covering the period between 1790 and 1820" (*Brit. Mus. Add. MSS.*, 17,463), says, "About the platform of y^e altar and in several p'ts of the choir and isle diverse ornamented square pavement tyles, some with arms (see drawings)—Berkeley, Cornwall, Brian, Cobham, Sherboro', Beauchamp, Mortimer, de Clare, Courtney, Stafford Knot and Barrel. On chief two spur rowels. A lion int. three f. de lis."

The Cole MS. thus gives four tiles, and the later document gives nine others which I have not yet been able to discover. It will be observed that they are all heraldic, and so may have proved too strong a temptation to the unscrupulous collector.

The thirty-eight which I have here illustrated compare very favourably with the twenty-four varieties which Mr. Loftus Brock exhibited from Keynsham Abbey, in a paper already referred to, and are good examples of every type from the thirteenth to the sixteenth centuries, from the time when this form of pavement first prevailed in England to the time when the Church building age was over, and what few tiles were required were imported from Flanders, to be succeeded by plain stones, or squares of black and white marble.

Plate XXI:

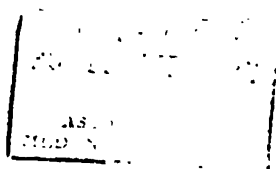
No. 1.—In the writer's collection.

„ 2.—North Choir Aisle.

„ 3.—From tracing by Mr. T. S. Pope.

„ 4.—In the writer's collection.

„ 5, 6.—From tracing by Mr. T. S. Pope.





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TILES FROM BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

PLATE XXI.



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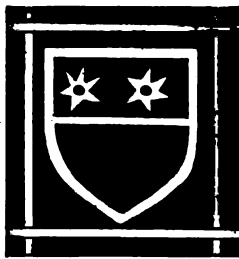
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TILES FROM BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

PLATE XXII.



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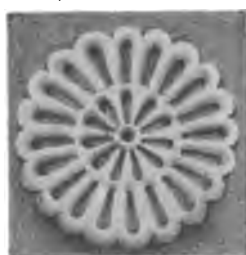
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38

TILES FROM BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

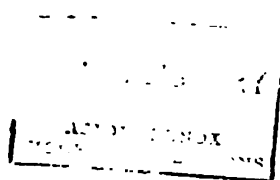


Plate **xxi** :

- No. 7.—In the writer's collection.
- „ 8, 9, 10.—Found in the Precincts.
- „ 11, 12.—From tracing by Mr. T. S. Pope.
- „ 13.—In the writer's collection.
- „ 14.—In the Newton Chapel.
- „ 15, 16.—From tracing by Mr. T. S. Pope.
- „ 17.—In the writer's collection.
- „ 18.—From tracing by Mr. T. S. Pope.

Plate **xxii** :

- No. 19.—From tracing in Library of Society of Antiquaries.
- „ 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25.—In the writer's collection.
- „ 26, 27.—Found in the Precincts.
- „ 28.—South Aisle Choir.
- „ 29.—From tracing in Library of Society of Antiquaries.
- „ 30.—In the writer's collection.
- „ 31.—Found in floor of Choir, 1895.
- „ 32, 33.—In the writer's collection.

Plate **xxiii** :

- No. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38.—North Choir Aisle and Triforium passage.

The tiles referred to above as in the collection of the writer have since been restored by him to the Cathedral.

Archæological Notes for 1901.

By JOHN E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A.

(*Read December 6th, 1901.*)

"When once swept away their full replacement is impossible; they cannot be purchased back with gold."

There have been no startling local discoveries during the year now drawing to a close, and there are no fresh excavations to be described, but many events of an antiquarian nature have taken place, and some interesting finds have, as usual, to be recorded.

Early in January the last vestige of the block of dilapidated gabled houses, standing out in the Broad-Weir, just below the quaint tavern known as the "Rising Sun," in Castle Ditch, was removed for streets improvements; in this way, one by one, these interesting dwellings—really our ancient land-marks—which rapidly sprang up all over the city, in the prosperous times¹ immediately following the conclusion of the memorable sieges of the seventeenth century, are lost to us.

These old houses on the Weir can be traced in Jacobus Millerd's large plan of the city (1673), which was drawn soon after the probable date of their erection.

On the 26th of January official notice was given by the Town Clerk that an application would be made for an order for entirely stopping up, as being unnecessary, a highway situate in that part of the Parish of Bristol, which was formerly

¹ Hunt (William), Bristol, *Historic Towns*, 1895, p. 161.



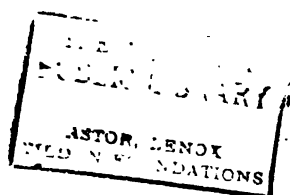
CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB.

Officers.—*President* : Prof. C. Lloyd Morgan, LL.D., F.R.S. *Secretary* :
A. E. Hudd, F.S.A., 94 Pembroke Road, Clifton.

Meetings.—Members meet about four times each year, previously determined,
at 8 P.M. The Anniversary Meeting takes place in January.

Membership.—Entrance Fee, 10s. 6d.; Annual Subscription, 10s. 6d.

Publication.—*Proceedings*.



the Pariah of St. Stephen, in the said City and County, the description whereof is as follows:—

“ A public highway or street known as *Aldersky Lane*, commencing at Prince Street, and running thence in a westerly direction to the Narrow Quay, and being 168 feet in length and of an average width of 12 feet.”

In due course, on the 17th April, at the Quarter Sessions, the Recorder for the city granted the requisite order for the closing of that old thoroughfare. The road was immediately barricaded, and this was followed by the demolition of the several quaint, overhanging houses which had been built at various periods, all probably at the beginning of the eighteenth century, though none were of special interest. It may be assumed that the lane¹ (Plate xxiv) was the site of the “dock”² constructed by Alderman Robert Aldworth in the early part of the seventeenth century; the wharf connected therewith being commonly known as “Aldworth’s Key.” In Roque’s large map (1750) the passage is marked “Alder’s-gate Lane.” The name was corrupted to Alder’s-Quay Lane, and lastly to Aldersky Lane. The worthy Alderman referred to lived at the mansion now St. Peter’s Hospital,³ and his monument⁴ stands in St. Peter’s Church.

Besides the work of destruction it is well to record in these Annual Notes, the “*preservation*” of any ancient buildings; and it is now interesting to speak of some old houses that were repaired in the spring of this year, which ought now to retain their picturesqueness for a long time to come. I refer to the

¹ The illustration is from a block kindly lent by our member, Mr. Reid.

² Mr. Latimer fully describes that work in his *Seventeenth Century Annals*, p. 88; see also Evan’s (John) *Chronological History of Bristol* (1824), p. 221.

³ *Bristol Past and Present*, vol. ii, p. 135.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 130.

block of four gabled, half-timbered houses,¹ situated on the right hand side on entering Thomas Street, between Messrs. Robinson's factory and St. Thomas' Church.

The earliest record² of these houses dates from 1456; they are described as consisting of four shops with a Chaplain's Chamber. The Chaplain was attached to the Chantry of the Blessed Virgin, founded by John Stobe in 1381, and the Lady Chapel of the Church stood at the north-eastern corner where houses joined it. In this Chapel were buried John Stobe himself, his son-in-law, William Canynges the elder, and his son, John Canynges, father of William Canynges, Dean of Westbury.

They then belonged to St. Thomas' Church, and how long before that period they so belonged is not known; but they were probably built on land belonging to the church when it was founded in the twelfth century. In 1566 the premises consisted of three tenements with their appurtenances, one of which was called the Church House. The next mention that can be traced relates to 1636, when the premises seem to have been converted into one messuage in the occupation of Thomas Bright, butcher, with a wool hall or loft adjoining, together with shops, slaughter-houses, and chambers. In 1659 they appear to have been in somewhat the same condition, but between that date and 1689 they were converted into four dwelling-houses, and to that period may be ascribed the present buildings, as they are similarly described, without mention of any alteration in 1717, 1746, 1761, and 1789, and were still in that condition in 1822 when an investigation of the Bristol Charities was made by a Government Commissioner, and they have not since been structurally altered except the addition of a shop front a few years ago.

¹ Will one of our photographic members kindly see that a view of these houses is prepared and deposited in the city collection.

² This description was partly supplied by a member of St. Thomas' Vestry; it has since been carefully corrected and additions made thereto by the Rev. C. S. Taylor, formerly Vicar of St. Thomas.

The backs of the premises are immediately adjoining the churchyard, and against the opposite wall of the churchyard, within the memory of the present clerk of the church, the old stocks of the parish were fixed. These stocks were for many years kept within the precincts of the church premises, but cannot now be found, much to the regret of the present wardens, who would like to have retained them amongst other ancient remnants of the church fittings, etc., now in the basement of the tower. The duties of the wardens in earlier days must have been more of a magisterial character than at present, as there are several bonds now among the ancient documents of the vestry, binding various contentious parties over before the wardens to keep the peace. One dated 1437 mentions the curious penalty of "six pounds of wax." Previous to its removal to Temple Meads about sixty years ago, the cattle market was held every Thursday in Thomas Street, and against the houses in question and others, and the church, were the pens for sheep and pigs attached to the walls and pavement by iron rings, and leaving passages only to the doorways. It was only a few years ago that the iron rings in the church wall were removed. A picture of the pens and animals against the church wall is still retained as an ornament on the forms on which the vestry notices are issued.

The recent reparation of St. Peter's (City) Church was commenced early in the year, and that edifice was re-opened on October 6th.¹

During May and June several original features of the building were discovered. A pointed doorway on the north side of the Chancel; also a piscina and what is probably a credence niche. These will doubtless be described by our member, Mr. Gough, who has been the architect to the restoration, and who has carefully protected the ancient work where possible.

It is, of course, satisfactory to learn that the vestry decided to retain the massive Corinthian Altar Piece of wood, almost

¹ See *Times and Mirror*, October 7th, 1901.

the last of its kind in the city, and one of the features of St. Peter's. Many of the parishioners wished to have this removed, as it entirely blocked up the East window, but happily the final decision was to carefully repair it, re-decorate, and re-erect. The Churchwardens' accounts state that the Altar Piece was made and erected in the reign of William III.; the vestry having agreed to the plans submitted to them in March, 1697.

During the month of June, the cottages adjoining the east side of the school in Pile Street, where Thomas Chatterton attended, were pulled down, and there existed some fear lest the building itself might be endangered.

The divisional walling was actually partly demolished, but directly this was pointed out to our City Engineer (Colonel Yabbicom) he caused the necessary repairs to be instantly carried out. It is much to be regretted that the buildings connected with the "boy-poet," whose genius has been the admiration of the world, and whose memory we ought to do more to cherish, should be allowed to continue in such a deplorable state of repair.¹

As the block of business premises in Christmas Street, which incorporated the remains of St. Bartholomew's Priory,² was to be newly tenanted in September last, an effort was made by several members to secure a few really good illustrations of the architectural remains, which had never been obtained before.

After permission had been given, and on behalf of the Club, as soon as the mouldings had been scraped and otherwise cleaned, our member, Mr. Moline, was fortunately able to secure some capital photographs. Mr. Gough has also had the interesting features measured and carefully drawn, to illustrate our *Proceedings*, which will doubtless be accompanied by a full architectural description.

¹ See Mr. Wilson Barrett's remarks (in *Western Daily Press*) on this subject, when playing "Chatterton" in Bristol, on October 28th, 1887, and December 10th, 1891.

² "Bristol Past and Present," vol. ii, p. 120.

Since this paper was read, however, it has come to our knowledge that the tenant had "sub-let" the part including the thirteenth century Priory remains for a term of years, to a firm of beer bottlers: and now, as we daily pass the grand old gateway, we are horrified at seeing the panels of the noble arcading within hung with trade advertisements, and the premises designated "Brewers' Hall"!

It is a marvel to find in this age of enlightenment, an important body, such as the Trustees of the Bristol Municipal Charities in this instance, permitting an historic property to be utilized in this manner. Possessing such a history themselves one might fairly have expected a more generous treatment of such interesting remains.

The demolition of the last section of the Norman wall (Plate xxv) between St. John's slope and the Pithay, commenced in 1899, was completed by the end of January.¹ As the wall ended off somewhat abruptly, within several feet of the Pithay slope, it was not possible to determine the exact position of the Upper Gateway,² as was hoped; all traces having been obliterated long since on both sides of the descent.

The total length of these early foundations, actually destroyed at this spot, measured fully 370 feet—a huge work—and included the base of the Tower as referred to by Seyer,³ as follows:—

"A short distance before you come to St. John's churchyard is still to be seen a semi-circular tower (but mutilated) projecting outward from the wall, and now forming part of a house in Tower Lane, probably so called from this very tower. The stone of division between St. John's and Christ Church parishes is fixed in the wall of the tower, by which

¹ See *Proceedings* of Clifton Antiquarian Club, vol. iv, pp. 160, 259; vol. v, p. 44.

² Seyer (Rev. S.) "*Memoirs of Bristol*," 1821, vol. i, p. 266, sec. 69.

³ Seyer (Rev. S.) "*Memoirs of Bristol*," 1821, vol. i, p. 266, sec. 70.

circumstance it may easily be found.¹ Within this tower is a deep well, for the security of which, perhaps, the tower was built. The well lies under the front shop, close to the town wall, which is even hollowed out, in a small degree, to make room for it. A former possessor about sixty or seventy years ago, after clearing it out to a considerable depth, came to a wooden floor, which he was unwilling to disturb, and therefore covered up the well."

It may be interesting to state that during the destruction of this masonry I made the most diligent search, but could not find the slightest trace of any well, or water supply, in connection with this tower² as suggested by Seyer. Two deep wells, however, existed without the wall at distances of 8 feet and 15 feet respectively, evidently sunk for the supply of the town, but the mode of delivery was not apparent.

The correct line of the wall between St. John's slope and the Pithay is in many places fully twelve feet farther north-east than that given on the ordnance map. Unfortunately during the several years' diggings not a single specimen of early coinage was discovered, from which we might have more definitely fixed the date of the building of this great line of defence (Plate xxvi).

My thanks are again due to Mr. Claude B. Fry for permission to watch the excavations in the Pithay; and I wish to acknowledge once more the courtesy of Mr. Dowling, Clerk of Works.

A summary of the LOCAL FINDS which have come under my own observation, though not very important, may be interesting to members.

¹ The lettering on the plainly moulded pilaster of the house in Tower Lane (removed in 1899) was as follows:—

I.B.	|	Christ
	|	Church
	|	1610.

² This tower was found to measure 23 ft. 6 in. in diameter.

COINS AND TOKENS.

SQUARE FARTHING OF BRISTOL (SIXTEENTH CENTURY), found in the angle of the Norman walling and the Pithay slope, without the wall, on January 1st. This is the only specimen I know of having come from *dry* excavations: all others discovered during the past quarter of a century having been "dredged up" from the Harbour.¹

Obv.—C.B. (Civitas Bristol).

Rev.—The arms of Bristol within a circle, a ship issuing from a castle to the right.

NUREMBERG COUNTER, in imitation of a shilling of Charles II., date about 1675.

Obv.—CAROLVS DEI GRATIA, bust of Charles II. to right.

Rev.—AZA. GOTTL. LAVFF. RECH. PFE. COUNTER (Aza Gottlieb Lauffer Rechnung pfennig Counter), Shields, etc., as a shilling of Charles II.

These counters were used for cards and other games.

CHARLES II. TURNER OR TWO PENCE² (1660—1684).

Obv.—CAR. D.G. SCOT. ANG. FRA. ET. HIB. R.
Crown above C.R., on right mark of value II.
= 2d.

Rev.—NEMO. ME. IMPVNE. LACESSET. Thistle
with leaves, not crowned.

These pieces are sometimes attributed to Charles I. This was turned up during drainage operations, in Deanery Road, close to the Cathedral.

JAMES I. AND CHARLES I. FARTHING TOKENS.³—Many have

¹ See *Numismatic Chronicle*, vol. xix, plate 17, No. 2; *Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club*, vol. iv, plate 20, No. 2.

² See Grueber (H. A.), *Handbook of Coins of Great Britain*, (1899), p. 206, Fig. 207.

³ See Montagu (H), *Copper, Tin and Bronze Coinage of England* (1885) for varieties.

been found by the men engaged in the harbour dredging during the year.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY TRADERS' TOKEN.

Obv.—IOHN. SPRAKE. IN. TANTON.

— a pair Scales.

Rev.—IN. SOMERSET-SHIER, — I. G. S.

This came from the harbour dredgings, and is in fine condition. English traders' tokens of the seventeenth century are now much sought after, as throwing endless light upon the commercial life of that period.

WILLIAM AND MARY FARTHINGs.—date 1694—several; and much misellaneous copper coinage, considerably worn.

GEORGE III. SHILLING¹ (brass).

Obv.—GEOR. III. D.G. BRITT. REX. F.D. Head to right, below 1819.

Rev.—Garnished shield of arms, crowned and within the garter with motto.

Also a sixpence, similar.

These "forgeries" in brass were evidently intended to be plated in silver, and circulated.

A similar shilling was dug up at the top of St. Michael's Hill, on the Tyndall estate.

An ENCAUSTIC TILE was found in May, about 6 feet below the street level, between Wellington Street and All Saints' Street. It bears considerable foliage, with the Shield of Edward the Confessor, or Westminster Abbey, set in the corner

A cross patonce between five martlets, and is similar to one found on the site of the "White Lion," Bridewell Street, in 1894.²

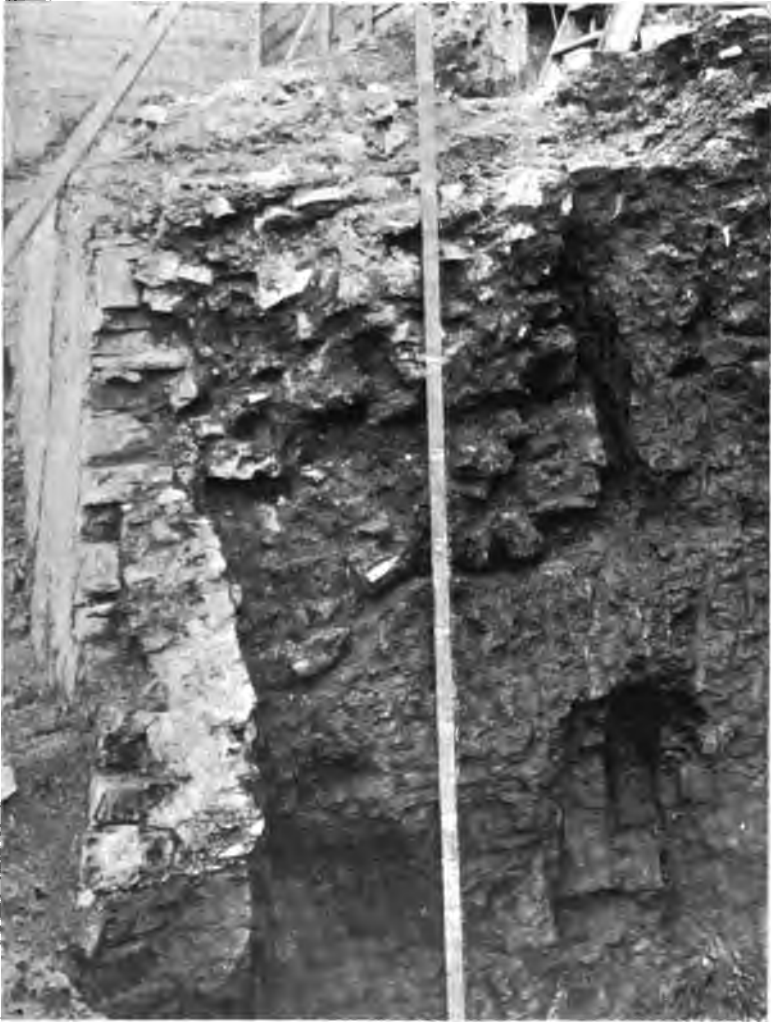
When digging for concrete foundations, during the month of June, between Wellington Street and All Saints' Street, at a depth of 46 feet, the workmen came across Two Logs of

¹ See Grueber (H. A.), *Handbook of Coins of Great Britain* (1899), p. 150, No. 862.

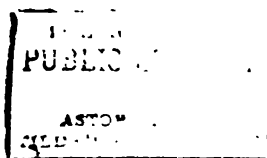
² *Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club*, vol. iii, p. 97.

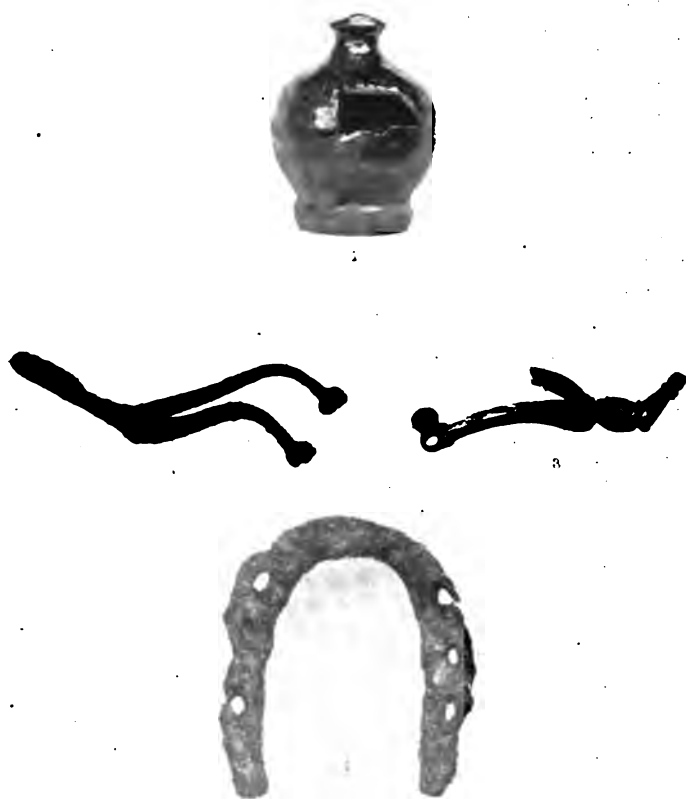


PORTION OF NORMAN WALL BETWEEN THE PITHAY AND ST. JOHN'S SLOPE.



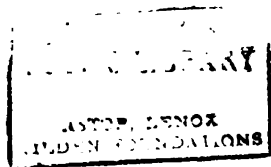
SECTION OF NORMAN WALL
BETWEEN THE PITHAY AND ST. JOHN'S SLOPE.





FINDS IN BRISTOL.

1. *XVII. Century Money Pot, found 1901.*
2. *Iron Spur, found 1901.*
3. *Brass Spur, found 1900. See "Proceedings," Vol. v., p. 50.*
4. *Norman Horse Shoe, found 1901.*



OAK, measuring 2 feet 3 inches in diameter; these were evidently lying on the level of the ancient stream.

Very few early objects of Iron have been found, but in November, at a depth of 15 feet, close to the Pithay slope, a well-preserved HORSE SHOE, measuring $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches across, was discovered. (Plate xxvii, Fig. 4). From the depth whence it was found, and its association with fragments of Norman pottery, there can be little doubt that it belongs to that period: in this opinion Mr. C. H. Read, F.S.A., of the British Museum, coincides, though he tersely puts it "most horse-shoes are a puzzle."

At the same time, a finely-carved bone HEAD-DRESS PIN, bearing a Unicorn's head, was found at an almost equal depth. There is one exactly similar at the British Museum. Mr. Read says, "the unicorn is certainly not older than fifteenth century, more likely sixteenth"; but some experts are inclined to give it an earlier date. Its position in the ditch seems to warrant that opinion, especially as it was found amongst pottery fragments of twelfth to fourteenth century.¹

A small black pottery CRUCIBLE, with lip, date uncertain, the shape having been kept up from early times. It was discovered low down in the ditch, and is possibly twelfth century.

IRON SPUR, probably fourteenth century, rowel missing. (Plate xxvii, Fig. 2).²

¹ See Cutts (E. L.), *Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages* (London, 1872), p. 434. In the "Feat of Arms at St. Inglebert's," temp. Edward III., the prominent knight in the fray is depicted wearing a helmet with the crest of a unicorn, similar in character to this small carving.

² Demmin, that great authority on Arms and Armour, says: "Of all accoutrements the spur is the most difficult to classify in correct chronologic order."

Amongst the POTTERY turned up during the year may be mentioned:

Further fragments of handles and rims of the NORMAN period, including specimens of the black ware used for domestic vessels.

MEDIEVAL PERIOD.—Many specimens, most green-glazed, comprising some fresh types of handles, handsome masked spouts, mask heads, and various ornamentations: a *Red Pottery MONEY POT*,¹ showing a long narrow slit for receiving the coin, which had been extracted from this specimen by breaking the pot close to the aperture (Plate xxvii, Fig. 1); and several CANDLESTICKS, all, unfortunately, more or less imperfect.

Numerous fragments of SLIP-DECORATED *Pottery*; also DELFT *Pottery* of interesting colouring, one fragment of blue and white bearing a decoration of birds, flowers and insects.

The *White DRUGGISTS' POTS*,² which may also have been used for domestic purposes, included an usually large specimen which measured $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep: and another pot of smaller dimensions, having a black glazed surface, which is somewhat rare.

CLAY TOBACCO PIPES again form a considerable variety, which is not to be wondered at, as Bristol was early a great centre of manufacture. The variety in the shape and size of the bowl is very marked in the numerous specimens discovered.

Those found during the year include many of the several members of the Hunt family,³ who must have carried on their trade upon this spot, so plenteous have been the finds of their pipes.

In addition to those recorded in last year's Notes,⁴ the following have turned up during the year:—

¹ See Prof. McKenny Hughes, *Cambridge Antiquarian Society's Proceedings*, vol. viii, pp. 48-49; Brand's *Popular Antiquities* (Chatto & Windus, 1900 Edition), p. 265.

² See *Proceedings of the Clifton Antiquarian Club*, vol. v, p. 47.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 48.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 48.

A very fine example bearing a square counter-sunk marked heel, the name given in three lines—

THO
HARTS
HORNE

evidently of a Thomas Hartshorne. This is the first pipe bearing a *square* mark found locally; several of the early Brosely makers adopted this style of marking, but it was not common here.

JOHN TUCKER admitted as a freeman of the
City in 1662.

A GAUNTLET mark. Very seldom found.

A TUDOR ROSE mark. Equally scarce type.

W. E. William Evans admitted a free-
man in 1660.

R. H. Robert Hancocke, admitted a
freeman 1655.

E. L. Edward Lewis, admitted a free-
man 1678.

M.

W. S.

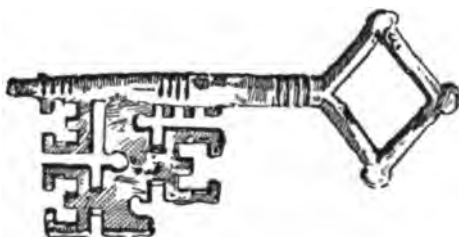
I. T. John Tucker. *See above.*

and a pipe with a long sloping bowl, *temp.* William III.

Only one clay Wig Curler was found: this measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and bears the mark w. a.

Some interesting finds were made during November at the corner of Stephen Street, upon the site of the new buildings to be erected for the Scottish Provident Institution. In digging for deep foundations the workmen came across some fragments of late Norman roughly-glazed, and other fragments of Mediæval pottery; also portions of red deer antlers, several tine tips and three or four boar tusks.

At the same time a beautifully-fashioned IRON KEY, with shaped bow, slightly over 4 inches long, was discovered.¹



The clearly-cut wards appear to indicate three distinct E's, and its date may be fixed at about the fourteenth century.

At the same spot, early in December, a well-pointed BONE NEEDLE, broken at the top, was found at considerable depth.

These relics, comprising so many periods, all probably came from the rubbish pits without the city wall.²

¹ For the illustration of the key I am indebted to our member, Mr. Walter Reid.

² Mr. Ledward, Manager of the said Insurance Company, has kindly presented the finds to the Bristol Museum.

The Supplementum Chirurgiæ.

BY GEORGE PARKER, M.A., M.D.

(Read December 6th, 1901.)

A few notes on this very rare book, a copy of which I found on a Bristol bookstall, may be of interest. The author, James Cooke, of Warwick (1614—1688), was a surgeon of some note in the Parliamentary army, and the writer of a well-known treatise, *Mellificium Chirurgiæ*, or the *Marrow of Surgery*, which ran through several editions. Shakespearian students will recollect his translating and publishing a work by Shakespeare's son-in-law, Dr. John Hall, the manuscript of which he obtained from the widow, Mrs. Susannah Hall. This lady did not know her husband's handwriting, according to Cooke's account, and the curious accusation that she was unable to read or write has been fastened upon her in consequence.

The present volume is a treatise on medicine, and was intended as a companion to the *Marrow of Surgery*. Professor H. E. Clark, in an interesting paper printed in the *Glasgow Medical Journal*, October, 1899, mentions that only one copy outside of the British Museum could be found in this country. The book contains 431 duodecimo pages and is entitled:—

"*Supplementum Chirurgiæ* | OR THE | SUPPLEMENT | to
the | MARROW | OF | CHYRURGIÆ. Wherein | Is contained
Fevers, Simple and | Compound, Pestilential, and not, |
Rickets, Small Pox and Mea | sles with their definitions,
Causes | Signes, Prognostics, and Cures, | both general, and
particular. | As also The Military Chest, containing all
necessary medicaments, fit for Sea, or Land-service," etc.
"By JAMES COOKE, Practitioner in Physick and Chirurgery."

It was printed for John Sherley at the "Golden Pelican," in Little Britain, 1655, and among other books advertized for sale by the publisher are Palmer's sermon on *Bristol's Military Garden*, Maye's *Relation of the Serpent found in the Heart of John Pennant*, *The Impiety of Impunity*, Mr. John Milton's book *Of Prelatical Episcopacy*, and Baron Herbert's *De Veritate, de causis Errorum, Religio laici*.

The *preface de febris* lays down that internal diseases are either local or universal. The latter are called fevers and may be divided into simple, putrid, and pestilential. The simple are diary which last a day only, intermitting, synochal or continued, and hectick. He defines a fever as "a hot distemper of the whole body arising from preternatural heat kindled in the heart and diffused with the spirits and blood through the veines and arteries into the whole body. Secondly, it is caused by anything that kindleth heat in the body as motion, putrefaction, etc. Thirdly, it is absolved, first by altering, wherein [you should] so proceed that the cause be not nourished, secondly by mitigating the symptoms." This means that it must be treated by removing the cause of the irritation, the toxin or source of infection, or else by relieving the symptoms. In treating a hectic fever, diet, he thinks, is of the greatest importance, and among his recommendations are milk, soups, oatmeal caudle, boiled meat, fruit, snails, crabs, tortoises, strong chicken broth, pounded partridge, and other nourishing articles. In hot weather he would place the patient in a cave, and even pour cold water over the floor, but if with the fever there be an ulcer of the lungs, that is, if it be, as we should say, a symptom of phthisis, the air is to be kept temperately warm and dry. Exercise is to be restricted or forbidden entirely, and may be replaced by gentle rubbings of the limbs. Baths, however, are very beneficial. Various lengthy prescriptions are added for drugs and herbs, and he concludes with a very short one, "Frogs are excellent in a hectick."

In the second section of the book we pass to the consideration of putrid fevers, both continued and intermitting. The first group includes many serious acute affections, such as

pneumonia and pleurisies, as well as general fevers; while the latter corresponds more or less to malarial fevers, which were such a scourge in England at that date, though they have entirely vanished at the present time.

His definition of a Tertian intermittent (malarial) fever runs as follows:—

“ It’s a Fever arising from excrementitious choler putrified in the Mesaraick veines afflicting every third day with shaking, after which followes hotnesse . . . If it be exquisite the shaking is vehement and pricking arising from most thin and few vapours and humours without the veines, the heat is much, sharp and biting, the Pulse in the beginning of the fit is small and slow, in the progresse vehement and quick. Sometimes there is intolerable thirst, pain in the head, delirium, vomiting . . . The causes of an exquisite are choler heaped up *in primis viis*.”

The eldest son of King James I. died of what is now called enteric, or typhoid, as we learn elsewhere, and it is interesting to find Cooke using the name Typhodes for one of the “ putrid fevers ” (page 39), though it would probably be impossible to identify the special disease which he refers to.

The section on the pestilential fevers includes descriptions of the Plague, or Pest, and Typhus or the spotted or gaol fever. The latter, so rare in England now, was a constant scourge at the time and especially during the Civil War, when overcrowded camps and prisons multiplied its opportunities of mischief. The Plague, too, made its appearance in the reign of James I., though it vanished again till the great outbreak of 1665. Professor Klein has remarked that we have no contemporary account of the first of these outbreaks. Cooke’s chapter probably comes nearest, but he gives no details of the epidemic beyond a reference to the theory that the malignant effects were produced by the comet of November 17th, 1610, adding “ to the truth of which all Europe may give an experimental testimony.” He is careful enough to point out that the Plague may not be accompanied with fever, and holds that bleeding is not advisable in it, “ which many and most

approved [physicians] have had experience of, that all the sick who have had a vein opened have died." Bleeding, too, is harmful in Influenza,—“that epidemic catarrh which wandered through Europe in anno 1580 in which scarce one of a thousand troubled of it died, yet almost all who were let blood perished.” However, in many other diseases at proper times he is not slow to recommend venesection. Besides many sensible prescriptions we find recommended the application to the head in delirium of the lungs of sheep, “which is more profitable than young pigeons or whelps in that they encompass the whole head.”

The chapter on Rickets gives a very good picture of that disease. Dr. Glisson had, five years before, published a treatise on the subject, and from the fame of this book it has long been known abroad as “the English disease,” but Cooke says “it has received several names, as *Pædæsplanch-nosteocaces*, this I saw in print in a thesis long before the Doctor’s ‘Tract on the subject; others *Cachexia Scorbutica*, and the Doctor’s—the *Rhachitis*, nearly bordering on the vulgar name Rickets, and signifying the spinal disease, the spine being the first and principal among the parts affected in this evil.” He notes the swellings on the ribs, ankles, and wrists, and the swelling of the abdomen, describing, too, how averse the sufferers are to moving, adding, “Those [which] are so young as they are carried in nurses’ arms, when played with, laugh not so heartily, nor are so gamesome; and if angered they sprunt not so fiercely, nor cry so heartily. If such as can go they are soon weary, love to play rather sitting than standing, and when they sit they bend forward, backward, or on either side seeking some props to lean on. They are . . . ingenious and, for the most part, of forward wits, their countenance being much more composed and severe than their age requireth.”

Curiously enough he lays down that the disease “invades chiefly the cradles of the gentry, especially those who live at ease and fare deliciously,” which is quite the reverse of the popular belief to day. He details numerous remedies and

praises the effect of an issue formed in the scalp. Among his formulæ we find, "I shall give you one with which I cured many in Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, and Warwickshire, *i.e.*, Ceterach Maidenhair each Mj; Scurvy grasse Tamarisk each Ms., Harts Tongue Liverwort Mijs.; China sliced two spoonfuls Aniseseed Liquorish each oz. j., shavings of ivory and hartshorne each oz. vj. Boile them all in three gallons of new middling wort to the consumption of the third part, after strain it, barme it up. After it's ready drink of it, morning, at four o'clock in the afternoon and in the night, if drink be called for, yea at all times." Diet was to be carefully attended to, and his speculations as to the causes of the disorder are perhaps neither more or less correct than those of the present day. He concludes, "I have cured many and known many more cured by Mr. Montjoy only with an ointment, appropriate drink and cuttings in the ears, having before [hand] given mercury, etc., to purge withal."

From peculiar views as to their pathology he groups together small-pox and measles as "maligne and pestilential feavers." "There is found in the masse of the blood a double excrement, the one thick and the other thin. Of the first is generated the pox, of the second the measles, though they are both infected by the same ill quality [of the air]. . . . As the air analogizeth so it produceth the pox or measles, whence they are sometimes more rife one than another." As to treatment he recommends bleeding in the early stages and under certain conditions, but not if the fever falls when the rash comes out. Purgation is on the whole pernicious, but may be employed in special cases, and mild drugs only should be used, such as rhubarb, tamarinds, etc. Various formulæ to act on the skin are given of a simple type such as marigolds and lemonade, and even "hart's horne, red coral, and pearles prepared." Complications in the lungs, stomach, eyes, and skin, are to be carefully treated, and precise directions are given for this purpose.

The remainder of the book is taken up with a pharmacopeia and description of the drugs and instruments which ought to

be in a military chest; and though, he adds, "it may be possible to manage with fewer articles, care must be taken that those really necessary are at hand, and are used with diligence; "For the subject to be dealt withal is not a brute beast, but man, for whom in some sense the Son of God hath shed his most precious blood, and if there be any neglect, it must be answered before the Lord at the dreadful day of judgement, when all secrets shall be laid open. It will be terrible when the Lord shall say, thou art to be condemned for blood guiltiness in neglecting thy duty . . . or drunkenesse . . . to the ruin of men, it may be, bearing a more fuller (!) representation of God on them than thyself." After this noble exhortation he is not above giving minute details as to packing the chest with care to avoid breakage, and in such a way that everything may be easily found. His style is condensed and full, the work of a man who had spared no pains to master both theory and practice. To us, indeed, from the lapse of time and the change of theories of disease the argument is not always clear, but we rise from his pages with the feeling that he was decidedly wrong in signing himself in his preface as "Your worthlesse friend, James Cooke."

Mural Decorations in a Dormitory of the Old Deanery, College Green, Bristol.

BY W. W. HUGHES.

(Read December 6th, 1901.)

The impending demolition of this building, the site having been secured for the erection of the new City Reference Library, has drawn renewed attention to these old black outline drawings, which, having been unnoticed for about 250 years, were accidentally revealed to view about sixty years ago, when Dr. Lamb was Dean of Bristol, by the removal of the paperings, underneath which they had long been concealed. Fortunately at the time of their discovery they attracted the careful attention of Mr. George Pryce, F.S.A., a former City Librarian, who gave a graphic description of them in his *History of Bristol*.

On writing of the buildings west of the Abbey gateway, as they remained more than fifty years ago, Mr. Pryce says¹:—"At the back of the Deanery were the dwellings of the petty canons, as they were called. In these buildings are several doorways of Late Perpendicular architecture, with the exception of which the whole has been completely modernized. In the dormitories, at the top of the building, we discover in the gabled roof remains of arches in wood of the style of the fifteenth century. Upon the plaster, which covers the sloping roof of these apartments, is a variety of sacred and profane subjects depicted in clear black outline, without colour or shading. Although not of the middle ages, they were certainly executed at a period not long

¹ *History of Bristol*, pp. 49-50.

subsequent to the Reformation. The figures, notwithstanding a want of accuracy in drawing, are graceful and striking, being hit off with a few strokes of the pencil with wonderful effect. The subjects consist of representations of historical passages in the Old and New Testaments, together with the parables of our Lord, and numerous allegorical designs after the manner of Quarles' Emblems, but of an earlier date." . . . "The dresses of most of the figures, and the mixed character of the inscriptions, evidently refer to a period subsequent to the dissolution of the religious houses." . . . "Queen Mary re-established several monastic institutions." . . . "John Hollyman, a monk of Reading, was raised to the Bishopric soon after Mary came to the throne . . . and these drawings may have been executed at that time, by someone connected with the establishment." . . . "The head-dress of the female figures shows a general correspondence to that introduced by Queen Mary, which became the fashion of the age. The apparel of the male figures is that worn during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and may have been executed as early as Queen Mary. If so, they were probably done by some member of a religious house which had been suppressed by King Henry VIII."

In a footnote to page 50 Mr. Pryce says that he "made a copy of these beautiful engravings and deposited it in the City Library." By permission I am enabled to produce these tracings for the inspection of the Clifton Antiquarian Club.

The dormitory is a long, narrow room, and the drawings are on the sloping, plastered walls. Fifteen of these drawings are enclosed in ornamental circles of wreaths and bands. One of these was overlooked by Mr. Pryce, and I have therefore caused a copy to be made and added to complete his collection at the Library.

On the little ceilings of two of the dormer windows were also drawings of birds, almost obliterated. Both of these are unnoticed by Mr. Pryce, and one of them was only deciphered yesterday.

In *Bristol Past and Present* some of these drawings are reproduced, as illustrations in different parts of the book, without any letter-press description except about half-a-dozen lines ascribing them to "Puritan art." By kind permission of Mr. Arrowsmith we are allowed to reproduce these illustrations.

The present remaining portion of the old Deanery, the greater part of which was demolished some years ago to make the new Deanery Road, adjoins the Norman archway of St. Augustine's Gate on the western side. The building has been so greatly altered from time to time that it is impossible to recognise its original plan. The dormitory itself is undoubtedly one of the oldest portions remaining.

Probably other drawings have been on the walls, as portions of the plastering have fallen at intervals, and have been replaced with plain plaster. The whole is now in such poor condition that it will be very difficult to preserve any of the drawings when the buildings are pulled down. Fortunately the complete copies referred to will be preserved in the new City Library, occupying the same spot.

Mr. A. T. Martin, F.S.A., a member of our Club, has carefully examined the copies of the drawings, and has made out and translated some of the Latin inscriptions. He thinks four of the illustrations are intended to typify a series of experiences from the life of an individual, probably the occupant of the chamber, early in the seventeenth century.

1. Within a circular label, ornamented with four raised bosses and inscribed in Latin capitals, AVDIVIT. DOMINVS. VOCEM. PVERI. (The Lord heard the voice of the lad), *Genesis* xxi, 17. Hagar and Ishmael in the wilderness, kneeling. An angel appears on a cloud and points to the well. Above the circle are labels inscribed in black letter, (1), *Vito famem lactans*; (2), *Adolescens inde ruinas*; (3), *etado mortem juvenis*; (4), *vir tela maligni*, which were probably intended to refer to four events in the man's life, illustrated by four Bible stories, and described in two Latin hexameter lines:—



- (1.) "As a babe I escape starvation." (Hagar Ishmael). Fig. 1.
- (2.) "Then as a boy being crushed by the fall of a wall." (The Tower of Siloam).
- (3.) "As a young man I escape death." (Jairus' daughter).
- (4.) "As a man the darts of the malignant." (Saul and David). Fig. 2.

2. Within a circle, a falling tower, etc. An illerant peccatores (Were they alone sinners?) St. Luke x. Left hand at top, *Adolescens inde ruinas*. Under it, *mihi magna qui potens est et sanctum nomen ejus* (He is mighty hath magnified me and Holy is His Name). Luke i, 49. Over this, *Haec omnia praestitit uni*.

3. Within a circle, Jairus' daughter. *Non obiit mortem sed dormit*. (She is not dead but sleepeth). St. Mark vi. At top, *Evado mortem juvenis* (I escape death as a young man).

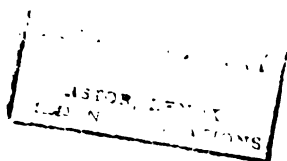
4. Within a circle, inscribed in Latin capitals, *SERVAVIT DAVIDEM DOMINVS* (The Lord preserved David). Saul, crowding a spear at David who stands to right, holding harp in his right hand. At top, *vir tela maligni*. Fig. 2.

5. Within a wreath, a hand issuing from clouds (heaven) grasping, over a rainbow, another hand rising from a gulf (the earth). Inscription, in black letter, *Serva et serva* (Serve me and I will preserve thee). Fig. 3.

6. Within a wreath, a hand descending from the clouds holding an anchor, on which is a crucifix resting upon an open bible, inscribed, in a mixture of Old English and Roman capitals, "*Spe. PREC. PATIENTIA*" (By hope, by prayer, and patience). Fig. 4.

7. Within a wreath, an anvil resting on the left leg of a reclining female figure; another female is holding a flaming heart on the anvil with a pair of blacksmith's tongs; a third female is about to strike the heart with a sledge hammer shaped like a cross; a fourth female is pointing upwards towards heaven, whence drops are descending as if to quench the heart.





heart. The legend on the anvil is apparently *Non despici cor.* Fig. 5.

8. Within a wreath, a standing male figure and a fallen mule. Inscription, *Ø mihi post multos.* Probably Balaam and the ass. The angel of the Lord appears as the sun in a cloud to the right. Fig. 6.

9. Within a wreath, a sundial. Inscription, *Grata superbeniet* (Grace shall come upon thee). Fig. 7.

10. Within a wreath of larger size than the above, a ship in a storm, guided by a hand issuing from clouds; rocks appear above the waves; on a sail, *timebo* [? non, obliterated] (I shall be afraid). Fig. 8.

11. Within a wreath, of similar size, two harts, one running up a hill, the other in repose on a smaller hill, lying concealed beneath a thicket. On a label, beneath, *Secreta mea mihi.* (Probably, "I keep my secrets to myself.") Fig. 9.

12. Within a wreath, of similar size, a lightly clothed figure of a man, holding in his right hand a pair of scales, and in his left hand a medallion or picture upon which is represented the head and bust of a female. The man's right wrist has a pair of wings, and his right toe a single wing. From a cloud to the right, issues a hand holding a label inscribed, in black letter, *Sufficit tibi gratia mea* (My grace is sufficient for thee). In the scales are flowers, etc., the one to the left roses, that to the right apparently thorns. Fig. 10.

13. From left to right. Within a wreath, the ten virgins; five standing to the left with their lamps ready, the others asleep on a hill to the right. Above, the Lord appears in clouds, an angel blowing a trumpet, from which issues the inscription, *Eccæ sponsus venit* (Behold the Bridegroom cometh). To the right of the wreath three saints, standing, with inscriptions over their heads. (1), St. Paul, holding a sword, *Quorum ego primus* (Of whom I am the chief). (2), St. Peter, holding two keys, *Homo peccator sum* (I am a sinful man). (3), King David, with crown and sceptre, *Peccavi* (I have sinned). To the left of King David, a larger figure of the Good Shepherd, Christ, bearing the lamb on His shoulders, with

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the inscription, *Periit et inuenta est* (It was lost and is found). At his feet the Magdalen, kneeling. A label issues from the mouth of Christ, *Dimissa sunt ei peccata* (Her sins are forgiven). Above, *Nolo mortem peccatoris* (I wish not the death of a sinner). To the right, a male figure, St. John the Baptist, pointing to the Good Shepherd, *Eccc Agnus dei* (Behold the Lamb of God). Over him clouds and angels, *Gaudium in coelis super conuerso peccatore* (There is joy in Heaven over a sinner that repenteth). Below St. John, a standing female figure (? the Virgin Mary) pointing to label, *Christus est propitiatio* (Christ is the propitiation for our sins). To the right, a kneeling figure (possibly a monk), *Errabi sicut ovis quae periit* (I have gone astray like a sheep that is lost). Behind him three female figures, the first, Faith [*FIDES*], holding a book; the second, Hope [*SPES*], holding an anchor; the third, Penitence [*PENITENTIA*]. Why Penitence instead of Charity? Above "the Virtues," the return of the prodigal son. To the right, three vices, female figures, inscribed, *Obduratio*, *Desperatio*, and *Melus*. Above these figures in clouds, an angel with uplifted sword. To the right of the figures, within a wreath, a hand issues from a globe holding a winged heart, inscribed with the sacred monogram I.H.S. Above, a hand holding a seal descends from Heaven sealing the heart, *Impressit in actum*. Fig. 11.

The following have been discovered since this paper was read:—

14. Within a doorway, with a round arch supported on piers built of alternate human thigh bones and skulls, an angel takes the hand of a kneeling man. Beneath, *MORS . VITAE . IANVA* (Death the gate of life).

15. Within a wreath, a curious representation of an eclipse of the moon. At the top the sun sends out numerous rays on the earth (upon which are marked sea and land, the equator, etc.); below, the full moon in shadow. *ASCENDE NITEBIS* (Mount higher and you will shine).

17. A star of ten points, *Erubet signa*.

18. A parrot, *Quod disco dico*.
19. A curious bird. Inscription illegible.
20. Within a wreath, a flaming cross "in glory," on a globe, surrounded by clouds, beneath which are some flying birds. On a label an inscription in Roman capitals, of which all that remains appears to be some letters of *SPIRITUS SANCTUS*, thrice repeated.¹

POSTSCRIPT.—The remaining part of the old Deanery has now been taken down, and the site cleared for the erection of the new City Central Reference Library.

With great care and much difficulty, owing to the decayed state of the plastering, all the complete drawings have been cut out and preserved. There were many traces of other drawings, showing that at one time almost the whole of the walls and the ceiling must have been covered with them. The plastering, however, has been so often patched and repaired without the slightest regard to their preservation that a great many have been destroyed. From the traces that remained the ceiling must have originally presented a very strange appearance, evidently emblematical of the "Last Days." It is much to be regretted that the old dormitory could not have been retained and incorporated with the new building, as the drawings would have been far more interesting could they have been shown *in situ*, but as the City Libraries Committee has decided this to be impracticable, the Dean and Chapter have now placed them over the Cathedral Library at the end of the cloisters, where they can be easily inspected.

¹ I discovered this at the side of one of the windows on visiting the dormitory after the paper was read, but it was so much defaced as not to be worth removing. I made a tracing of what remained. Since the removal of the drawings they have been examined by the Rev. Vernon Holt and myself, and we have made corrections in the account previously given of some of them and of the inscriptions, some of which are not quite as represented in the illustrations on the Plate—Ed.

On the Exploration of Romano-British Cities :

With especial reference to the Excavations now
in progress at Caerwent.

BY A. T. MARTIN, M.A., F.S.A.

(Read February 20th, 1902.)

The invasion of Britain and the subsequent occupation of the country by the Romans is a matter of very ancient history, and the whole subject is treated, as a rule, in such a cursory manner by our text-books on history that you will, I hope, pardon me if I venture to remind you of some of the facts and dates which are of importance in the history of this period.

The two invasions of Julius Cæsar took place some fifty years before Christ: but it was not till nearly one hundred years later, in the reign of the Emperor Claudius, that the conquest of our island was seriously taken in hand. The work was begun by the invasion of A.D. 43, which probably subdued the south of England as far west as Gloucester. The subjugation of the British tribes continued with varying success and at least one notable calamity to the Roman arms—that of the destruction of Camulodunum—for some thirty-five years, by which time the Silures, the fierce inhabitants of part of South Wales, were thoroughly subdued. By the end of the century the whole of England was subject to Rome. Some fifty years were therefore spent in subduing the island. To us, who are apt to grumble at the duration of a war which lasts some two or three years, this may seem

a long time; but you will see that it is, at any rate, a rapid conquest compared with that of the next invaders, the Saxons. For some 350 years the country remained under Roman rule, and during this period—a period as long as from the reign of Queen Elizabeth to the present time—cities and country houses were built, roads were made, mines were worked, and the whole busy turmoil of life went on—to some extent, at any rate, as in other provinces of the great Roman Empire. The Saxon invasion, which gradually changed the face of the whole land, is generally supposed to have begun A.D. 449. As a matter of fact it began earlier, certainly before the end of the fourth century, but it is from that date, A.D. 449, that our English history is supposed to begin. I say “began” because the theory which till lately has been almost universally accepted is that all the growth and civilization of these 350 years were utterly swept away by the Saxons, without leaving a trace behind. They at any rate, it is said, made the “slate clean,” and proceeded to fill it up in their own fashion. But there are indications that this theory, notwithstanding that it is supported by historians such as Freeman and Green, requires modification.

These indications I can only very briefly point out to you to-night; but I may sum them up under four heads:—

(1) How is it, if Romano-British life was clean swept away, that we have so many Roman cities remaining? Some were ruined for ever, such as Wroxeter and Silchester; but Exeter, Gloucester, Winchester, Chester, Carlisle, Lincoln, and York are obvious examples of sites that have survived. In some of these it must be admitted it is not possible to prove absolute continuity of life. In one at least, in London, this continuity is, however, undoubted, and on the whole it appears at least possible that many cities did remain inhabited by Britons, though the country round was in the hands of the invaders. (2) Many of the so-called Anglo-Saxon institutions are really Roman, though disguised by Saxon names. It is easier to believe that these are survivals than that they are the work of St. Augustine and other missionary priests.

(3) Modern research—and in this connection I may mention especially the name of Dr. Beddoe—tends to show that the Celtic population, so far from being exterminated, exists to this day in many parts of Anglo-Saxon England. (4) Lastly, we must consider the extraordinarily gradual nature of the Saxon conquest. It began in Kent in A.D. 449. It took just 130 years to get to Bath and Gloucester and Weston-super-Mare. To conquer the small strip between the Axe and Parrett, *i.e.*, from Weston to Burnham and Bridgwater, took just over eighty years more, and during this same eighty years the British held a strip of territory from Frome on the south to Cricklade on the north.¹ Exeter itself did not fall till 270 years later, and we have the testimony of William of Malmesbury, quoted by Mr. Freeman himself, that Welshmen and Englishmen were living side by side in this city till A.D. 926, when the Welshmen were finally expelled. It is thus abundantly clear that in our part of England British and Saxons were for generations living side by side. To many people, therefore, it seems probable that we may have to modify to some extent the old theory about the clean sweep made by the Saxon conquest, and from this point of view it is clearly our duty to investigate, as far as possible, the hitherto neglected period of the Roman occupation.

There is, however, another point of view from which this investigation is no less desirable, *i.e.*, the history of Rome itself. Britain was a Roman province, and those who would understand Rome aright must study her rule and civilization in the provinces as well as in Italy. I have now tried to indicate to you briefly the reasons which influence us in attempting to investigate this period, and I pass on to point out that inasmuch as we are not likely to unearth fresh literature on this subject, the spade is the chief instrument that must be employed. Excavation, however, must be systematic and scientific. It must not, as was too often the

¹ See Paper by the Bishop of Bristol in the last part of our *Proceedings*, *ante* pp. 37—42, "On the Transference of Bath."

case in former times, be merely a search for artistic or curious objects. Everything found must be noted, and all buildings must be accurately planned. Excavation hitherto, except in the north, on the Roman Wall, has been chiefly of "villas," i.e., large country houses. But it is obvious that, where it is possible, the excavation of cities and towns is much more important, as throwing light on what has been quite unknown—the mode of life and occupations of our urban population.

Unfortunately, from the very fact already mentioned that so many Romano-British cities are still centres of life, this is seldom possible. But Silchester, which has never been re-occupied, has afforded a notable opportunity, and Caerwent, where the internal area is only partly filled by the more modern village, has given us an opportunity of carrying on there the work which has been so well begun at Silchester. The excavations at Silchester began some seven or eight years ago, and are still in progress. Our work in Caerwent began in 1899, and we may congratulate ourselves that we in the West of England are not far behind the leaders in this new investigation. If Silchester is the first, Caerwent is, at any rate, the second Roman city to be systematically explored. Silchester, besides being first in the field, possesses other advantages which we do not find in Caerwent. It is a much larger and richer city, and the area is almost entirely free of later buildings. On the other hand, Caerwent possesses two attractions which are not found in Silchester. It was for some period, at any rate, a border city, and we might expect to find here a more distinctly Celtic influence than at Silchester; and, secondly, owing to its position, there can be little doubt that the light of Christianity was never extinguished within its walls; for, long before the Saxons crossed the Wye, they themselves were converts to the new faith.¹

Copies of the following Report of the work done at

¹ When this lecture was given to the Members of the Club and others in Big School, Clifton College, it was illustrated by limelight views of Silchester, Caerwent, and other Roman remains.

Caerwent in 1901, printed by the Exploration Committee, were distributed to those present at the meeting:—

“The Excavation Committee beg to submit to the Subscribers to the Fund the following short Report of the work carried on at Caerwent in 1901.

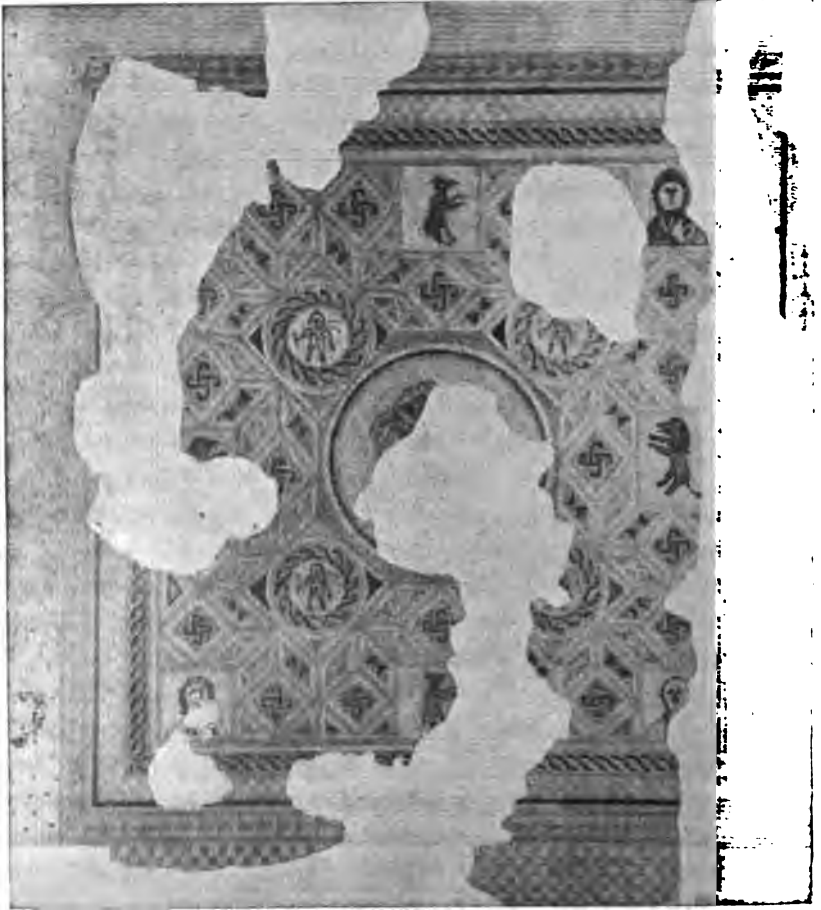
“The field adjoining to the North Gate has been purchased by our President, Lord Tredegar, and excavations have been carried on in this field as well as in the field already in our occupation. The cost of the work in this North Gate field has been entirely defrayed by Lord Tredegar: and the funds contributed by the Subscribers have been expended in completing and extending the work began in 1900, in the nine-acre field in the south-west quarter of the city.

“The work of the year has consisted, therefore, mainly in the excavation of the west wing of House II. and of the whole of a large house, which is numbered VII. on the plans, and in opening out the North Gate and in excavating the field to the south of it. The gateway had been filled at some later period with capitals, corbel stones, and massive blocks, doubtless from the ruin of some adjoining building. A curious passage or culvert of massive stone slabs leading down to the gate has also been uncovered. The field adjoining the gate contains several buildings, the excavation of which is nearly completed. There is work still to be done on the site of the street or road leading through the gate, which presents some curious problems of levels; and the outside of the gateway, where the spring of the arch is still visible, has yet to be explored. The Committee therefore have postponed all detailed report of this portion of the work until next year, when it is hoped that the completion of the excavations may have provided a solution of the difficulties.

“The two houses (II. and VII.). of which complete plans and detailed reports were presented to the Society of Antiquaries on January 16th, and will shortly be printed and issued to all Subscribers of a guinea and upwards, were of unusual interest. They were both large houses of the courtyard type, but they differed from the type commonly

found at Silchester, in having suites of rooms arranged round all four sides of the central court, whereas at Silchester the courtyard type of house usually has rooms on three sides only. The large house at Caerwent (House III.), which was described in last year's report (*Archæologia*, vol. lvii., 301—310), was of the same type as Nos. II. and VII., and a question of some interest is now raised: Was the Caerwent type of house normally different from that of Silchester? and if so, what were the reasons for this difference? Houses II. and VII. also shewed plentiful traces of earlier houses, the walls of which were fully visible under the floors of the later ones. So much, indeed, was this the case that to a large extent it was possible to reconstruct the plans of the earlier houses. In House II. a large and very interesting hypocaust was found in which the *pilæ*, each formed of a single stone, actually rested on a tessellated pavement (still intact) of the earlier house. This hypocaust was doubly interesting, owing to the fact that the floor and the overlying pavement were still *in situ*, and afforded a good example of the method of supporting the floor. A portion of the hypocaust has been removed and re-erected in the temporary museum. The other most important features in this house were a channeled hypocaust and a series of small baths, in one of which the leaden drain-pipe was still to be seen as it passed through the wall. In House VII., of which the western side was adjacent and parallel to the western city wall, another interesting and important problem was raised by the discovery of a mound or bank between the house and the wall. Whether this mound was earlier or later than the city wall cannot yet be definitely decided, but it was certainly accompanied by an interior road, part of which has been overlaid by the walls of the later edition of this house. The mound will be further investigated in this year's work. The chief features of interest in the house itself were a small partially detached building, which may have been a shrine, and two rooms (separated, no doubt, only by a curtain when the house was in use), which contained a fine tessellated

pavement, in which were busts of the seasons and figures of animals and of cupids. Careful drawings and tracings of this pavement have been made (*see illustration*).



“Underlying this pavement, which was of late and inferior workmanship, was another (of the earlier house) constructed with far more care as to detail and finish. If funds will allow, it is hoped to lift and remove both of these this year. In both these rooms the walls were standing to a height of nearly 3 ft. above the floor level, and the plaster

on the walls was nearly intact. It was, therefore, fortunately possible to recover, to a considerable extent, the colour and design of the wall decoration. On one side of the room there were four layers of plaster, and it was found possible to recover the colour and design of some portions of the decoration of the earlier house, and so to compare the earlier and later styles.

"Among the various objects found this year, perhaps the most interesting was a small plaque of thin bronze, containing in high relief a female head. This may have been part of the back of a mirror, or, possibly, an ornament from a piece of furniture.

"It is hoped to resume work early in this summer; but, as the accompanying statement of account shows, the funds raised last year have all been expended, and it will be necessary to raise a large sum—at least £300—to enable the Committee to complete the excavation of the nine acres already in their occupation. The Committee therefore earnestly appeal to their Subscribers to not only continue their subscriptions, but to obtain as many new Subscribers as possible, and so render it possible to carry on this interesting and important work."

St. Augustine's Abbey, Bristol.

The Work of Abbat Knowle, 1298—1332.

By ROBERT HALL WARREN, F.S.A.

*Read in the Chapter House, Bristol Cathedral, 20th June,
1902.*

The limitations restricting my Notes to the consideration of the fourteenth century work in the Cathedral preclude any but the slightest notice of the beautiful features of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The earliest of these we are happily permitted to inspect at leisure while we meet in this room, at once the chief glory of the Cathedral and the finest example of its kind in the kingdom. The thirteenth century Lady Chapel came within the scope of Abbat Knowle's reconstructed church, so I must refer to this later on.

Edmund Knowle was Treasurer at the time that James Barry was Abbat, and he began the work of reconstructing the small Norman Choir while he held this subordinate position, from which we may assume that he himself was the architect, and that he possessed the knowledge and skill to plan and carry out so original a design. Abbat Newland says, "This¹ reverende fader Abbat Edmunde causid mony notable dedis done in his tyme. First he bilded the churche of the newe fro the Fundamentes w^t the vestrary, and began that grete worke the 6th day after the Assumption of our lady at the oure of IX, the year of our Lord M. cc. ^{xx} ̄xv̄ij (August 21st, 1298), the yere also of King Edwarde the first XXV." He goes on to say that he also built the King's Hall and the

¹ "Abbat Newland Roll," *Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, vol. xiv, p. 128.

[King's Chamber, and that he repaired the Frater and did other good deeds. As these domestic buildings have passed away, we have no further concern with them.

The Church which he set himself to rebuild was a very different erection to that which we now see. It consisted of a nave of nearly the same length as the present, with low aisles of about half their present width, central tower, transepts, and choir. The four arches supporting the massive tower would be comparatively low, such as we recently saw at St. John's Church, Devizes. The Choir was short, reaching a little beyond the second pier, east of the Tower, and with a square end, the foundations of this being found during the repaving in 1895.

To this must be added the beautiful Lady Chapel of early thirteenth century work, east of the North Transept; but at that time a separate building detached from the North wall, with a space of about six feet between.

It was but 150 years since the consecration of the Norman Church, which could hardly have fallen into serious decay; the number on the foundation is said never to have exceeded seventeen, and in the present utilitarian age it would have been considered folly to have planned a larger building for this Augustinian Church was never in any sense parochial. Edmund Knowle, however, had a higher ideal. "He dreamt not of a perishable home, who thus could build."

He must have had a brave heart not to be stopped by the serious troubles detailed by Seyer as "The Great Insurrection," which ravaged the town in 1312, nor by the dreadful famine which desolated England in 1316.

An old Calendar says, "This year was such a dearth and famine with such mortality, that the living were scarce sufficient to bury the dead, and horse flesh and dogs' flesh was counted good meat. The prisoners in the prison in Bristol did pluck and tear those who were newly brought in, and devoured them half alive." The Civil War, leading to the execution of the Despensers in 1326 and the murder of the King in the following year, all occurred during the progress of this work. "Butchered, imprisoned, banished, are near half

the Baronage of England in the last six years of King Edward the Second." (*Lives of the Berkeleys*, vol. i, p. 280).

In his time the new Choir with its lofty roof, its spacious width and flood of light from the large windows, must have presented a wonderful contrast to the low and dark Norman Nave. We have the advantage of seeing his church in the same condition in which he left it, nothing material has been added to it, and it has even been spared the insertion of fifteenth century windows which so often disfigure other buildings.

No other such construction was to be seen in England, and it cannot be doubted that Knowle had in his mind to keep in petrified form the symbolism of the doctrine of the Trinity. Thus there are not only three Aisles, but they are of equal height. "None is afore or after other;" and the great East window is a scheme of three equal divisions. Not only so, but each compartment is sub-divided into three lights, and the head is occupied by a large trefoil. During the recent restoration, there was found embedded in part of the Choir roof fragments of the original parapet, which Mr. J. G. Holmes (*Clifton Antiquarian Club*, vol. iv, p. 217) describes as a "Trinity Tracery."

"All measurements are in threes. There is an equilateral triangle with its equal sides, each of which is trisected." This was, unfortunately, found too late for any possibility of its restoration in place of the present ugly parapet.

The singular precision with which he mentions the hour of the day at which he began his work (nine in the morning) breathes the same spirit as Dante, who, writing about this very time, speaks in *La Vita Nuova* of nine as the mystic number, "whose only root is the adorable Trinity; three being of itself the efficiency of nine, such is the reason that I find and liketh me best. The time at which Beatrice's sweet salutation reached me was exactly the ninth hour of the day." Another piece of Knowle's symbolism was the deflection of the Choir to the north, the traditional position of the Head of our Lord on the Cross, and Mr. Street has perpetuated this in fixing the lines of his new Nave,

The chief characteristics of Knowle's design are the equal height of Choir and Aisles, the lofty windows with flowing tracery in their heads, and enriched by pierced transoms which give strength to the whole.

Windows of similar design are to be seen at Little Malvern Priory. Also the curious monumental recesses in the thickness of the walls, formed by a series of inverted arches, and so identified with churches of Berkeley foundation as to be called after that noble family. These recesses are of uniform plan, but they all vary in detail, particularly in the disposition of the foliage. A similar tomb exists in the South Aisle of the Nave of St. David's Cathedral, and in connection with this the late Archdeacon Norris pointed out that Bishop Gower, who was rebuilding his cathedral at the same time was a friend of our Abbat Knowle, and that not only did the Bishop obtain his stone from our Dundry quarries, but employed the same workmen; for the same masons' marks are to be found on both. (*Early History and Architecture of Bristol Cathedral*, by Archdeacon Norris, p. 26).

The pier arcade is loftier than that of any other Cathedral, the crown of the arch being fifty-one feet from the floor, the mouldings being of great beauty, and the capitals of natural foliage are very graceful. The soffit mouldings are carried round the arch continuously without the break of capitals. The equal height of Choir and Aisles necessitated some engineering skill to carry the thrust of such a weight, and the very ingenious and unique expedient was adopted of placing a transom across the Aisle which should act as an internal flying buttress, supported on the outside by buttresses of great projection. This has been called "Carpentry work in stone," and has provoked much criticism, adverse and otherwise. So good an authority as Dr. Whewell considered it an afterthought, and designed to prop up the columns which must have shown some signs of weakness. But no evidence of such weakness exists, nor is there any sign of a settlement; on the contrary the piers are as sound and upright as on the first day of their building. Another authority, taking the opposite view, insists

that the transom is altogether unnecessary, and that the Choir and Aisles would mutually support each other without any help.

This treatment of Choir and Aisles forbade the use of a triforium, but a passage along the walls beneath the windows serves this purpose. Below this runs a string course of the ball-flower ornament, and continues round the whole of Knowle's work.

When Abbat Knowle began his reconstruction he had to deal with the thirteenth century Lady Chapel, east of the North Transept, and to enable him to maintain the line of his building he was obliged to reconstruct the South wall of the Chapel, doing away with the intervening space, and thus making an interior wall of great thickness which would take the place of the buttresses elsewhere. This wall is much thicker than the main walls of the building, and more than twice the thickness of the north wall of the Lady Chapel. Much disturbance of the masonry is observable in this wall, and the southern windows had to be blocked, and cut down. The foliage on the bosses of the two opening arches are of similar character to Knowle's other work, though it is difficult to imagine that some of the other details are of this time. The original position of the High Altar is fixed by the vaulting arch above being much more important, and by the enriched cusping of the lierne vaulting of the Choir, which terminates just above the Holy Table, the similar compartments east of this being dévoid of cusping. In repaving the Choir the foundations of the ancient Reredos were found, and the present structure, in commemoration of the long episcopacy of Bishop Ellicott, was raised on the same lines. This and the relative position of the Choir Screen are fixed by the measurements of William Wyrcestre, as given in our *Proceedings* (vol. iv, p. 220), proving the Screen or Pulpitum to have occupied the position of the present dwarf screen under the eastern arch of the Tower. Across the western arch of the Tower would be the Rood Screen proper, a stone wall, as at Tynemouth, Bolton, and other Abbeys, separating the Canon's Choir from the Nave,

having a Rood Altar in the centre of its western face, and a door on each side leading into the Choir. So Edmund Knowle "lyeth beried under a brode marbull stone *streight afore the Rode auter.*" James Barry, the ninth Abbat, was "beried under a marbull stone on the South side of the Rode auter, *under the arch there,*" and John Daubeney "in the high tombe of the North side of the rode auter."

The mention of a tomb "under the arch" and of a "high tomb" on the north side is very suggestive of the arrangement at St. David's, itself an Augustinian house, the work of Bishop Gower, of the same date as Abbat Knowle. The Bishop himself with two other ecclesiastics are buried in recessed arches within this massive screen. See also a similar arrangement at Norwich Cathedral. (*Proc. of Soc. of Antiquaries*, vol. xvii, 2nd series, p. 362).

It would appear that there were also two tombs on the north of the High Altar; Abbat Henry Shellingford being buried in the "*nethir tomb* of the presbytery which he caused to be made beside the high altar," and John Cernay, the fifteenth Abbat, "in the *ovir tumb*e of the aforesaid presbitery." (Abbat Newland's *Roll*).

The great East window, of which the date settled by the heraldic consideration of Mr. Winstone as between 1312 and 1322, is a fine example of the tracery of the fourteenth century, and strongly resembles the magnificent window at Carlisle, also an Augustinian house. Indeed, Mr. T. S. Pope says it may have been worked by the same masons. (*Proc., Clifton Antiquarian Club*, vol. i, p. 253).

The Reredos below is of Knowle's work, but has been so altered in modern times that it is difficult to make out its original appearance. It was, moreover, added to by Abbat Burton, as his rebus and the arms of Abbats Elyot and Hunt occur on some panelling now removed and placed behind the cresting.

The Sedilia, also of Abbat Knowle's design, were long hidden by an Elizabethan tomb to the memory of Sir John

Young. This was removed by Dean Elliot, and the fragments were found sufficient to justify the restoration.

The Berkeley Chapel, with its beautiful vestibule, or Sacristy, next engages our attention. The roof of the latter has again the character before noticed, viz., "Carpentry in stone," being open vaulting of detached ribs, the bosses being formed of large flowers and bold natural foliage. This work is almost identical with that under the Rood Loft erected by Bishop Gower at St. Davids' Cathedral. In the south wall of the Sacristy are three recesses with ogee canopied heads, the easternmost having a well built flue above to carry off the charcoal fumes caused by baking the sacramental wafers on a brazier below, or to heat the coals for the service of the censer.

Opposite these is a long narrow cupboard for the Abbat's crozier, and in the north-east corner an angular recess which Mr. Hayward suggests may have held a water vessel for washing the hands. The door into the Chapel has above it an ogee moulding representing Ammonites, which Knowle may have copied from the many to be found at Keynsham. The Chapel itself contained two altars, though it is uncertain to whom dedicated. It is sometimes called St. Mary's Chapel, but it is difficult to suppose that there would be the Elder Lady Chapel, the Lady Chapel proper at the east end of the Choir, and still another of the same date; for there can be little doubt that this, too, is the work of Knowle, for it has his characteristic mouldings and ornaments.

The tomb in the arch has carving of distinctly earlier date, but carries the shields connected with Joan, who died 1309, the wife of Thomas (the second of that name), Lord Berkeley. He was the first to assume the ten crosses patée, and the shields on the under side of the arch have only the chevron carved on them, the crosses being added in paint. This Thomas, Lord Berkeley, was "buried by the side of his wife in the arch between the vestry and the South Ile." (Smith's *Lives of the Berkeleys*, vol. i, p. 220).

A much later tomb has been inserted in the seventeenth century, and the effigy of Lord Thomas has been removed to the westernmost recess in the South Aisle. ("Monumental

Effigies of the Family of Berkeley," *Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Journal*, vol. xv, p. 92).

Apparently there was no chapel east of the South Transept before Knowle's time, and though he may have designed the Newton Chapel, the work is of later character than his, and without his favourite ball-flower. It was probably built by his successor. Knowle finished his work by leaving a space of two feet between his vaulting and the wall above the eastern arch of the Norman Tower. It is not likely that he attempted any part of the Nave, as he would have had the low arches of the tower intervening, but as bases of two columns are shown in Britton's plan, and a pointed arch on the south side is shown in Storer's view of the west end in 1817, it is likely that those who reconstructed the Tower and Transepts also began the Nave in the same style.

Edmund Knowle, though an architect of great originality, was not a firm ruler of his house. The Canons for many years before his time had lived irregular, extravagant, and dissolute lives, and the Bishop was frequently called in to admonish and censure. In Knowle's time similar offences occurred, and in 1320 the Bishop of Worcester held a visitation, when many breaches of canonical rule were brought before him. The Canons kept an inordinate number of hounds, the regular celebration of mass was neglected, and grave charges of immorality were made against some. Whether Knowle refused interment to the body of King Edward II. "for dread of Roger de Mortimer and Queen Isabella," or in fear of offending his patron, Lord Berkeley, is uncertain. The Abbat was naturally on very intimate terms with the Lords of Berkeley, and he received great presents of plate, vestments, and other ornaments, for the use of the Church to the value of £32 3s. 4d.¹ from Thomas, the second Lord of that name. He also took charge of many precious jewels, relics, and other valuable property for Maurice, Lord Berkeley, so that a monument to the murdered King, in the Abbey so closely connected with the Lords of Berkeley Castle, would certainly be a rock of offence.

¹ "Lives of the Berkeleys," vol. i, pp. 201—240.

Some Roman Coins from Caerwent.

BY ALFRED E. HUDD, F.S.A., Hon. Sec.
(Treasurer of the Caerwent Exploration Fund).

The coins found in Caerwent during the last few years, in the course of excavations directed by the Committee of the Caerwent Exploration Fund, probably number about ten thousand specimens, dating from *Julius* Cæsar to Honorius—B.C. 44 to A.D. 423. Of these, between seven and eight thousand ‘small brass’ and ‘minims,’ mostly in very poor condition, were found this summer, and are now being catalogued by the present writer. They consist entirely of coins of the ‘Lower Empire,’ mostly of the Emperor Theodosius and his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius. Very few coins of so late a date have previously been recorded from Caerwent. The remainder of the Caerwent coins will not be catalogued or described until the present exploration is finished, when a complete list will be printed, probably by Mr. A. T. Martin, M.A., F.S.A., the Hon. Secretary to the Fund.

It may be of interest, however, to compile, from various sources, a record of previous finds of coins at Caerwent, from the middle of the sixteenth century to the end of the nineteenth.

1545. Leland probably visited Caerwent about A.D. 1545, and in his *Itinerary* records that, in digging there they find “tessellata pavimenta et numismata argentea simul et ærea.”

1586. Camden, in his *Britannia* (1st edition) repeats Leland’s remarks, without much addition, but in the later edition enlarged by Bishop Gibson, 1722, it is recorded that a collection of Roman coins from Caerwent had been made

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by Geo. Kemys, Esq., of Llanvair, which contained specimens dating from the middle of the third to the end of the fourth century—A.D. 253 to 392. Of these coins are named of the Emperors

Valerian	Diocletian	Crispus
Gallienus	Constantius Chlorus	Constans
Probus	Constantine the Great	Valentinian I and II.

1722. Bishop Gibson also says :—" In that collection was one adulterated coin of Antoninus Pius, which seems to have been counterfeited anciently, when that emperor's coins were current money ; it is a brass piece of the bigness of a denarius, covered with a very thin leaf of silver, which when rubbed off the letters disappear. Also a coin of Julia Maesa " (the grandmother of the two emperors, Elagabalus and Alexander Severus), " of embased metal not unlike our tin farthings." The Kemeys family no longer exist near Caerwent, and it is unknown what has become of this collection.

1763. The Rev. William Harris, Prebendary of Llandaff, in *Archæologia*, vol. ii, p. 3, says :—" Great quantities of small copper coins of the Lower Empire, especially after Constantine's time, are dug up (at Caerwent), but I never met with one of any value."

In 1775 Mr. John Strange, F.S.A., read a paper to the Society of Antiquaries on " Roman Remains in Monmouthshire," in which he states that Roman coins were frequently found at Caerwent, and he collected many, including coins of " Q. Severus (*sic*, probably Alexander Severus), Pertinax, Gallienus, the Tetrici, Constantini, and Valentiniani." *Archæologia*, vol. v, p. 60.

In 1802 Mr. G. W. Manby, of Clifton, in his " Picturesque Guide through the Counties of Monmouth, etc.," gave a list of coins in his own collection, which included over one hundred specimens, of which he described fifty-three. Of these, the first mentioned coin, which the author " presumed to be one of Cunobeline," he thus described :—" A double face without any legend ; reverse not distinguishable, but ' ROMA ' to be

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observed." This was evidently a Roman *as*, as figured in Stevenson's "Dictionary of Roman Coins."¹ It is, I think, the only specimen of this interesting coin found in Caerwent. Many of the other coins are as curiously attributed, but from the descriptions given the following list has been compiled. As to the coins themselves we do not know what has become of them. The author appears to have left Bristol early in the last century, and nothing can be discovered of his further history, or family connections."

* See "Dict. Natl. Biography" "Manby, Geo."

1. (1). Date uncertain. A Roman "*as*."
2. (5). *Vespasian*, Laureated head to r. [IMP.] CÆSAR. VESPASIANUS. AUG. Rev., IMP. [XIX.]: A sow. Silver.
3. (7). *Domitian*, Laureated head. IMP. CÆS. DOMITIAN. AUG. GERM. COS. XX. Rev., SALUTIS AUGUSTI: An altar.
4. (24). " Head to r. IMP. CÆS. DOMITIANUS. Rev., VICTORIA [AUGUSTI]: Victory, seated, holding a wreath. Silver.
5. (4). *Antoninus Pius*, Laureated head. P.P. TR. P. COS. III. Rev.: Legend defaced. Hope standing, holding wreath and wand.
6. (10). " " Radiated head. IMP. CÆS. ANTONINUS AUG. Rev., FIDES [EXERCITVS]: A figure seated between two standards. Silver.
7. (12). *Faustina, the younger* (wife of Marcus Aurelius), Head to r., hair in a net, FAUSTINA AUGUSTA. Rev., FORTUNÆ MULIEBRI (to womanly fortune). Seated female, holding cornucopie. Silver.
8. (14). *Plautilla* (wife of Caracalla), Female head. PLAUTILLA AUGUSTA. Rev., PIETAS: A woman, standing, holding an infant.
9. (9). *Alexander Severus*, Radiated head. IMP. CÆS. ALEXANDER AUG. Rev., SECURITAS PERPETUA: Seated figure.
10. (11). *Maximus*, Head to r. MAXIMUS CÆS. GERM. Rev., PIETAS AUG.: A vase and sacrificing utensils.
11. (16). *Severina* (wife of Aurelian), Female Head. SEVERINA AUG. Rev., CONCORDIA MILITUM, a figure between two standards.
12. (15). *Victorinus*, Radiated head. IMP. VICTORINUS AUG. Rev., ABUNDANTIA, standing figure of Abundance, holding cornucopie and pointing to the ground.
13. (21). " Radiated head. IMP. VICTORINUS P.F. AUG. Rev., ROMA AUG.: Rome, standing, holding a spear and buckler.

¹ Dictionary of Roman Coins, revised by C. Roach Smith and F. W. Madden, p. 87. London, 1889.

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14. (50). **Victorinus**, Radiated head. IMP. VICTORINUS AVG. Rev., PAX [AUG.] : Peace, standing.
15. (31). **Tacitus**, Radiated head to r. IMP. CL. TACITVS. AVG. Rev., MARS. VICTOR: Soldier marching, holding lance and mace.(?)
16. (43). **Diocletian**, Radiated head. IMP. C. VAL.(?) DIOCLETIANVS AVG. Rev., CONCORDIA MILITVM: Two standing figures, with hands joined.

NOTE.—This is, I believe, with the exception of one named by Camden, the only coin of Diocletian yet recorded from Caerwent. See Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley, "Numismatic Chronicle," x, p. 261.

i.e. by Gibson 1722.

17. (18). **Allectus**, Radiated head. IMP. C. ALLECTVS P.F. AVG. Rev., PAX AVG.: Peace standing, holding sceptre (?) and olive branch; in exergue, M.L. (London).
18. (28). " Radiated head. IMP. C. ALLECTVS P.F. AVG. Rev., VIRTVS AVG.: A galley with several rowers.
19. (42). " Radiated head. IMP. C. ALLECTVS P.F. AVG. Rev., VIRTVS AVG.: A galley with several rowers.
20. (17). **Licinius**, Head to r. IMP. C. VAL. LICIN. LICINIVS P.F. AVG. Rev., IOVI CONSERVATORI [S.N.N.]:¹ The Emperor being crowned with a wreath by Fame; on the ground, an eagle with wreath.
21. (33). " Wreathed head. IMP. LICINIVS P.F. AVG. Rev., MARTI CONSERVATORI: Mars, left hand on shield, holding in right hand a javelin or pilum.
22. (25). **Licinius, Junr.**, Diademed head. D.N. VAL. LICIN. LICINIVS NOB. C. Rev., PROVIDENTIA: The Prætorian Gate of Rome.
23. (2). **Constantine the Great (?)**, An embattled head. Inscription not given. Rev., A horse COLA
24. (18). " " Laureated head. IMP. CONSTANTINVS P.F. AVG. Rev., S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO [PRINCIPI]: Three standards.
25. (38). " " Laureated head. CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG. Rev., GLORIA EXERCITVS: Two soldiers guarding two standards.
26. (40). " " Head. CONSTANTINVS AVG. Rev., GLORIA EXERCITVS: Two soldiers, regarding a central standard, with the Chi Rho monogram.

¹ These letters are probably in the exergue, S.M.N., and signify that the coin was struck at Narbonne.

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27. (48). **Constantine the Great, (?)** Wreathed head. CONSTANTINVS P.F. AVG. Rev. : Standing figure with radiated head, globe in hand.
28. (52). " " " Diademed head. CONSTATINVS MAX. Rev., GLORIA EXERCITVS · Two soldiers regarding two standards.
29. (47). **Constantinopolis,** Helmeted head. [CONSTANTINOPOLIS]. Rev., Hope(?) standing holding sceptre, left hand on circular shield(?).
30. (35). **Urbs Roma,** Helmeted head. VRBS ROMA. Rev. : Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; above a branch and two stars.
31. (30). **Crispus, Head.** CRISPVS NOB. CÆS. Rev., [BEATA] TRANQUILLITAS: An altar, inscribed VOTIS XX.; a globe and two stars above.
32. (26). **Constantine II.,** Laureated head. CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. CÆS. Rev., BEATA TRANQUILLITAS: An altar with a globe upon it; three stars above.
33. (39). **Constans, Head.** CONSTANS P.F. AVG. Rev., VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM: Two Victories with wreaths.
34. (45). " Diademed head. D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG. Rev., FELTEMP. REPARATIO: A soldier standing on the prow of vessel, holding standard with Chi Rho monogram; Victory steering.
35. (46). " Diademed head. CONSTANS P.F. AVG. Rev., VICTORIAE. [DD.] AVG. [G.] Q. NN.: Two Victories holding wreaths; a branch between.
36. (34). **Magnentius,** D.N. MAGNENTIVS P.F. AVG. Rev., VICTORIAE DD. N[N.] AVG.: Two Victories holding a large shield, on which is inscribed VOT. V. MVLT. X.
37. (6). **Decentius,** Diademed head to r. D.N. DECENTIVS NOB. CÆS. Rev., SALVS. DD. AVG. ET. CÆS. (sic.): The Cross, with sacred monogram.
38. (37). **Constantius,** Diademed head. FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS NOB. C. Rev., GLORIA. EXERCITVS: Two soldiers, with spears, regarding a star(?).
39. (27). **Valentinian I.,** Head to r. D.N. VALENTINIANVS P.F. AVG. Rev., [GLORIA ROMANORVM?]: A soldier holding a crouched captive with right hand, and the labarum in left hand.
40. (32). " D.N. VALENTINIANVS AVG. Rev., VIRTVS. EXERCITI: Soldier with captive and labarum.
41. (26). " Diademed head. VALENTINIANVS P.F. AVG. Rev., GLORIA ROMANORVM(?) [Manby reads it GLORIANO HONORVS]: Soldier holding captive and labarum.

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42. (41). **Valentinian I.**, Head to r. D.N. VALENTINIANVS P.F. AVG.
Rev., A large wreath, VOT. V. MULT. X. Silver.
43. (53). „ Diademed head. VALENTINIANVS P.F. AVG.
Rev., RESTITVTOR REPUBLICAE : A Victory
holding palm branch and wreath; a star in the
field. (A rare reverse I think).
44. (22). **Valens**, Diademed head. D.N. VALENS P.F. AVG. Rev., VRBS.
ROMA : Rome seated. Silver.
45. (19). **Gratian**, Helmeted head. . . . GRATIANVS P.F. AVG. Rev.,
GLORIA ROMANORVM (?) : A soldier standing on prow
of ship.
46. (29). „ Diademed head. . . . GRATIANVS P.F. AVG. Rev.,
Legend defaced. The Emperor crowned by Fame (?) ; a
kneeling figure at side.
47. (44). „ Diademed head. IMP. GRATIANVS AVG. Rev., GLORIA
[NOVI SAECVLI] : A soldier, left hand resting on shield,
right hand holding a standard.
48. (51). „ Diademed head. D.N. GRATIANVS P.F. AVG. Rev.,
SECVBITAS, REIPUBLICAE : Victory (?) holding patera.
49. (23). **Valentinian II.**, Diademed head. DN. VALENTINIANVS IVN. P.F.
AVG. Rev., VRBS. ROMA : Rome seated, holding a
small Victory on globe, and a sceptre ; a star above.
Silver.
50. (49). „ Laureated head. VALENTINIANVS NOB. CAES.
Rev., Victory with spear and thunderbolt.
51. (20). **Honorius**, Head to r. DN. HONORIVS P.F. AVG. Rev., GLORIA
ROMANORVM : A soldier with the labarum in one hand, a
globe in the other.

In the above list I have somewhat freely corrected apparent mistakes in Mr. Manby's readings of the titles and reverses, but it is possible some errors still remain. The figures in brackets show the order in which they appear in the book.

1785. The Rev. Samuel Seyer, the Bristol historian, visited Caerwent, and in a paper published in the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association (*note*, vol. iv, p. 252) states :—"Great quantities of Roman coins have been found here, and are found every day upon opening fresh earth. All which I saw, nearly a hundred, were Imperial. Mr. Thomas, the minister of the parish, told me that Consular coins were likewise dug up, that they were more common than the Imperial, . . . but he surely was mistaken. I bought two

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very perfect pieces of Trajan (second brass) and some smaller coins, also silver pennies of William the Conqueror and one of the Edwards."

1848. Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., visited Caerwent in 1848, and states¹:—"Coins have been found in great numbers, but I could not learn that any extensive collection had been preserved. Mr. James Pink, of Bristol, communicated to me a considerable number, chiefly of the Constantine family, with a few of Carausius and Allectus of common types."

1855. Mr. Octavius Morgan, in his paper on his excavations at Caerwent, published in vol. xxxvi of *Archæologia*, p. 428, says:—"Great quantities of Roman coins have from time immemorial been found here, in such abundance that one could think they had been sown broadcast, for the earth is hardly ever moved without some being turned up. They are chiefly, *if not entirely*, of the Lower Empire, and many of base metal."²

During the exploration of the Roman baths and other buildings conducted by Mr. Morgan in 1855, numerous coins were dug up; among those recorded were some of the reigns of the Emperors—

Gallienus (28 small brass)	Magnentius
Tetricus I.	Julian the Apostate (silver)
Carausius	Valentinian, and
Constantine the Great	Arcadius.
Constans	

Also a coin of the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. Most of these are, I believe, in the Caerleon Museum.

1862. In *Isca Silurum*, a list of coins found at Caerwent was published by the Rev. C. W. King, M.A. It includes 66 coins, namely, 38 of silver, 2 first brass, 2 second brass,

¹ From the account now compiled, it will be seen that the Caerwent coins are by no means *all* of the Lower Empire.

² *Ibid.*, p. 256.

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24 third brass, dating from Hadrian to Valentinian I., A.D. 116 to 375. In addition to coins of the Emperors named by Mr. Manby and Mr. Morgan, the following are described in Mr. King's list. All but the last three are silver.

Hadrian	Herennia Etruscilla (3)
Sept. Severus	Trebonianus Gallus
Caracalla	Volusianus (2)
Elagabalus	Æmilianus
Julia Maesa	Valerian I. (3)
Julia Mamaea	" II. (2)
Gordianus (3)	Salonina (3)
Philip I. (4)	Postumus
" II. (2)	Claudius Gothicus
Marcia Otacilla (2)	Helena.
Trajanus Decius	

Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley, in a paper published in *Archæologia Cambrensis* (vol. iii, 5th series), includes two or three more coins, probably from her own collection, and (perhaps by a printer's error) attributes the five coins of Constantius, ~~junr.~~ ^{II}, to Constantinus, junr.; she also omits from her list a third brass of Valens, recorded by Mr. King.

In the same paper Mrs. Oakeley mentions a collection belonging to Mrs. Till, of Ty Mawr, Caerwent, which contains "a large number" of coins, including both silver and brass, with some good specimens of Carausius and Allectus. This collection, which consists of 28 silver and 386 bronze coins, was described by Mrs. Bagnall-Oakeley in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (note, vol. x, 3rd Series, pp. 260-266), and includes, in addition to the Emperors and Empresses above-named, coins of:—

Trajan (1st brass)	Tetricus II. (3rd brass)
Lucius Verus (2nd brass)	Theodora (3rd brass)
Geta (silver)	Fausta (3rd brass)
Julia Soaemias (silver)	

Z

Some of the
were found in
caerwent
before.

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Of all the above described collections, with the exception of that last mentioned, only a few coins are now to be found, they having been presented to the Caerleon Museum; but the little collection still to be mentioned is fortunately intact, and is at present in the local museum at Caerwent, to which it was presented by Mr. F. W. Hermessen, of Newport, in 1899, soon after the work of the Caerwent Exploration Fund was commenced. They had been collected by him from various cottages in Caerwent during that and the previous three or four years. The coins are all small brass, and are mostly in good condition.

These have since
been presented
to the Monmouth
Museum.
H.H.

- No. 1. **Gallienus** (253—268). *Obv.*, Radiated head to r. GALLIENVS AVG. *Rev.*, [APOLL] INI. CONS. AVG.: Centaur, holding apple.
- No. 2. **Claudius Gothicus** (268—270). *Obv.*, IMP. C. CLAVDIVS AVG. Radiated head. *Rev.*, FIDES. EXERCI.: A draped female with standard.
- No. 3. " " Ditto. *Rev.*, [VICTORIA] AVG.: Draped female, holding wreath and spear.
- No. 4. " " Ditto. *Rev.*, [VIRTVS] AVG.: Draped female, holding standard and cornucopiae. In exergue, T.
- No. 5. **Carausius** (287—293). *Obv.*, Radiated head. IMP. C[ARAVSIVS P.F.] AVG. *Rev.*, PAX AVG.: Peace, standing, holding an olive branch and spear (?). (Edges clipped).
- No. 6. **Allectus** (293—296). Radiated head. [IMP.] C. AL[LEC]TVS . . . AVG. *Rev.*, [FI]DE[S]. [MILITVM]: Female, holding branch.
- No. 7. **Licinius** (307—323). *Obv.*, IMP. LICINIVS P.F. AVG. *Rev.*, GENIO. POP. ROM.: Genius, standing, holding a wreath and branch. Billon.
- No. 8. **Constantine the Great** (306-337). *Obv.*, CONSTANTINUS AVG. Helmeted bust, in cuirass. *Rev.*, BEATA. TRANQVILLITAS: Altar inscribed VOTIS XX.; globe and two stars above. In exergue, S. TR. (In fine condition).
- No. 9. " " " Laureated head. *Rev.*, SOLI INVICTO COMITI (?) : Semi-nude figure, with radiated head to l., right hand raised, left hand holding globe.
- No. 10. " " " Diademed head. *Rev.*, GLORIA EXERCI- TVS: Two soldiers regarding standard.

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- No. 11. **Constantine period.** *Obv.*, Helmeted head to l. CONSTANTINO-POLIS. *Rev.*, Victory, standing on prow of ship. In exergue, TRP. (Treves).
- No. 12. " " *Obv.*, VRBS. ROMA. Helmeted head to l. *Rev.*, Romulus and Remus with the Wolf. In exergue, TRP.
- No. 13. " " Ditto.
- No. 14. " " Ditto. (Defaced).
- No. 15. **Crispus** (317—326). Laureated bust, cuirass. CRISPVS NOBIL. C. *Rev.*, BEATA TRANQVILLITAS: An altar inscribed VOTS XX.; a globe and two stars above. In exergue, IP. TR.
- No. 16. " Diademed head. *Rev.*, Within a wreath, VOT. XX.; around it, D.N. CONSTANTINI MAX. AVG. In exergue, TT. (Treves). Silvered.
- No. 17. **Constantine II.** (337—361). CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. C. Diademed head to l. *Rev.*, PROVIDENTIAE CAESS.: A gateway with two turrets; a star over. In exergue, P. TR. O.
- No. 18. " Diademed head to r. *Rev.*, GLORIA EXERCITVS: Two soldiers regarding two standards.
- No. 19. **Constans** (337—350). Diademed head to r. D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG. *Rev.*, FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO: A warrior (? the Emperor) standing on the prow of a ship, holding a winged Victory on a globe in right hand, a standard with Chi Rho monogram in left hand; steersman with rudder at back. In exergue, TRS. A large coin (? second brass).
- No. 20. " CONSTAN S. P.F. AVG. Diademed head to l. *Rev.*, VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN.: Two Victories holding wreaths; D in the field below. In exergue, TRS.
- No. 21. " (?). *Obv.*, Head and inscription defaced. *Rev.*, Two Victories holding wreaths. Inscription defaced.
- No. 22. **Constantius II.** (337—361). FLA. IVL. CONSTAN[TIVS]. Diademed head to r. *Rev.*, GLORIA EXERCITVS: Two soldiers regarding a standard; O on the banneret. In exergue, TRP.
- No. 23. " D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG. Diademed head to r. *Rev.*, FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO: A soldier, standing, with spear and buckler, stabbing an enemy, who is falling from his horse, his right hand upraised. In exergue, P. CON. (Constantinople).
- No. 24. " Same type, but of inferior execution.
- No. 25. " Similar type, but enemy without a horse. In exergue, CON.
- No. 26. " *Rev.*, VICTORIAE D.D. AVGG. NN.: Two Victories holding wreaths; D beneath. In exergue, TRP.

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- No. 27. **Valentinian I.** (364—375). D.N. VALENTINIANVS P.F. AVG. Diademed head to r. *Rev.*, GLORIA ROMANORVM : Soldier to left, holding crouched captive with right hand, standard with Chi Rho monogram with left hand. A in field below ; in exergue, SM. AQS. (Aquilaia).
- No. 28. „ Same type. In field, OF. II. ; in exergue, LVG. PS. (Money struck in the second mint at Lyons).
- No. 29. „ Same type. In field, OF. II. ; in exergue, LVG. PS. (?).
- No. 30. „ *Rev.*, Within a large wreath, VOT. V. MVLT. X. In exergue, M. CONS.
- No. 31. „ *Rev.*, SECVRITAS REIPVBLICÆ : Victory, standing, holding wreath and palm branch. In field, OF. III. ; in exergue, CO (leaf) N.
- No. 32. „ Same type ; in poor condition. In field, OF. III.
- No. 33. **Valens** (364—378). *Obv.*, DN. VALENS P.F. AVG. Diademed head to r. *Rev.*, GLORIA ROMANORVM : Soldier holding kneeling captive and Chi Rho standard. In exergue, SMAQS.
- No. 34. „ Same type.
- No. 35. „ Same type. In field, OF. III.
- No. 36. „ *Rev.*, SECVRITAS REIPVBLICÆ : Victory, holding wreath and palm branch. In field, OF. II. ; in exergue, CON.
- No. 37. „ Same type. In field, OF. I. ; in exergue, CON. (?).
- No. 38. „ Same type. In exergue, SM. (leaf) RO. (Rome).
- No. 39. „ Same type.
- No. 40. „ Same type.
- No. 41. **Gratian** (375—383). *Obv.*, IMP. GRATIANVS P.F. AVG. Head to r. *Rev.*, Standing female figure (?). Inscription defaced. A large coin, in poor condition.
- No. 42. „ DN. GRATIANVS P.F. AVG. *Rev.*, GLORIA ROMANORVM : A soldier to right, holding kneeling prisoner and Chi Rho standard. In field, F. RCA (joined) ; in exergue, SISCVE (Siscia. See Stevenson, p. 751).
- NOTE.—Gen. Pitt Rivers describes (*Excavations, etc.*, iii, p. 200) a similar coin, but gives the letters in the field as F. RCP., and in the exergue, SISC\ F. The Caerwent example is in excellent condition, and the letters are as above.
- No. 43. „ D.N. GRATIANVS P.F. AVGG. AVG. Diademed head to r. *Rev.*, GLORIA. NOVI. SAECVLI : A soldier standing, holding Chi Rho standard and shield. In exergue, T. CON (?)
- No. 44. „ Same type. In field, OF. II. ; in exergue, CON *.

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- No. 45. **Gratian** (375—383).—D.N. GRATIANVS P.F. AVG. *Rev.*, GLORIA ROMANO-RVM : Soldier holding a kneeling prisoner and Chi Rho standard. In field, OF. II.; in exergue, LVG.
- No. 46. „ *Rev.*, Within a wreath, VOT. XV. MVLT. XX.
- No. 47. **Theodosius** (379—395). Diademed head to r. D.N. THEODOSIVS P.F. AVG. *Rev.*, VICTORIA AVGGG : Victory, with wreath. In exergue, CON.
- No. 48. „ Same type. In exergue, CON.
- No. 49. **Arcadius** (383—408). Diademed head to r. D.N. ARCADIVS P.F. AVG. *Rev.*, Victory, holding wreath, VICTORIA AVGGG. In exergue, TRS. (Treves).
- No. 50. Same type. (Defaced).
- No. 51. **Honorius** (383—423). [D.N. HON]ORIVS P.[F. AVG]. Diademed head to r. *Rev.*, GLORIA AVGGG : Victory, with wreath, to l.
- No. 52. *Illegible*. A second brass, badly burned. May be Tetricus.

The recently found hoard will add two or three emperors to the list, including Eugenius, Magnus Maximus and Victor, but of the seven or eight thousand coins, it is probable that more than half—perhaps two-thirds—belong to the four reigns, Valentinian II., Theodosius, Arcadius and Honorius.

Proceedings of the Club.

1901.

MEETING, FEBRUARY 25TH, 1901.

THE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL, F.S.A., PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

The meeting was held, by the invitation of Mr. Alfred C. Pass, at Hawthornden, Clifton Down, and was attended by twenty-two members and friends.

Professor C. Lloyd Morgan, F.R.S., who was unable to be present, wrote to invite the members to inspect a large collection of architectural photographs which had been recently presented to University College, Bristol, by Mr. Gardiner.

Mr. Arthur Bullied, F.S.A. having left Bristol, and retired from the Club, a ballot for a new member to fill the vacancy resulted in the election of the Rev. Stephen N. Tebbs, of Westbury-on-Trym.

Mr Alfred C. Pass exhibited his extensive collection of Roman antiquities from the ancient lead-works at Charterhouse-on Mendip. Also a collection of bones of extinct and other animals, and some worked flints from Wookey Cave, near Wells, Somerset, formerly in the possession of the Rev. W. Williamson, of Theale. Also some palæolithic implements from Dorsetshire, and some modern stone implements, for comparison, from New Guinea and New Zealand. One of the New Guinea specimens, a battle-axe, or "skull-splitter," somewhat resembled the very ancient stone "maces" from Egypt, one of which was exhibited by the Hon. Secretary. The latter differed from the modern form in being flat on one side, whereas the New Guinea specimen was worked to an edge on both sides.

Mr. Alfred E. Hudd, F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary), by kind permission of the Rector and Churchwardens, exhibited a wooden box or pyx, belonging to the Church of St. Peter, Bristol. The box, which is cylindrical with a domed lid, is six inches high, and six inches in diameter. It is turned out of a single piece of wood, as is the lid, which has been polished and afterwards painted white. The body has a band of iron $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch wide round the top and bottom. In front is a large square lock-plate, with holes for three different keys, which unlocked as many bolts, all fastening the one hasp. The hasp is hinged at the top to a band which crosses the lid to form the hinge on the other side, and thence continues down the back, across the bottom, and back to the lock in front. On the top of the lid is an iron ring for suspension.

The wood appears to be beech. The box, which is probably of the fifteenth century, seems to have been the receptacle of a seal, or some such object, for the production of which three separate keys were necessary. It had been suggested that this was a "Pyx," or Host-box, formerly in use before the High Altar of the Church, or "the Pyx" belonging to the old Bristol Mint, which was not far from St. Peter's Church; but both the President and Bishop Brownlow thought it more likely to have been used for the purpose above mentioned.¹

Mr. Alfred T. Martin, F.S.A., read a Paper on "The Roman Road on Durdham Down"—which is printed in this volume, pp. 75-78, with a coloured plan—describing the excavation and examination of the road by a Sub-Committee of the Club (Professor C. Lloyd Morgan, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Hudd) by permission of the Local Authorities.

Mr. Stephen Tryon read a Paper entitled "Notes on Beating the Bounds of Bristol, from Old Records," and exhibited some MS. books and notes containing much curious information on the subject.

EXCURSION TO LACOCK ABBEY, WILTS.

On Friday, June 21st, 1901, an excursion into Wiltshire, under the guidance of the President, took place. Leaving Bristol by the 9.35 train, Chippenham was reached at 10.16, where a break was in readiness to drive to Lacock Abbey, by invitation of the owner, Mr. C. H. Talbot. The first halt was at the interesting old church at Langley Burrell, where the Diocesan Architect (Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A.) kindly met the party and described the building. On resuming the drive, the old paved way called "Maud Heath's Causeway," and an ancient bridge were inspected, before reaching the picturesque little village of Lacock. Here the Parish Church, dedicated to St. Cyriac was examined under the guidance of the Vicar, and of Mr. Talbot, and after luncheon at the Lion Hotel the members were received at the Abbey by Mr. and Miss Talbot, and the afternoon was spent in examining the extensive and beautiful monastic remains, some of which have only recently been brought to light. Before leaving, the members were hospitably entertained at tea, and the President said a few words in acknowledgment of the kind manner in which the Club had been received in this their second visit to Lacock, and of the interesting account given of the remains by Mr. Talbot.² The members returned from Chippenham by the train reaching Bristol at 6.34.

¹ This box was exhibited shortly afterwards, before the Society of Antiquaries, in London, and is illustrated and described in their *Proceedings*, 2nd Ser., vol. xviii, p. 277.

² See paper by Mr. Talbot in our *Proceedings* vol. ii., pp. 105—109 and a full description by Mr. Brakspear, illustrated with views, plans, etc., in *Archæologia*, vol. lxi., pp. 125-158.

CAERWENT.

An excursion into Monmouthshire to examine the recent excavations of the Roman remains at Caerwent, under the direction of the Committee of the Caerwent Exploration Fund, had been proposed for the last week in September (1901), but so few names having been sent to the Secretary the Club excursion was abandoned and only a few Members accompanied the Secretary to Caerwent, where they were received and conducted round the diggings by Mr. Thomas Ashby, Jun., M.A., F.S.A. the Director-in-Charge, and by Mr. Hudd, the Treasurer of the Fund.

MEETING, NOVEMBER 4TH, 1901.

THE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL, F.S.A., PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

By invitation of the President, the meeting was held at "the Palace," Redland, thirty-five members and friends being present. A ballot took place for a new member in place of Mr. Thomas S. Pope who had retired, not being able to attend the meetings, and resulted in the election of Mr. H. Cary Batten, of Abbot's Leigh. The President said that there would be another ballot at the next meeting, as vacancies had been unfortunately caused by the deaths of two members, Mr. John F. Perry, and Mr. Daniel C. A. Cave, and the Club had also lost one of its honorary members, Mr. John Reynolds, a well known local antiquary, whose loss would be much felt.

The President exhibited a cast of the celebrated "Brough stone," the original of which is now in the Cambridge Museum, and gave a translation of the Greek inscription, once supposed to be Runic, which he had been the first to read. His Lordship also showed an extensive collection of Swiss pewter flagons and vessels of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; also a small box with "Niello" decoration, and another with hammered-iron ornaments; a beautiful carved ivory crucifix from Italy, a small enamelled cross from Austria, a very fine tooth or tusk of a narwhal (*monodon monoceros*), and a collection of hammered iron keys from Italy. An interesting account of these various treasures was given by the Bishop.

Mr. W. R. Barker, with the consent of the Bristol Museum Committee, exhibited three Roman pewter vessels from the Roman well, near the recently explored villa at Brislington, and gave an account of them, and of the exploration of the well, which is printed, with illustrations, at ante, pp. 113-117.

Mr. William Moline sent for exhibition a photograph, recently taken, of the gateway of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Bristol, which had, by permission of the Charity Trustees, been recently somewhat

"renovated" under the direction of some members of the Club, Messrs. R. H. Warren, J. E. Pritchard, and A. E. Hudd. Mr. W. V. Gough presented an architectural elevation, with drawings, of the thirteenth century mouldings, capitals, etc., of the doorway, and Mr. R. H. Warren and the Secretary gave a brief account of the building and its history, of which little is known.

Mr. Hudd exhibited an ancient carved ivory figure, probably from Alexandria, and about 2,000 years old, belonging to Mrs. Golding, of Cheltenham.

MEETING, DECEMBER 6TH, 1901.

MR. R. HALL WARREN, F.S.A., HON. TREASURER, IN THE CHAIR.

On the invitation of the Treasurer, the meeting was held at 9, Apsley Road, Clifton, and was attended by twenty members and friends.

Mr. Warren said he had heard from the President that he was prevented from being present by an important engagement, and feelingly alluded to the loss the Club had sustained since the last meeting by the death of Bishop Brownlow, D.D., one of its Vice-Presidents.

A ballot took place for two new members to fill vacancies, which resulted in the election of Mr. Claud B. Fry, of Stoke Bishop, and Dr. Alfred Harvey, of Westbury-on-Trym.

Dr. George Parker exhibited a couple of rare books: (i), "Eikon Basilike," A.D. 1648, and (ii) James Cooke's "Supplementum Chirurgiæ," Lond., 1655, and read some Notes respecting the last-named, which are printed at pp. 141-146. Only two or three copies of the book are known.

Mr. P. D. Prankerd sent for exhibition some silver medals from his collection:—

- (i) t. Elizabeth, 1588-9, silver; 2½ ins. by 1½ ins. Armada medal. *Obv.*, Three-quarter bust of the Queen, without sceptre. *Rev.*, A bay-tree on an island, with buildings, ships, etc.; rough sea; sun under cloud. EB in field.
- (ii) t. James II., 1666, silver; 3 ins. diameter. Dutch medal. *Obv.*, Bust of Admiral Cornelis Van Tromp. *Rev.*, A sea fight. Inscription in Dutch.
- (iii) t. James II., 1685, silver; 2½ ins. diameter. Monmouth and Argyle rebellion. *Obv.*, Bust of the King on a pedestal. *Rev.*, Justice, with scales; detached heads and bodies of rebels on ground. (See British Museum Catalogue of Medals, No. 270).
- (iv) Date uncertain, silver, 2½ ins. diameter. Foreign medal. *Obv.*, Our Lord, standing, with Cross, inscribed EGO SUM, etc. *Rev.*, The Nativity, with Roman ruins in background.
- (v) t. James II., 1688, silver-gilt; 2 ins. diameter. Trial of the seven Bishops. *Obv.*, Bust of Sancroft. *Rev.*, Medallions with eight portraits of Bishops, including the Bishop of London. (See British Museum Catalogue, No. 278).

- (vi) 1688, silver; $2\frac{3}{8}$ ins. diameter. Trial of the seven Bishops. Obr., A Jesuit and a monk, undermining the Church; inscribed, "The Gates of Hell shall not prevaile." Rev., Medallions of the seven Bishops, and inscription. "Wisdom hath builded her hous," etc. Dutch. (See British Museum Catalogue, No. 275).

Mr. R. Hall Warren, F.S.A., exhibited and read some notes upon a collection of Encaustic Tiles from Bristol Cathedral, formerly on the floor of the Chancel and Aisles, and removed during various "restorations," several bearing shields of arms. The Paper is printed, with illustrations, at pp. 122-127.

Mr. W. W. Hughes exhibited, by permission of the Chairman of the Bristol Free Libraries, tracings of a series of mural drawings, taken by the late Mr. George Pryce, F.S.A., from the walls of a dormitory in the old Deanery, College Green, and read some Notes on them, with translations of the Latin inscriptions which had been made for him by Mr. A. T. Martin, F.S.A. The Paper is printed, with illustrations, at pp. 147-153.

Mr. Dare Bryan exhibited a beautiful Roman glass "Tear-bottle," and an earthenware tazza, from Italy.

Mr. Frederick Ellis, on behalf of Mr. Selly, exhibited a number of worked flints, recently found in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and other antiquities.

Mr. John E. Pritchard, F.S.A. exhibited a number of antiquities which had been turned up during recent building operations in Bristol, including a square Bristol farthing, a beautiful hammered iron key, an ancient prick-spur, fragments of pottery, etc., and read some Notes giving an account of the remains. See *Archæological Notes for 1901*, ante, pp. 128-140.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING,

JANUARY 18TH, 1902

THE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL, F.S.A., PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

The annual dinner, served at the Imperial Hotel, Clifton, was attended by seventeen members, and was followed by the annual meeting, the President in the Chair.

The Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. Hall Warren, gave a report of the financial position of the Club, which was most satisfactory. The expenditure on the last part of the *Proceedings* (part 13) had been more than usual, and had somewhat reduced the balance in the Bank, but it would not be necessary to draw on the reserve fund.

The Hon. Secretary, Mr. Alfred E. Hudd, gave a brief report of the proceedings of the Club during the year 1901. Three

evening meetings had been held, at which interesting Papers had been read, and an excursion (to Lacock Abbey, Wiltshire) had been well attended. The Club had lost by death since the previous meeting one of its Vice-Presidents (Bishop Brownlow) and two other members, Mr. John F. Perry, and Mr. Daniel Cave; also an honorary member, Mr. John Reynolds. Two members, Mr. Fleetwood Pellew, and Mr. T. S. Pope, had retired, being no longer able to attend the meetings. Four of the vacancies had been filled by the election of the Rev. Stephen N. Tebbs, M.A., Col. H. Cary Batten, Mr. Claud B. Fry, and Dr. Alfred Harvey. For the two remaining vacancies candidates would be now proposed. A ballot then took place, which resulted in the election of Mr. George Hare Leonard, M.A., and Mr. George Spafford, both of Clifton.

The election of the Officers and Committee for 1902 then took place; the Lord Bishop of Bristol was re-elected President; Professor C. Lloyd Morgan, F.R.S., and Mr. John Latimer, Vice-Presidents; Mr. R. Hall Warren, Treasurer; Mr. Alfred E. Hudd, Hon. Secretary; Committee: Mr. W. R. Barker, Col. J. R. Bramble, F.S.A., Mr. A. T. Martin, F.S.A., Mr. W. Moline, Mr. J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., and the Rev. Canon Tetley, D.D.

The President delivered an Address, on the subject of "Local Allusions by William of Malmesbury," especially on the subject of the cultivation of the vine in early times in the Severn Valley, and quoted that writer's account of the Bore of the Severn, which he called the "æger." In the discussion which followed, Professor James Rowley, Mr. James Baker, Dr. Alfred Harvey, and Mr. R. Hall Warren took part. The President's Address is printed at pp. 105-110.

MEETING, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1902.

THE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL, PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

On Thursday, February the 20th, a meeting was held in Big School, Clifton College, by kind permission of the Council and Head Master, to hear a lecture by Mr. Alfred T. Martin, M.A., F.S.A., Hon. Secretary of the Caerwent Exploration Fund, on the "Exploration of Romano-British Cities," with especial reference to the excavations in progress at Caerwent. The lecture, which was much appreciated by the large audience consisting of between four and five hundred visitors, in addition to the members of the Club, was illustrated by numerous lantern slides from photographs taken by Mr. Thos. Ashby, F.S.A., Mr. Wm. Moline and others. At the conclusion the Chairman appealed to those present to contribute to the Exploration Fund, and thus enable the Committee to Continue the good work, which would doubtless lead to many

more interesting discoveries. Although the exploration was not undertaken by the Clifton Antiquarian Club it had been initiated and largely carried on by members of the Club, and an annual grant towards the expenses of the excavations had been made to the fund. Thanks were voted to Mr. Martin for his interesting lecture, (which is printed ante, pp. 154-161) and to Mr. Ashby, and Mr. Moline for the photographic views. Plans of the Roman houses, walls, etc., and some coloured tracings of the mosaic pavements, coloured wall-decorations, etc., were exhibited.

EXCURSION TO AVEBURY, THE WANSDYKE, AND DEVIZES.

On Friday, May 30th, 1902, an excursion of the Club took place, when twenty-three members and friends accompanied the President into Wiltshire. Leaving Bristol by the 9.35 G.W.R. train, Chippenham was reached at 10.16, where a three-horse break was in readiness in which the members drove to Avebury, by way of Bowood Park, by kind permission of the Marquess of Landowne. On reaching Avebury, by the "Beckhampton Avenue," the very interesting Parish Church, dedicated to St. James, was inspected, under the guidance of the Vicar, the Rev. J. Ward. The President added a few remarks on the pre-Norman architecture and other features. After luncheon, still under the guidance of the Vicar, the members walked round the great circular mound and inspected most of the stones left above ground of the Stone Circles, and then drove by way of the "Kennet Avenue," Silbury Hill, and the Wansdyke (which were inspected *en route*) to Devizes, where they were met by Mr. Medlicott (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. H. Cunnington (Hon. Curator), and Mr. Harold Brakspear of the Wiltshire Archæological Society, and conducted over the Museum (where special attention was given to the Stourhead collection of remains from Wiltshire barrows, gathered by Sir R. Colt Hoare); the grand old Churches of St. Mary and St. John, and the other architectural remains, the "restored" Norman Castle excepted. Dinner was served at the Bear Hotel, and the party returned to Bristol by the train due at Stapleton Road at 8.40. Heavy rain somewhat interfered with the later part of the day's proceedings.

MEETING, JUNE 20TH, 1902, IN BRISTOL CATHEDRAL.

THE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL, PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

The meeting was held, by invitation of the Dean and Chapter, in the Chapter House, where thirty-nine members and friends were received in the absence of the Dean, who was from home

by the Archdeacon of Bristol, Canon Robeson, and by the Canon, in Residence, the Rev. Canon Tetley. The President, having taken the Chair, Canon Tetley, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter, said a few words of welcome, and the Chairman then called upon Mr. Robert Hall Warren, F.S.A., to give an account of "The Work of Abbot Knowle," at St. Augustine's Abbey Church, now the Choir and Transepts of the Cathedral. The Paper, which was illustrated by plans, engravings, etc., is printed, ante pp. 162-169. Proceeding to the later Lady Chapel, at the east end of the Cathedral, the President asked Mr. Francis Were to give an account of the Heraldry of the fourteenth century East Window, and then called upon Colonel Bramble, F.S.A., to describe the effigies of the several Abbots of St. Augustine's, and of various members of the Berkeley family. Mr. Were also called attention to the curious treatment of the supporters to the Arms of King Henry VIII. in the arch leading from the Lady Chapel to the South Aisle, a "Wyvern" being carved instead of a Welsh "Red Dragon." Mr. Were's suggestion that the heraldry of the great East Window was intended to commemorate the marriages and alliances of the Berkeley family, was not generally accepted by those present, most of whom were more inclined to agree with the views expressed by the late Mr. Charles Winston¹ and other authorities, that the Arms were those of early benefactors of the Abbey, and probably dated mostly from the early part of the fourteenth century (A.D. 1312—1322).

On leaving the Cathedral, the members visited the Old Deanery, shortly to be pulled down, to inspect the curious mural paintings, of which an account by Mr. Hughes had been read at a previous meeting of the Club, and is printed at pp. 147-153. They also visited the so-called "Hermitage," in the Lower Green, and a brief visit to the Registrar's House,² where the Rev. W. Mann kindly offered the visitors afternoon tea, brought a pleasant afternoon to an end.

MEETING, OCTOBER 23RD, 1902.

THE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL, F.S.A., PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

By invitation of the President the Meeting was held at the Bishop's Palace, Bristol, twenty-five members and friends being present. Dr. Alfred C. Fryer, F.S.A., exhibited three ancient pieces of metal-work from Russia, and some encaustic tiles, probably of the fourteenth century, from the Alhambra, Spain, and read some notes respecting them.

¹ Archaeological Institute, Bristol volume. 1851, pp. 150—157, "On the Painted Glass at Bristol," etc.

² This interesting old house, which narrowly escaped destruction, was described and illustrated by Mr. Pritchard in our *Proceedings*, vol. iii, pp. 204—209.

Mr. Francis Fox Tuckett, who was unable to be present, sent for exhibition two curious ancient stone implements, which had been ploughed up in a field in Ontario, North America, and sent to him by a friend. One of these seemed to have formed part of a stone dagger, about ten inches of the "blade" remaining, the rest having been broken off and lost.

The Rev. Canon J. G. Tetley, D.D., read a paper entitled, "Some Annals of a Famous City," in which he gave an interesting account of the rise and history of the once flourishing town of Ghent, its famous men, art treasures, architecture, etc., illustrated by some beautiful pen and ink drawings by Mr. Gambier Parry, Jun. In moving a vote of thanks to the Canon, the President said that the fine old Brass Candelabra now in Ghent Cathedral, formerly in Old St. Paul's, London, to which the Lecturer had referred, were made for King Henry VIII, and were sold during the Commonwealth. The Chapter of St. Paul's had endeavoured to regain possession of these fine specimens of ancient metal-work, but not finding that possible, had been allowed by the authorities at Ghent to obtain fac-similes of a pair of them, which are now placed before the altar at St. Paul's.

MEETING, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1902.

PROFESSOR C. LLOYD MORGAN, F.R.S., PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

By kind permission the meeting was held in the apartment of the Bristol and West of England Amateur Photographic Association, No. 20, Berkeley Square, and was attended by nineteen members and friends.

Mr. W. W. Hughes exhibited a lantern slide of the exterior of St. Mark's, Bristol (the Mayor's Chapel), showing the great window facing College Green, the tracery of which was removed, and replaced by modern work during the recent "restoration" under the direction of Mr. Pearson, R.A.

Dr. Alfred Harvey, M.A., read a paper on "The Architecture of the Eighteenth Century in Bristol," illustrated by a large number of lantern slides, specially prepared, of some of the most noteworthy of the remaining examples, including the Towers of all Saints' and Christ Church, Bristol, the Exchange, the Free Library (King Street), the Halls of the Merchant Venturers, Coopers' and Tailors' Companies, the Assembly Rooms (Prince Street), and many old shops, private houses, alms-houses, etc., some of which are doomed to early destruction. Also mansions at Kingsweston, and Clifton, Redland Court and Chapel, etc.

Dr. Harvey gave an interesting account of some of these buildings and their architects. In the discussion which followed Mr. H. Dare Bryan, Mr. Hughes, Mr. G. Hare Leonard, and the Hon. Secretary

took part. It was mentioned by a member present that among the "threatened" buildings were two of the finest examples shown by Dr. Harvey, namely, the Old Library, in King Street, which it is proposed to pull down, and the Exchange, Corn Street, the façade of which will be much spoilt if the western wing (formerly used as the Post Office) is allowed to be rebuilt in quite a different style of architecture, as suggested. Much regret was expressed by all present at these threatened alterations, and on the motion of the Chairman, the Hon. Secretary was requested to write to the City Authorities to call their attention to the architectural value of the buildings, and to express the hope that they might be allowed to remain as ornaments to the City.

NOTE.

St. Bartholomew's Gateway, Bristol.—Since the mention of this fine old building at a meeting of the Club held at the Bishop's Palace, on November 4th last year (see *ante* p. 185), the Hon. Secretary has been in communication with the Bristol Charity Trustees on the subject of its better preservation, and, under their direction, men are at present at work on the Gateway, with the object of protecting the remains from further ruin. Unfortunately, much damage has been done to the building in recent years, and it is now in a very ruinous condition. The line of the proposed new railway through Bristol goes right through these remains, and, should they have to be pulled down, it is greatly to be hoped that they may be re-erected and preserved in some suitable place. There are few more beautiful specimens of thirteenth century work left in Bristol than these and they are well worth preserving.

Proceedings of the
Clifton Antiquarian Club,
1902-3.

President's Address, 1903.

By THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF BRISTOL,
D.D., F.S.A., Etc.

(Read January 21st, 1903.)

I HAVE this last year been investigating the earliest historical notices of Malmesbury, which is under my charge as Bishop of Bristol, and also the earliest beginnings of the Services for the Coronation of the Sovereign, which I attended in the course of the year. Both investigations lead me up to Irish influence.

About 637, that is only a year or two before the birth of my spiritual forefather, St. Aldhelm, long before any Saxon in the neighbourhood was a Christian, an Irish Christian teacher, Maildubh, wearied with the dissensions of his countrymen and desiring a perfectly peaceable place for the hermit life, found at Malmesbury a suitable asylum. There was a sufficient population for his teaching purposes. They were Britons and Christians. The pagan Saxons were not there. He was free from the quarrels of the Christian Scots. From ravages of marauders, which had driven him out of one abode and another, the nature of the place was a safeguard. Here, then, he settled; gathered companions of like mind; and built a small basilica, which still existed in the time of William of Malmesbury, 1140, and was called St. Michael's. Maildubh's dwelling-place is understood to have been in Burnvale, nestling under the pre-

cipitous side of the narrow neck by which the fortress was approached. If you are approaching the abbey church from the west, and look down to the right of the road at the narrowest part, when you are getting near the church, you will see where Maildubh lived. His basilica was built, no doubt, *more Scottorum*, as Bede expresses it, that is, in the Irish fashion, of timber.

It is only natural to make some effort to connect Maildubh, and his flight from Ireland and to Malmesbury, with places and events in Ireland, and with some link, traditional or otherwise, which inclined him towards the British district whose chief northern stronghold became his resting-place. The attempt at first seems hopeless; but perseverance meets with some unexpected crumbs of encouragement.

The younger St. Carthach, who was a Munster man, being on a visit to a saint near Tullamore in the ancient Meath, was advised by the saint to found a monastery near him. This was probably not earlier than the year 588, when Carthach was quite young. The great schools of learning at Durrow, Clonmacnois, Clonfert, and Clonard, were all in the neighbourhood, and Durrow especially was near. Carthach was not deterred by this fact, though—or perhaps because—he was a stranger, from another Irish land. He created, and for nearly forty years he ruled, the great monastic school of Rahan. Under his management it grew to such success that a very early life of the saint records the presence in his time of more than eight hundred monks, besides the boys and servants; while the church of the monastery, which he built, was so important a fabric that its ruins are still to be seen.

About the years 632—634, the jealousy of the native clerics came to a head, and they determined to expel Carthach and his monks. They stirred up the secular ruler of the territory, Blathmac, to drive the strangers away. Carthach was now an old man, probably over seventy, and he refused to go unless force was used. Blathmac himself took him by the hand and led him out of his well-loved home. It was a marked event, appearing as such not in the Ulster Annals only, but also in the

Chronicle of the Scots. Rahan being near the southern border of Meath, Carthach very soon found himself clear of that inhospitable land, and once more in his native Munster. He and his monks moved southwards, by stages which can be clearly traced, till at length they reached the dominion of the Desii of Waterford, whose prince gave to Carthach a territory in which to found another school. They began to build, and modestly called their new home Lios-beg, "a small habitation"; but a prophetic virgin bade them call it Lios-mor, "a great habitation," and Lismore it became, one of the most famous and most frequented of the many schools of learning and of saints which gave—and deservedly gave—to Ireland the name of *Insula sanctorum et doctorum*.

Now all the phrases employed to describe the causes of Maildubh's departure from Ireland suit the suggestion which I venture to make, that Maildubh was one of Carthach's learned monks, and was so much upset by the jealousy of the Irish of one territory against the Irish of another territory, that he determined to make an end of such experiences and seek a place of quiet. Carthach's first vice-abbat at Rahan had been Constantine, a British king, and thus there was certainly knowledge of British places among the older members of the expelled body of monks. Constantine may well have been a king of the south-western Britons, in which case Malmesbury was his northern fortress and place of residence. Or he may have been a lesser king, such as those of the Romano-British districts, and the battle of Dyrham may have expelled him from his British home. It is a familiar fact that Constantine was a royal name among the Britons at that period. Maildubh had only to drop down the Blackwater from Lismore to Youghall, and thence, or from Waterford, his course to Bristol was straight and clear. From Bristol to Malmesbury—as it was afterwards called—the way lay through the safe recesses of Selwood. The whole thing seems to fit together quite as well as many stories of history do. The fact that the first bishop of the West Saxons was succeeded in 650 by a prelate who had studied in Ireland, may have some connection with these events.

Turning now to the other subject of investigation, I find that the early and close connection between the Northumbrian English and the Irish of Iona, has made an abiding mark upon the Coronation services of the English from the earliest times to the present. Inasmuch as the debt which early Christian England owed to Ireland is very imperfectly appreciated, it seems worth while to call attention to the Irish origin of parts of the English Coronation services, even at some length.

On the occasion of a great famine in Ireland, a scourge to which that island appears to be peculiarly liable, about the year 500 A.D., the inhabitants of one part of the land, who were called Dal Riada, divided themselves into two bodies. The one remained in Ireland, the other took possession of Argyll and the western parts of Scotland. The Dalriada of Scotland continued to be, in some degree, subordinate to the parent stock till the year 575, when Aedhan, at that time lord or king of the Scottish Dalriads, raised the question of the relations of himself and his kinsman, Aedh, the Irish king. It was referred for settlement to St. Columba of Iona, who was of the royal blood on both sides, and was related to both kings. The decision came to this, that Aedhan was released from tribute to Aedh, and became an independent sovereign. He and those of his blood reigned over the West of Scotland down to the time of their descendant, Kenneth MacAlpine, in whose person the kings of the western Scots became kings also of the Picts in the eastern parts of Scotland. Kenneth's descendants reigned as kings of all Scotland. They are still reigning in that capacity in the person of King Edward VII.

This preface will serve to show the far-reaching influence of the episode we are about to consider. We find it set forth by Adamnan, a successor of St. Columba, in the sixth chapter of the third book of his life of the saint, written about the year 695. He quotes an account written by a previous abbat fifty years before, and we cannot doubt that his information came in an unbroken line from Columba himself.

When a saint of those early times and of that imaginative race proposed to do something very unusual, he easily worked

himself up to the belief that he had supernatural compulsion in taking the proposed course, and his statements to that effect bore down opposition. We must read this idea into the story.

Columba was staying in the island of Hinba in the year 574, twenty-three years before Augustine landed in the isle of Thanet. The lordship of the Scottish Dalriads, soon to become a kingship in the full sense, was vacant. In his retirement in Hinba, Columba no doubt reviewed the political situation, and resolved upon a course of action. The relations between his Scottish and Irish relatives had been strained. There were the elements of permanent discord. Some step must at this juncture be taken other than the obvious step. Whether the new departure had reference to the person who should succeed, or to the sanctions by which he should be placed at the head of the people, we cannot say. One night the saint saw in a mental ecstasy an angel of the Lord. The angel held in his hand a crystal codex, a book of the ordination of kings. This book the saint received from the angel, and in obedience to the angel's command he began to read it. When he found that the book instructed him to ordain Aedhan to be king, he refused, for he loved Aedhan's brother Iogenan better than Aedhan. It would appear that he regarded himself as the proper person to select from the nearest candidates the one whom he should recommend to the people. The angel replied: "Know of a surety that I am sent to thee by God with this crystal book, that according to the words which you have read in it you ordain Aedhan to the kingdom." For three consecutive nights the angel appeared, bearing the same book, delivering the same command. The saint at length determined to obey, having found his nocturnal visitor unpleasantly vindictive. He crossed the water to Iona, found that by a noteworthy coincidence Aedhan had arrived there before him, and ordained him to be king. In the following year he was declared to be an independent sovereign, free from tribute to his Irish cousins. How far this declaration turned upon the religious ceremony of ordination to a kingship we do not know.

Adamnan appears to have understood that the crystal book

contained a set form for the ordination of kings, and that only in the course of reading the form did Columba come upon the name of Aedhan. On the whole, it would seem that such a form was a new thing, and that Columba was the originator of a set form for the ordination of kings. If the story only means that he used for a tributary king the form in use for an independent sovereign, we do not know how much further back the origin of our English service is to be found.

In the course of the form of ordination, Adamnan tells us, Columba gave an address. He prophesied, spoke in prophetic spirit, to the king of the future, of his sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons; then laying his hand on his head, he ordained him and blessed him. Cumine the White, Adamnan proceeds, in the book which he wrote some forty or fifty years before of the virtue of Columba, says that this was the manner in which the saint began to prophesy of Aedhan and his posterity and his kingdom: "Believe without doubt, O Aedhan, that none of thine adversaries shall be able to resist thee, so long as thou hast not dealt unfairly with me or my successors. Whereupon do thou commend it to thy sons that they commend it to their sons and grandsons and posterity, that they lose not from their hands by their evil counsels the sceptre of this kingdom." It is difficult to imagine that Aedhan was not at the moment of this utterance seated before Columba with an actual sceptre in his hand. Tradition says that he sat upon the Stone of Fate, carried afterwards to Dunstaffnage, and thence to Scone, and so to Westminster. The stone at Westminster is understood by geologists to be a piece of Scone sandstone.

Thus we have in the year 574 (1) a set form for ordaining kings, (2) a sermon, apparently added by Columba, (3) the imposition of hands, (4) an address of exhortation, that the sceptre may not pass out of the hands of the king and his descendants, and presumably, (5) the king seated, almost certainly on some special stone, holding in his hand a sceptre, (6) the solemn blessing of the king when ordained.

We may dismiss (3) with the remark that the imposition of hands certainly passed from Columba's ceremonial into that

of the Anglo-Saxon Church. The evidence for this is found in our late Anglo-Saxon Coronation Order, probably not a century before the Norman Conquest. In that Order there is a quaint survival of the imposition of hands in the form for crowning the queen, the king's consort. She is described in prayer as "this thy servant, who, by the imposition of our hands, is this day constituted queen." We shall see later that this is not the only case in which words appropriate only to a king are copied into the service for a queen. Of the imposition of hands as a ceremony in use in the case of the king, we have no direct evidence in Anglo-Saxon or in later times.

The point of chief interest to us, for our present purpose, of the six above named, is number 4, the exhortation that the sceptre may not depart from the hands of the king and his descendants. Though we have not that form now, and though it does not appear in either of our Anglo-Saxon forms, there is abundant evidence, of a singularly interesting character, that it did pass from Columba's ceremonial into that of the Anglo-Saxons. We have in France several manuscript forms for the coronation of the French kings, which are, in fact, Anglo-Saxon forms for the consecration of Anglo-Saxon sovereigns, evidently borrowed from Anglo-Saxon England for use in France. Of this borrowing of English forms for use in France we have positive evidence in Alcuin's time. These various French forms describe the land over which the king is to reign as that of England. Thus we have in reality several Anglo-Saxon Coronation Orders, and not two only. In all the various Anglo-Saxon Orders which we find in France, the prayer that the sceptre may not depart is found. That is abundant evidence that our Anglo-Saxon ancestors took part of their form from Columba. We shall see later that they took another part also from him, and that we have it still.

It is very quaint to read in these Coronation Orders of the French kings the prayers in which we find our evidence that they are Anglo-Saxon forms. Thus in a MS. of an abbat of Corbey we read in the "Coronation of French Kings"; "This thy servant whom with suppliant devotion we elect equally to

the kingdom of the whole of Albion, that is to say, of the Franks. . . . That he may nourish and teach the Church of the whole of Albion, with the peoples committed to his charge. . . . That the sceptre desert not the royal throne, that is to say, of the Franks. . . . That supported by the due subjection of both these peoples." No doubt the Anglo-Saxon form contained the names of two peoples, such as the Angles and Saxons, or Saxons and Mercians. This is the explanation of "we elect equally" and "both of these peoples." In the final blessing, which is in exactly the words of the later of our own two Anglo-Saxon Coronation Orders, we have a clear piece of additional evidence of the English origin of the form, the only saint mentioned, besides the Virgin and St. Peter, being Holy Gregory, Apostolic of the Angles." In the preparation of the Sens Order, to be mentioned later, this flaw had been discovered, and St. Denys and St. Remy are put in the place of St. Gregory. The mention of the Virgin and St. Peter is in itself an evidence of a rather late date. St. Peter and St. Paul were in our earlier times regarded as the joint chiefs of the Apostles and the joint protectors of England.

In a manuscript in the Royal Library, now the National Library, at Paris, we have a second Order for the Coronation of a King of the Franks, which is indubitably an Anglo-Saxon Order. The following phrases occur: "This thy servant whom with suppliant devotion we elect king equally. . . . That the sceptre desert not the royal throne, that is to say, of the Saxons, Mercians, and Northumbrians (Nordanchimbrorum). . . . That supported by the due subjection of both of these peoples." Here again the "elect king equally" and "both of these peoples" seem to show that two peoples were originally named, and before the Order reached France the Northumbrians had been added. If this argument is sound, we may date this Anglo-Saxon form after Athelstan's time, and assign it to the coronation of King Edmund. This Coronation Order is remarkable as having in the form for the coronation of a queen consort the prayer that a blessing may descend "upon this thy servant whom with suppliant devotion we elect queen," the

words being blindly copied from the coronation of the king, who presumably was the person responsible for the choice of the queen.

In a third Order for the Coronation of French Kings, from the Pontifical of the illustrious Church of Sens, we have a careful order of precedence of the bishops of the Archbishopric of Reims, the peer-bishops first according to their rank, Laon, Beauvais, Langres, Châlons, Noyon, and then follows the Anglo-Saxon form of prayer: "That the sceptre desert not the royal throne, that is to say, of the Saxons, Mercians, and Northumbrians (Nordan Cymbrorum)," and "that the king, supported by the due subjection of both of these peoples." The queen also is prayed for as one "who by the imposition of our hand is this day constituted queen." Indeed, the whole is practically our later Anglo-Saxon form, with two exceptions. Our later form has gone back to the mention of two peoples only, the Angles and Saxons, probably because the Mercians and the Northumbrians and the East Angles were classed together as Angles, and the rest of the folk as Saxons. The other exception is that while the royal throne of the Angles and Saxons is mentioned, the prayer that the sceptre may not desert the throne is omitted, probably as having ceased to have any special meaning. It was, in the first instance, in Columba's time, a part of the threat of disaster to follow disobedience, without which few, if any, of the Irish saints felt that they had done their duty.

The Benedictional of Archbishop Robert, now at Rouen, has the form "Angles and Saxons." So late as 1364, Charles V. of France was crowned with a form which named the throne as that of the Saxons, Mercians, and Northchimbrians, while the peers of Guienne swore to protect him against the king of England, his people, and allies.

Having thus shown the connexion between Columba's form for the ordination of King Aedhan and the Anglo-Saxon forms, in a detail which has dropped out, we can turn to a connexion which still continues, and continues, indeed, in double force.

Adamnan tells us in the first chapter of his *Life of St.*

Columba, that his predecessor *Failbe* told him an interesting fact, which he had heard from the mouth of King *Oswald* himself, when the king was relating the circumstances to *Seghine*, the abbat of his time. The day before his great fight with the Britons, who had overrun Northumbria after the defeat and death of *Edwin*, *Oswald* was lying in his tent, wearied with the work of marking out his camp. He slept. *Columba* appeared to him in a vision. He announced himself to *Oswald* by name, and addressed him as the Lord addressed *Joshua* the son of *Nun* before he crossed *Jordan*, "Be strong and play the man; I am with thee, as I was with *Moses*."—*Josh. i.*, 6, 9. He added: "On this following night go forth from camp to fight, for this time the Lord hath granted to me that thy foes be put to flight, and thine enemy *Catlon* be delivered into thy hands, and that thou shalt return from the war a victor, and reign happily." The king went out and told his council the vision. Strengthened thereby, the whole of the people vowed that on their return they would believe and be baptised, "for up to that time the whole of that province of Saxony was in the darkness of Gentile ignorance, with the exception of *Oswald* himself and twelve companions, who had been baptised with him during his exile among the Scots." At night the king sallied forth, and the Lord gave to him a complete and easy victory. *Catlon* was slain, and *Oswald* "was afterwards ordained by God overking of the whole of Britain. This account our Abbat *Failbe*, my immediate predecessor, gave to me, *Adamnan*; he positively asserted that he himself heard *Oswald* tell the vision to Abbat *Seghine*." It may be remarked, in connection with the much misunderstood word Protestant in our Coronation service, that Abbat *Failbe* was the first Protestant in these islands, for *Adamnan* says that that he "protested," that is, made a positive assertion, that he heard *Oswald* relate the above vision. Archbishop *Ecgbert*, the compiler of our earliest Anglo-Saxon form in 737, uses "protest" for the positive testimony on oath of a bishop. A Protestant is one who asserts his own belief in a definite and positive form.

The words quoted by *Columba* in this vision in the year 634,

thirty-seven years after his death, come from the Vulgate version of the first chapter of Joshua, "be strong and robust," "be strong and play the man." This anthem is not found in our own Anglo-Saxon forms; but here again the forms for the French kings come to our aid. In the Pontifical of Sens, where we have the prayer for the Saxons, Mercians, and Northumbrians, when the sword is given, we find the entry, "Here let the antiphon be sung, 'Be strong and play the man.'" Two of the other French Anglo-Saxon Orders do not give any antiphons. All through the Norman and later mediæval times this anthem, known as the *Confortare*, was sung at the coronation of English kings. We have put St. Columba's words into the most prominent place of all, as the climax of the actual crowning. At the coronation of Charles I. we find the rubric, "The Archbishop reads the *Confortare*, but formerly the Quire sung it," and the words then read by the Archbishop were a literal translation of the Anglo-Saxon form in the Sens Pontifical. For the coronation of William and Mary the words "Be strong and play the man" were felt to be not quite suitable, and "Kings shall be thy nursing fathers, and queens thy nursing mothers," was rather cleverly introduced in their stead. At the coronation of King Edward VII., not only did the Archbishop read the old words "Be strong and of a good courage" as the climax of the actual crowning, but the choir replied with the anthem, "Be strong and play the man."

Thus we have these two clear evidences of the connection of our English Coronation Orders with the primary ordination of a king by Columba and with the words of Columba in the vision to Oswald. When we come to think of it, it would be remarkable if there were not such evidence, for Oswald's "ordination" as king can only have been in accordance with Columba's form, inasmuch as his sole bishop came from Iona, and must there have been intimate with colleagues who were living at the time of Aedhan's ordination as king. One of the things he would certainly take with him to England was a form by which to "ordain" Oswald. The great probability is that Oswald heard the *Confortare* in his vision

because he had heard in Iona itself what Columba's form was, and because that form included the *Confortare*. Indeed, he may himself have been present in Iona when a king was ordained there by the Columban rite; as also may Aidan, who came from Iona to be his bishop, and made a much larger mark upon the conversion of England, though later, than Augustine and his companions did.

Ancient Bristol Documents.

Nos. XVI to XX.

Notes on Five Deeds dated A.D. 1370 to 1408.

BY THE LATE JOHN LATIMER, VICE-PRESIDENT.

(Read December 17th, 1902.)

It unfortunately cannot be said that the documents now offered for the inspection of the Club possess much intrinsic interest. Perhaps their chief merit consists in the unusually fine preservation of nearly all the seals. Four out of the five, however, relate to the property of an ancient parishioner of St. James', who died upwards of 500 years ago, and whose disposition of his estate may be worthy of a few minutes' attention.

XVI. The individual in question, Nicholas Hastyng, a tanner, purchased in 1370, from one Robert Charme, a fellow burgess, a house and curtilage on the south side of Lewins Mead.

Charm's feoffment, the earliest of these deeds, describes the premises as standing between the tenement of Peter Hame and a garden, late David Benet's, with the river behind. The instrument possesses one feature peculiar to deeds of that period, which has not hitherto been noticed by any local antiquary, but which appears to be suggestive. Previous to about 1370, nearly all legal documents, if they bore a date at all, were dated upon the festival of a saint, or upon a week-day before or after such a festival; for example, "Monday before the Feast of St. Nicholas the Pope;" "Wednesday after St. Calixtus," etc. But during the last thirty years of the century, and until the famous statute of 1401, condemning heretics to the stake, a great majority of

the Bristol deeds that have come under my notice, and they have been very numerous, are dated, as they would be in our time, on a certain day of a certain month. For example, in the large collection of Bristol deeds in the possession of Mr. J. W. Braikenridge, of Bath, thirty documents, ranging between October, 1369, and November, 1402, are dated on a certain day of the month, while only eight mention the feast of a saint. And amongst sixty-seven instruments enrolled in the Great Red Book, at the Council House, between 1370 and 1399, fifty-five notify the day and month of their execution, while only twelve are dated by the feasts of saints. It can hardly be doubted that these circumstances point to a strong local feeling engendered by the teaching of Wycliffe and his "poor priests."¹ The deed before us is dated March 12th, 44 Edw. III. (1370). John Bathe, Mayor.

XVII. The second deed, in point of date, has the same peculiarity, purporting to be executed before the Mayor on the 27th September, 20th Richard II. (1396). It is a release and quit-claim by Rosa, widow of Richard Aash, burgess of Bristol, to Nicholas Hastyng, of another house on the same side of Lewins Mead, adjoining a tenement belonging to Tewkesbury Abbey, in other words to the Priory of St. James.

XVIII. A little more than fourteen months after acquiring this second tenement Mr. Hastyng appears to have been very ill, and on December 30th, 1397, he executed his last will, which was proved in the following April before Nicholas Adams, Vicar of St. Nicholas, and other local ecclesiastical authorities, and again before the Mayor, in the following August.

What is somewhat singular, there is a third probate, dated in London, and bearing the seal of the Consistory Court of Canterbury. Mr. Hastyng does not seem to have had any children, and in his extreme desire to obtain the prayers of

¹ The prevalence of the new doctrines is further attested by a mandate issued in 1409, by Henry the Fourth, commanding the local authorities to forthwith suppress the preaching of Lollardism in Bristol. (Patent Rolls.)

the Church he left his surviving relatives pretty much out in the cold. The regular and secular clergy, in fact, secured nearly everything. The house that had been purchased from Rosa Assh in the previous year was ordered to be sold, for the purpose of keeping up services for testator's soul by a chaplain in St. James' Church, so long as the money would hold out.

The other house, in which he lived, was left to his widow for life, but after her death was to be sold, together with half of his unbequeathed goods, and the money applied to the finding of a chaplain to celebrate in the same church before the Altar of the Holy Cross, for the souls of himself, his wives, parents and benefactors, till the fund was exhausted.

The grant for life to his widow was conditional on her paying 2s. 6d. yearly to each of the Minor and Carmelite Friaries for prayers, and also on her maintaining the candle before the High Crucifix in St. James', which he had been wont to maintain; and she was also to pay 6s. 8d. per annum whilst she lived for his yearly obit. (It must be remembered that a shilling 500 years ago was nearly equivalent in value to the modern sovereign.) The testator bequeathed to his neighbours the Franciscan Friars the handsome sum of £3; to the Prior of St. James, 30s.; to such of the monks there as performed service in the church 2s. 6d. each; and the last-named sum was also left to each of the other Orders of Friars; 3s. 4d. to the parish chaplain; 2s. to the parish clerk; and 12d. to the mother church of Worcester. £2 were bestowed on the fabric of St. James', and testator's second best piece of plate and a smaller piece were to be converted into a chalice for the church. We now come to his family. His wife was to have one half of his unbequeathed goods; John Halewey, who will be mentioned again presently, was bequeathed 40s.; a brother was left a bay horse, saddle, bridle, and 20s.; the same sum was left as marriage portions to each of two girls, who were probably his nieces, and to Halewey's daughter. His godchildren were left one shilling each and his executor 40s.

XIX. As stated above, Mr. Hastyng's widow was to have one of the houses for life. But the fourth document of the set shows that a few weeks after her husband's death, and immediately after the first proving of his will, the lady, desirous of forthwith carrying out his wishes, and having found a purchaser willing to give £4 more for the tenement than it had cost the late owner, disposed of it for "a competent sum" to John Halewey, which must have been satisfactory to the ecclesiastic who was to receive the money. I have discovered that John Halewey was, in fact, Mrs. Hastyng's son by a previous marriage, and the sale was, no doubt, a family arrangement; while it moreover relieved the widow from the yearly religious charges, amounting to some 15s., which must have been about equal to the rental value of the dwelling.

XX. The remaining deed has no connection with the others. Being executed in 1408, after the passing of the Heresy Act, the date is in the old-fashioned form, "Monday after the Feast of St. Mathias." The instrument declares that Thomas Slye, burgess of Bristol, releases and quits claim in favour of his co-burgess, John Sherp, to a house in Broad Street, standing between a tenement of Lord de Burnell, occupied by John Carsewell, saddler, and a tenement of Isabelle Vyell, occupied by Thomas Holme. The caligraphy of all the deeds is very good, but this last is remarkably elegant.

NOTE.

The seals appended to these deeds are in excellent preservation, and include five good examples of the second Mayoralty Seal of Bristol, one episcopal, one of the "Dean of Christianity," one with a merchant mark, and two private or office seals. The Mayoral seals are all on red wax, without counter-seals on the back, circular, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. diameter; the Castle with water-gate in front, two warders blowing horns, pennon on Castle charged with fleur-de-lis; prow of ship

issuing from water-gate, with banner bearing the arms of France (ancient) and England quarterly; beside which is the letter B. Inscription * Sigill: maioritatis: Ville: Bristollie: . An impression of this seal is attached to each of the deeds, which are now in the fine collection of Bristol documents in the Museum, where they are numbered in Mr. Latimer's MS. Catalogue, Nos. 559 to 563. In addition to the Mayoral seals are the following: on the first (No. XVI. above) is a seal on red wax, bearing the Lamb and Flag, with an inscription which is not now legible. The second deed (No. XVII.) has an interesting seal with a merchant mark, consisting of the letter h beside a device composed of the usual cross with streamers, standing on a circle which is crossed by a horizontal bar. This is probably the mark of Nicholas Hastyng, tanner, one of the parties to the deed, and is new to my collection of Bristol Merchant Marks, which now numbers about two hundred examples. The third deed has a portion of a pointed oval seal on green wax, with part of the figure of a bishop or archbishop, and a few letters of the inscription. This is probably "the seal of the Consistory Court of Canterbury," named above. It bears also a good impression of the seal of the Dean of Christianity, that is of the Rural Dean of Bristol, similar to one described by Mr. Warren in our *Proceedings* (vol. iii, p. 201). Pointed oval, 1½ ins. long by 1 in. wide, on dark green wax, a boat with single mast, and high stem and prow, three waves below; inscribed SIG . DECANATVS BRISTOLLIENSIS. The fourth deed has a small red seal with an eagle displayed, without inscription, and the fifth has a small seal with the letter x, also on red wax.

ED.

The Architecture of the Later Renaissance in Bristol.

By ALFRED HARVEY, M.B.

(Read November 25th, 1902.)

The following attempt to put on record and to illustrate the existing examples of eighteenth century architecture in Bristol was suggested by the destruction by fire of the fine edifice, No. 72, Prince Street, followed by the removal of the interesting house in St. James's Barton, on the site where the All Saints' Alms-house now stands, and the more recent destruction of the stately, if gloomy, Manilla Hall at Clifton.

Since these notes were written, the Elton mansion in Small Street, and the picturesque No. 12 Wine Street, have fallen under the hands of the house-breakers, and the destruction of good and interesting work appears likely to proceed much more rapidly in the near future.

As far as regards Architecture the art of the Renaissance was late in reaching Bristol; it came slowly up this way. Of the earlier Renaissance it is true there is a wealth of detail in tombs, chimney-pieces and other internal decoration, but all through the seventeenth century Bristol architecture tended to throw back to the past rather than to come into line with the other centres of life and art in the country. There is and there has been nothing here to compare not only with the seventeenth century work in London, Oxford or Cambridge, but even with such buildings as the Custom House at Lynn, the Shire Hall at Northampton, or the Town Halls at Abingdon and Wallingford. On the contrary, the St. Nicholas Alms-houses, 1656, are purely Elizabethan, and might

have been erected a century earlier than their real date; the so-called Queen Anne's House at Barton Hill, lately destroyed, built in 1658, was not much more advanced in character, and even the charming "Friends' Workhouse," not built till the closing years of the century (1696-8), belongs in style to the time of James I. As Mr. Latimer has pointed out, Bristol was passing through a period of depression at the beginning of the seventeenth century, which lasted all through the Stuart period, and this is clearly reflected in its public and private buildings.

On the other hand, the eighteenth century was a period of great prosperity and notable building activity, and between the laying out of Queen Square in 1700 and the completion of the Church of St. Thomas—practically between the commencement and completion of the tower of All Saints' Church, the first public work in the new style—the old city was completely surrounded with a new, stately and well built town.

At the earlier date Inigo Jones had been dead half a century, and Wren, though still living, was a very old man, his life-work finished, but both might never have lived for all their contemporary influence on Bristol. The three stars of next magnitude, Vanbrugh, Gibbs and Hawksmoor, were at, or nearing, the height of their fame, but there is no example of the work of the two latter in this neighbourhood; Vanbrugh, however, had just (1714) completed the house at Kings Weston for Sir Edward Southwell, and this had a considerable influence upon Bristol architecture. Probably a still more important influence was excited by the publication in the *Vitruvius Britannicus*, the store-house, or rather quarry, of later architects. Most of the detail of the earlier buildings of any pretension here is either adapted from Jones, as represented in the *Vitruvius*, or traces its descent from Vanbrugh.

A little later, another architect, of national rather than local fame, impressed his mark deeply on our city. This was Wood, of Bath. The elder Wood, 1706—1754, is represented here, for certain, by one work only, but that one of his best, the Exchange, though probably the Old Post Office and its *vis-a-vis* Insurance Office are from his design, and possibly one or two

private houses, though not all that are attributed to him, but he has left his mark on our city, not only in the imitation of his gentle, refined and cultivated work by other architects, but also in the impetus he gave to the use of Bath stone, which from his time took the place of brick, as that material had, half a century earlier, superseded timber.

Contemporary with Wood was an able architect, whose direct influence here was even greater, but whose name is scarcely known and whose best work is claimed for his rival. This was John Strahan, a Bristol citizen, who was at one time working with Wood in the re-building of Bath, but afterwards practised in Bristol. He built Redland Court, in or about 1740, for Mr. Cossins, and must then not only have had a considerable local reputation, but have been an experienced architect. There is little doubt that he built, about the same time, the neighbouring Redland Chapel for the same client, and I shall mention later other work probably from his pencil. Strahan's work is both correct and vigorous, but certainly somewhat coarse.

The names of several architects practising in Bristol during the middle and later portions of the century have come down to us, but of these two only are associated with any important building, those of William Halfpenny, who designed the ornate Coopers' Hall, and James Allen, the architect of St. Thomas's Church. The others are Thomas Patey, probably the wood-carver, and his sons, William and James, John Elton, David Hague, Luke Henwood, and James Chapman. Of these, Thomas Patey is responsible for St. Michael's Church and James for the interior of the Theatre Royal, now re-built; while Daniel Hague was a mason who lent his name, and perhaps, his constructional skill, to the clergyman who actually designed the curious steeple of St. Paul's Church. Of the others little or nothing is known.

I propose now first to describe all the public edifices, ecclesiastical and civic, which date from the period with which we are concerned, and then, more briefly, to enumerate such other buildings as possess distinct architectural character.



1. *All Saints' Church and Exchange.*
PLATE XXIX.



2. *Christ Church and Wine Street.*

ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS.

The first erection, in point of date as perhaps in value, is the Steeple attached, in 1716, to the old Church of All Saints'; which, however, did not receive its crowing cupola till late in the century. This tower, which dominates Corn Street even more boldly than does Bow Church Cheapside, is second only to Wren's works, and shares with Archer's more picturesque example at Birmingham the credit of being the finest Renaissance steeple in the provinces. Finely placed, owing to the receding space in front of the Exchange, it rises sheer and almost unadorned to the height of a hundred feet, carrying, like the best Italian campaniles, all its ornament up into the clouds, literally the temple that to heaven its pillars threw. The tower ends with a balustraded parapet, from within which rises a charming cupola, whose first stage is an octagon with coupled Corinthian three-quarter columns at the angles, bearing a bold entablature; in each face of the octagon there is an open archway, circular-headed, and the roof is a simple dome of unusual but satisfactory form, ending in a ball and cross. The junction between octagon and circle is softened by vases, and others at the angles of the tower prevent a too hasty transition from square to octagon. To the writer, this tower always makes a walk up Clare Street a keen pleasure, but it is just to add that it affects others differently, for to Mr. Latimer it is "an existing anomaly" and a "hideous design." (See Plate).

Next in date and merit comes the little Redland Green Chapel, 1740-43. This building has been wildly ascribed to Sir Christopher Wren, who died at the age of ninety, some twenty years before its building. It has also been assigned, with more show of reason, to the elder Wood, but, for reasons which time does not allow me to go into now, I believe that it is not his work, but that of his quondam associate, Strahan. It is a simple rectangular building, with a projection for sanctuary, but its excellent proportions, good workmanship, satisfactory if heavy detail, and above all the fact that it preserves almost complete and unaltered, its original furniture

and decoration, makes it a charming study. Externally the Roman, or rather Palladian Ionic, order is used consistently throughout, bold and correct, but somewhat coarse and heavy. The facade has four pilasters unequally spaced, carrying entablature and pediment; the frieze is convex or pulvinated, a form so frequently in use in Bristol as to be quite a local characteristic. The interior has been proportioned in a careful if not very subtle manner; the whole body of the chapel forms exactly a double cube, but as the western porch is screened off to form Vestibule, Chapel and Organ Gallery, the proportion of the chapel proper is as three to two, while the Chancel arch is just half the total width of the Nave, and the depth of the apse equals that of the Vestibule. The octagonal Vestibule, with Baptistry and Chapel, is cleverly and effectively planned. The internal order is Corinthian and its decorations include a wealth of wood-carving by Thomas Patey, which is marvellous in execution (see Plate), and busts by Rysbrach.

Far more curious than beautiful is the Church of St. Michael, 1775—1777, where the combination of Gothic and Italian detail, used so charmingly at St. Catherine Cree, London, a century and half earlier, probably by Inigo Jones, is attempted without much success. The architect was Thomas Patey.

Next in date is the more important example of Christ Church, 1786—1790. I have not been able to learn who was the architect of this building: he is said not to have wanted it generally known, but it is an adaptation of the design of Gibbs' St. Martin in the Fields. The only feature visible from the exterior is the steeple, which dominates High Street as its neighbour, All Saints', does Corn Street. While it has not the individuality of the earlier steeple yet it is an excellent specimen of its class. Plain till it rises clear of the houses, its two upper stages are enriched with pilasters, four on each face, carrying entablatures; the lower order Ionic, the upper Corinthian. The tower is finished off with balustrading and angle vases. Above is an octagonal drum carrying an obelisk-shaped spire. The whole height is said to be 160 feet, but it appears to be much higher. The interior is gained through a spacious Vestibule

in the ground storey of the tower; it forms a simple rectangle of about 64 feet by 42 feet, with no structural Chancel. It is divided into Nave and Aisles of equal height by two ranges of Corinthian columns, three on each side, mounted on octagonal bases, enormously stilted; the pillars themselves are of exceeding tenuity, quite without precedent, and the exaggerated height is increased by the placing of a cubical portion of entablature on the top of each, in the manner adopted by Gibbs. From the entablatures spring longitudinal and transverse arches, those across the centre Aisle being elliptical, the others segmental; the Nave is roofed by a barrel vault, the Aisles very cleverly by sections of domes: this roof is copied exactly from St. Martin's in the Fields. The plaster work is good and the colour decoration (recent) very satisfactory, especially now that it has become subdued; the windows are high up, to clear neighbouring buildings, and are now satisfactorily glazed. There is a curious survival of a local mediæval method in that the windows are not mere openings in the wall, but rather the filling of the interspaces between a series of piers: their deep recesses add much to the effect. This church has been much ridiculed, it seems to me undeservedly. Its great fault, the exaggerated height of the pillars is real, but it must be remembered that the church was designed to be furnished with high seats which hid the unfortunate bases, and with galleries which relieved the length of the shafts, so that it is unfair to blame the architect for its present appearance. Certainly it owes much to the modern decoration, even though the Reredos, in itself a beautiful piece of work from the chisel of Mr. Hems, is much too elaborate to be in perfect keeping.

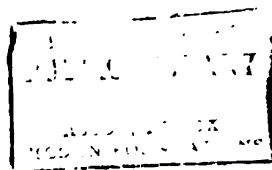
The last church with which we are concerned is that of St. Thomas, erected in 1790—95, on the site of an earlier building, said to have been second only to St. Mary, Redcliffe, from the design of Thomas Allen. Externally this church is rather of a Continental than an English type; its east end, the front toward the main street, is elaborate and ugly, its flank severely plain. The interior is altogether satisfactory. It consists of a clerestoried Nave of five bays and a Chancel projecting one

bay further east, the angles being occupied by vestries. Nave and Chancel are covered by a continuous roof, the only mark of distinction being two bold Ionic pilasters, carrying an arch. Similar pilasters occupy the angles of the Chancel and support an entablature. On each side of the Nave are five semi-circular arches, carried by piers, rectangular in section, not by pillars. Above is a cornice, continuous with that of the Chancel entablature, from which springs a bold barrel vault. This is divided into bays by arches supported by cherubs' heads, and is further subdivided into panels by fascias, longitudinal and transverse. The Aisle roofs are flat and panelled. The colour decoration, which is recent, is rich but sombre, very agreeable to the eye. There is a massive and noble organ gallery at the west, whose order is Ionic, and a Corinthian reredos, like the gallery, of oak, at the east. These are of earlier date than the church itself, dating from 1732 and 1716 respectively. As is usual in Renaissance churches the entrances are spacious and there is ample vestry accommodation. Altogether this is a most satisfactory interior, and though one must regret the loss of the earlier church, we cannot but feel that it has been nobly replaced. (See Plate).

A few minor pieces of work of one period call for brief notice. Firstly there is the picturesque west porch at the Temple. There is always a piquancy about the use of a bit of Renaissance detail in a Gothic church, and it is a matter for thankfulness that this has not been restored away. A plainer piece of work is the entrance to St. Mary le Port, under the lofty houses in Mary Port Street. Then there are the oak reredos in the churches of St. Nicholas and St. Peter, and another, a very good piece of woodwork, in the north Aisle of the Temple; and remarkable ironwork in the two last-named churches, as well as at St. Mary, Redcliffe. Lastly there is, or, alas, was a striking pulpit at St. Stephen's. This the Society of St. Stephen's Ringers have been allowed to hack to pieces to make a chair for their own use, and to replace with an expensive and saccharine piece of prettiness, no doubt with the best intention. "God may forgive them, I never can," Queen Elizabeth is said to have remarked, with less provocation.



1. Wood carving, Redland Chapel.
- 2 and 3. Rain-water heads, Broad Street and Queen Square.
4. Wood carving, 40, Prince Street.



CIVIC BUILDINGS.

The eighteenth century was very prolific in civic buildings: of these the Council House has been re-built and the Custom House and the Mansion House perished in the Reform Riots, but all the rest of importance remain up to the present, though more than one of them have a precarious hold on life.

The Exchange. First in importance among the secular building is the Exchange, 1740—43. This is one of the finest examples of the work of Wood, and was built at the cost of £50,000, a remarkably small sum, even for that time. It forms a rectangular pile of building round a central court, measures 110 feet by 148 feet, is of well selected Bath stone, and has worn well. The main front is simple, almost common-place, in its lines, but its excellent proportions and its refined and beautiful detail make it an unfailing pleasure. It consists of a plain, bold, rusticated base, with a Corinthian order above, running through two stories. Of the eleven bays or intercolumniations, of which it is made up, the three in the centre are grouped together by a portico of four three-quarter columns, carrying a pediment, while the others are separated by pilasters of bold projection. The main entablature is carried to the ends and surmounted by a balustraded attic. The treatment of the windows on the main floor calls for special praise, and below the main archtrave and in the tympanum is some carving which is worth notice. The south front is equally satisfactory, but it is now hidden by the roof of the market; and the flanks, though plain, are carefully designed. The central quadrangle, 90 feet by 80 feet, is surrounded by a Corinthian colonnade; it has been more recently roofed in in a manner not altogether unworthy of the original building, though Wood's refined touch is lacking. This building is set a few feet back, and the adjacent buildings, the Old Post Office and the Norwich Insurance Office were designed, probably by Wood, to harmonise with the Exchange. The last named was not, however, actually built till forty years or so later.

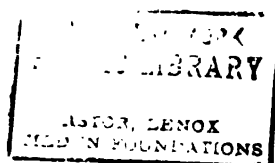
The City Library, in King Street, is a little earlier than the

Exchange, having been finished in 1738. It is a weather-worn building of soft Bath stone, handsome, but externally rather like a private house than a public building. It is of two stories: the ground floor rusticated with an elegant portal of the Composite order, the only instance of the use of this order in Bristol, having two completely detached pillars carrying a pediment. The first or principal floor presents a range of five lofty windows; of these the central three are grouped under a pediment whose tympanum is enriched with a carving of the city arms; the central and outside windows are pedimented, whilst the two intermediate are surmounted by emblematic sculpture. The west wing, built on the same general lines, was added about 1784. Internally the ground floor contains entrance hall, a good oak staircase, and librarian's room, while the whole of the upper floor forms a single handsome room, with an enriched cornice and cored ceiling. At its west end is the well-known carved chimney-piece and overmantel, an excellent specimen of the wood-carvers' art. Of course this is attributed to Grinling Gibbon, though its date is twenty years after his death. It is not unlikely that it is the work of Patey: it is of better design than his known work at Redland (also attributed to Gibbon), but the execution is similar, and he was quite capable of it. This room is the more interesting in that it retains its original fittings, an oaken screen and gallery hiding the stair head, and book cases, also in oak, returned between the windows. (See Plate).

The Assembly Room. Not far from the Library, at the upper end of Prince's Street, is the Assembly Room, opened in 1756. This is at present occupied as a goods dépôt by the G.W.R. Co., but is now unfortunately doomed to destruction. The front is a charming, if faded, piece of street architecture. It consists of a rusticated basement, pierced by a doorway adorned with Ionic pillars, too slight for their position, the only weak point in an excellent design, while above four lofty Corinthian pillars, in two pairs, carry a broken pediment. Between is a large Venetian window, and on either side, a smaller window recalls in treatment those of the Ex-



1. *Bristol City Library.*
2. *Assembly Rooms.*



change. Above the central window the inscription still remains, *Curas Cithara Tollit*, doubtless in pleasing allusion to the amenities of excursion traffic. The interior contains a really fine room, 90 feet long by about 45 in width and about the same in height, with a gallery at the east end. At the opposite end there is a blank semi-circular arch, enriched with plaster work, and doors leading to drawing and retiring rooms. The sides have each a range of segmental-headed windows, high up, very ornate, and, on the south circular-headed niches below, and there is a cornice of extreme richness, with a coved and panelled ceiling.

I have not been able to learn who designed this work: it is evidently by a careful student of Wood; the one man then practising in Bristol who could have given it us was Wm. Halfpenny, to whom I think we shall not be far wrong in assigning it. (See Plates).

Halls of City Companies. Three City Companies built or re-built their Halls during the period under consideration. The premier company, the Merchant Venturers, who had met in a desecrated chapel, erected a new Hall in 1701, which has since been largely added to. The present building is of four periods; two doorways of Tudor character in the basement represent the earlier building; the Hall proper belongs to 1701; it is plain externally and almost hidden. The building we now see dates from 1790, and is not worthy of the corporation it houses; its long side, toward King Street, with its range of great windows is simple and dignified, but the front, toward the Quay, is trivial and mean. The block containing the offices belongs to the nineteenth century.

More interesting than the Merchants' Hall is that of the Merchant Tailors, the most important of the trade guilds. This is a dilapidated building, now used as a printing office, in Taylor's Court, Broad Street. The part seen from without comprises the flank of the Hall proper and the entrance annexe. The Hall is raised on a low basement, and is a long and very lofty room, having five really noble windows to the court. They are surrounded by architrave mouldings and surmounted by

pediments, alternately segmental and triangular, with pulvinated frieze. At the east end of the hall there is a building containing entrance, stair-case and committee rooms. The entrance is under a huge spherical door-head, whose semi-dome is ornamented with plaster-work in high relief—armorial bearings and masks: I have seen nothing quite like it elsewhere. Internally the Hall, as far as can be seen, is a plain room and not well-proportioned. Externally, though unpretending, it is a pleasing building, with more dignity than many more ambitious efforts. The date is about 1700.

Far more costly than either is the third, that of the Coopers' Company, in King Street, built in 1744, from the design of William Halfpenny, who was mentioned as the probable architect of the Assembly Rooms. This Hall presents to the street a low basement with a lofty main floor, with five great windows, each with entablature and pediments alternately segmental and triangular; a recessed panel over each. The three centre windows are grouped together by a portico of four Corinthian three-quarter columns with capitals of extreme delicacy of carving, which carry an entablature also richly carved. Above the cornice the design is original and peculiar: over the portico there is an attic story of considerable height, with a lofty flat pediment, having the arms of the Company carved in the tympanum. Laterally there are balustrades and urns. The portico enjoys the advantage of only including a single story to the order. (See Plate).

Alms Houses. The latter half of the seventeenth and the earlier of the eighteenth formed a period very productive in the foundation of Alms Houses and similar institutions, the earlier of which have already been alluded to. The first having any Renaissance character is the block erected by Colston on St. Michael's Hill, about 1695. This is a quiet and unpretending, but entirely satisfactory building, forming three sides of a quadrangle, with a chapel in the centre: the architectural features are the door-heads, carried on modillions, the cornices and the strips of entablature over the mullioned



1. *Cooper's Hall, King Street.*
2. *Colston's Almshouses.*



1. *Door head, Taylor's Court.*
2. ,, *No. 6, King Street.*

windows, which already show what was to be the characteristic feature of Bristol work, the pulvinated frieze. (See Plate).

A little later in date, but earlier in style, are the Merchants' Alms Houses, in King Street, A.D. 1696—1699. These form a complete quadrangle, low, quiet and homely, but very pleasing; here, too, the chief architectural feature is found in the door-heads, but the use of armorial bearings on the street front of each block is effective.

Of about the same date, but more distinctly Renaissance in character, are the Alms Houses erected by the Merchant Taylors' Company in Merchant Street, in 1701. This, though now stuccoed, is the first important building of brick erected in Bristol, that material having only been introduced as a facing material in the previous year. Like Colston's Alms Houses, these form three sides of a quadrangle, open to the front, and though small the proportions are excellent: the door-heads are noteworthy, the central one with its shell head, and the two lateral with angular canopies, are carried by delicately carved modillions, retaining traces of colour; noteworthy too is the large panel of arms over the main door, an excellent example of the decorative use of armorial bearings, which seems now a lost art in this country.

Next in point of date, but below the others in merit, are the Presbyterian Alms Houses and School in Stoke Croft, dating from 1722, and resembling the Colston building in general plan and design, but with an additional storey in height and without the charm of the earlier work. There is one other example of the the same period, the quiet Bachelors' Alms House in Milk Street, built in 1739. All these buildings, without any pretension to grandeur, are pleasing to the eye and suitable for their purpose.

Schools. The eighteenth century devoted less attention to the training of the young than to provision for the aged, but, in addition to the school in Stoke Croft under the same roof as the Presbyterian Alms Houses, we have the day school connected with St. Mary, Redcliffe, in Pyle Street, which is well known on account of its connection with Chatterton. This is a

handsome, though small, freestone building erected in 1739. The little edifice once occupied by Eldridge Schools scarcely claims attention: it was probably built as a garden pavilion to the earlier Royal Fort House, and afterwards adapted for a school

Domestic Buildings. The buildings hitherto described, though of much interest and beauty, are comparatively few, and none, or almost none, reach the highest level of contemporary art. In the realm of domestic work no provincial town can excel Bristol in quantity and interest, though in point of excellence Bath may take the lead. This applies both to single detached houses, making considerable pretensions to architectural character and to the more numerous houses, so distinctive of their time, which, without any pretension, possess a dignity, sobriety and sanity, with an appearance of solid comfort typically English, and which became, and have remained, with occasional lapses into the worship of false gods, the Englishman's ideal home.

These houses, generally without the adornment of an order, and often without any architectural ornament, are by the excellence of their proportion, especially of the fenestration, works of art, and there is generally a door-head, often quaintly carved, a delicately moulded cornice or some other feature to deliver from the charge of common-placeness. The style is as useful for brick as for stone, for town homes as for country, and it lends itself to the treatment of streets and squares as a harmonious whole. This treatment was employed largely in Bristol some years before favouring circumstances enabled Wood to carry it out at Bath on a larger and grander scale.

It is right to say that this English "vernacular" architecture in Bristol, though so much in bulk, never equalled in delicacy and refinement of treatment much that is met with in other parts of the country, especially in the matter of wood and plaster work.

I propose now to describe all the work that belongs to the closing years of the seventeenth century, and then, after a very short account of the houses of architectural importance, to

mention all the places where the minor work is to be seen, briefly calling attention to any distinguishing feature.

The earliest houses of our period are grouped together in the centre of the old town. The first, dating from 1686, is the Carlton Restaurant, High Street, a simple building which possesses a rain-water head of great merit, with armorial bearings.

No. 45, in the same street, is a building of about the same date, but possessing more architectural character.

More interesting is No. 12, Wine Street, the shop now in the occupation of Mr. Harris.¹ This is a building of four stories; the lowest is a shop and is modernised; above the three orders, Tuscan, Roman Ionic, and Corinthian, are superposed; each floor has four three-quarter columns, each of which carries a section of entablature, of which the cornice only is carried across the building. In the highest floor variety is obtained by carrying the cornice as a segmental head over the central window; a light wooden railing completes the design. This small but pleasing example shows that Renaissance detail can be made to lend itself to picturesque design. On the other side of the same street are two houses, 65 and 66, quite plain, but with distinct character, owing to the admirable treatment of the fenestration. (See Plate).

In Taylor's Court, Broad Street, there is a plain house, bearing the date 1691; it has over its door a "shell" head, the earliest occurrence of this feature, afterwards to become so common. There is another house in St. Werburgh's Court, Small Street, with a door-head and a roomy staircase, which may have been erected before 1700.

The office of the Water Company, formerly the mansion of the Elton family, with its elegant fireplaces and plaster work, completes the list.²

Among the houses of architectural importance belonging to the earlier half of the eighteenth century, though it is not strictly a Bristol house, King's Weston had so much influence

¹ Destroyed in 1903.

² Now being demolished, January 1904.

on Bristol art that it cannot justly be passed over. This house was built for Sir Edward Southwell by Sir John or rather Mr. Vanbrugh, for he was not knighted till 1714, the year after King's Weston was finished. Vanbrugh was then at the height of his reputation, and King's Weston is very representative of his work. It has all the brobdingnagian proportions, the coarseness of detail, the effect of power, of his better known houses. It is a great cubical building, without wings or accessories, to that extent differing from Blenheim or Castle Howard, and, being later than these, at least in conception, it has fewer faults of planning. By taking advantage of the fall in the land, the main floor, the *piano nobile*, is approached from the ground instead of in mid-air, an arrangement which, however, has the disadvantage of making the rooms of the basement stage even more like cellars than in his other work. Then here, and here alone, is a staircase worthy of the house, and further, each room has a separate approach, which now at least, if not in the eighteenth century, is a great merit. On the other hand, the one great apartment, the hall, is singularly ill-proportioned and ugly. The house consists of a basement, a colossal Corinthian order, including two stories, and attic; the touch of originality, which we look for in all Vanbrugh's work, is supplied here by the arrangement of the chimneys, which are grouped together to form an arcade high above the roofs.

Contemporary with King's Weston is Church House, Clifton, the earliest of the handsome group on Clifton Hill. This house, which bears the date of 1711, has a quiet, dignified front of stone, consisting of a central block standing a little forward from low wings. Except that it has a balustraded parapet all the adornment is lavished on the doorway. Here two Roman Ionic pilasters carry strips of entablature, whose cornice is carried across from one to the other, forming a segmental head or porch to the door.

A still better doorway of similar character is to be seen at No. 46, St. Michael's Hill, a pleasing stone house of about the same date. The order of this doorway is Tuscan, and in front of the pilasters are detached columns, so that a porch of con-

siderable depth is obtained. The house has a good cornice with blocking course over, and the fan-light of the door is decorated with that delicate wooden tracery so common in eighteenth century work in London but very rare here.

Of far more importance is Redland Court, re-built by Mr. John Cossins, A.D. 1730. This building is claimed for the elder Wood, both by Blomfield (*History of Renaissance Architecture in England*) and by the writer of the article on "Wood" in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, but there is no doubt that it was designed by Strahan. (See Plate).

This house has suffered by having the stone-work of its principal front stuccoed over and painted white, which detracts from the scale and dignity of the building more than one would imagine, and by a lop-eared addition to one of the wings, but it remains an excellent example of the English adaptation of an Italian villa. It consists of a central block with lower pavilions connected with the centre by low corridors. The main or garden front shows an extended centre having a rusticated basement and one upper story, with an Ionic order *in antis*; there is some bold sculpture in the pediments and above the windows. The wings are plain but for a niche in each on the ground floor containing statuary, and the connecting curtains are also plain. The cornices and balustraded parapet are excellent. The north or entrance front is generally similar, but the centre is contracted, the wings project, and there is no order.

The interior is typical of the great mansion of the eighteenth century; admirable for receptions and state, but with little home comfort. The kitchen is as far as possible removed from the dining room, and the accommodation for servants abominable. A roomy entrance hall leads to a suite of three reception rooms, not of great size, but well proportioned and rich in detail and decoration. There are two good stair-cases, one at either end of the hall, and variety is obtained by making the western, the principal one, crescentic instead of square.

Of about the same date as the last is St. Michael's House, now the headquarters of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion, completed in

1738. The internal evidence is strong that this house, too, is the work of Strahan, and it is, externally at least, a very successful example. It is a simple, massive, cubical block of building with low and unobtrusive wings. There are no pillars or pilasters, but there is a bold Ionic entablature and balustraded parapet, and these are carried round all four sides; the windows are simply but elegantly treated and the doors are satisfactory. Its one external fault is the way the upper windows cut into the main architecture. Internally it is not satisfactory; the passages are dark and narrow, the staircase mean and the only tolerable room, the dining room, is in a wing, which may have been an after-thought, and which is as remote as possible from the kitchen. (See Plate).

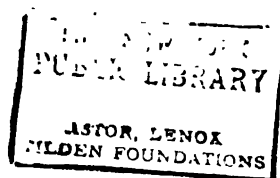
Near this house is Southwell House, Southwell Street, *circa* 1740, a more usual country house of brick and Bath stone, with good Ionic doorway and an early use of the bay window. On the other side of St. Michael's Hill, Oldbury House deserves notice on account of its doorway, the earliest example of a type of heavily rusticated doorway which later became the favourite model here and continued popular until the nineteenth century.

There are two important houses of about this date in College Green, Nos. 30 and 32, specially interesting as showing a curiously diverse treatment of a similar plan. The first, No. 30, now occupied by the Goldsmiths' Alliance, seems to bear traces of the heavy hand of Strahan and the influence of Vanbrugh. The ground floor is modernised; the two upper floors present five windows in each; these are grouped into centre and wings by four massive Ionic pilasters of bold projection, which carry a ponderous entablature with pulvinated frieze and deep cornice enriched with sculpture, and a heavy low attic above. The upper windows are plain; of the lower, the three central have very heavy projecting *voussoirs* and keystones, and above them pediments, the central segmental, the two lateral triangular; the whole window head being as unmeaning as it is ungainly.

No. 32, on the other hand, if not actually designed by Wood, is imitated from him. Here the vertical rather than the



1. *Redland Court.*
2. *St. Michael's House.*
3. *St. James' Barton.*



horizontal is insisted on, and the building is as light as the other is ponderous. The actual fenestration is precisely similar, but there are no pilasters; the entablature, though elegant, is less emphasized, and is crowned by a pediment with sculpture in the tympanum. The windows are lightly treated, the central one distinguished by Corinthian pilasters and a segmental cornice. Between the upper and lower intermediate windows there are sculptured panels characteristic of Wood. In Old Market Street there is a replica of this house, now forming the entrance to the Wesleyan Chapel; it differs only in having plain panels instead of sculptured swags, and in the absence of the pediment, which is replaced by a balustrade, much to the detriment of the design.

Another good example of the architectural treatment of an ordinary plan may be seen in a house on the north side of St. James' Barton. This is simply the common town house of three stories, having a lateral door and two windows to the ground floor and three windows in each stage above, but by advancing the central division a few inches, emphasizing its upper part by an Ionic order carried through the two stages, and boldly rusticating the lower, distinct architectural character is given. There are two pilasters, one on each side of the central division; they carry a heavy entablature with pulvinated frieze, and a pediment with blocking course over. The entablature is continued right and left over the lateral division. This facade is entirely in stone, but if we cross the town we shall find the same design carried out in brick with stone dressings at 66, Prince Street. There the door is central, and the pediment segmental with armorial bearings in its tympanum, but otherwise the two houses are alike. (See Plate).

The next two houses in Prince Street, 68 and 70, range with the last-mentioned and are of the same general character, but are without pilasters and are of stone. In the same street there used to be yet another house of the same date and style, which had a particularly good Ionic doorway; this was burned down a few years ago, and the lower stage, which escaped the effect of the fire was removed to make way for a brick warehouse of no external merit.

There is yet another house in the same street, of greater size and dignity; this is No. 40, now the office of the Sanitary Authority. This is an eighteenth century front to an earlier mansion, of which a portion still remains, including a panelled room with good early Renaissance chimney-piece. This house is built round a court-yard, and it is with the part toward the street we are concerned. This front is an Astylar building of stone, of three storeys, with groined angles and a heavy cornice, surmounted by a solid attic adorned with arms. The base is heavily rusticated, and has a massive Ionic doorway in the centre, with a segmental pediment. The first floor, the *piano nobile*, has a noble range of five lofty windows crowned with pediments, alternately segmental and triangular, while above are small windows with moulded architraves. Internally, the ground floor of this section contains a spacious entrance hall, a small morning room, and a larger dining room, communicating with the kitchen wing; the staircase is mean. The whole of the first floor forms two noble reception rooms, communicating by an opening between delicately carved Corinthian pilasters. These rooms are profusely decorated with carving of the same character as that at Redland Chapel, and probably executed by the same hand. This carving, of which through the kindness of Dr. Davies I am enabled to give several illustrations, is worked in some soft wood, probably pine, and painted. (See Plates).

There are some three or four houses in the older part of Clifton, in addition to Church House, which call for mention. No. 3, Clifton Hill has a specially pleasing front. It has two stories, and consists of centre and wings, the centre projecting slightly. The ground stage is rusticated, with a Tuscan porch and with deep windows. The upper floor has in its centre four Ionic pilasters, carrying an entablature with the usual pulvinated frieze and a pediment; the tall windows are well moulded and crowned by pediments.

Near the last is the house which was occupied by Dr. Addington Symonds, dated 1747. Plain and substantial, and redeemed from common-placeness by its ponderous rusticated



1. *No. 40, Prince Street.*
2. *No. 29, Queen Square.*

PLATE XXXV.

ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

entrance, which is, perhaps, a later addition, and which would be more suitable to a gaol than to the house of a private citizen.

Another scholarly and dignified design is that of Mortimer House, a massive cubical block, without pilasters, but with rusticated angles, central pediment, and attic crowned by arms. It has small wings, set far back, and the recessed angles are filled in, as regards the ground floor, by a continuation of its heavily rusticated basement; greatly conducing to the effect of the outline.

Another important house is the Royal Fort, a plain but commanding building of the middle years of the century, and near it is the brick Industrial School, with fine pyramidal roof and well designed block of chimneys.

I come now to the last division of my subject, which deals with dwelling houses humbler in size than those already enumerated, and arranged in streets and squares. They are, with few exceptions, of brick, and belong chiefly to the earlier years of the century: their characteristics have been already described, and I propose now to simply enumerate them, mentioning very briefly any peculiarity they may present.

It will be simplest to take them in geographical order, beginning with those in the centre of the town, where they are most numerous.

College Green. First come three very early examples in College Green, Nos. 27, 28 and 29: these are designed as a whole and form a picturesque group. They have a deep coved cornice enriched with a sprawling floral scroll in plaster-work, and attached to No. 27 is a good rain-water head. Other examples in College Green are 31, 33 and 34, and 38, 39 and 40, and hard by are two small examples at 3 and 4 St. Augustine's Parade.

Unity Street. In Unity Street, Nos. 1 to 3 are stone-built and treated as a symmetrical whole, with a rusticated basement and central pediment; 2 and 3 have bold rusticated Ionic doorways, and the central windows have the local feature of an unusually deep reveal. Numbers 4 to 6 are plainer and in stucco; all have good Ionic doorways.

Orchard Street. Orchard Street, built in 1716, is practically unaltered, and is an almost unique instance of a complete street of small town houses of its period. The houses are all of brick, generally with a cornice of stone or plaster to each of the three stories; the door-heads are varied and good; one, No. 10, retains the original tracery of its fanlight, and that of the fans of 11, 13 and 16 may also be contemporary. No. 28 has the keystones of its window-heads carved into masks, a feature we shall meet with in other parts of the town.

Queen Square. Crossing the Drawbridge, we come to Queen Square, which, with its neighbouring streets, is especially rich in early eighteenth century brick-work. It was here that the eighteenth century expansion of Bristol commenced, and here too that the later English Renaissance in our city practically began; moreover, it was here that brick was first employed as a building material. The square was laid out in the year 1700 and finished in 1717. The north, or Custom House side, and most of the west side has since been re-built, partly owing to the destruction during the Reform Riots, and a portion of the east has been removed to make way for the Docks' Office, but the greater portion of the east, all the south and a little of the west sides remain much as they left the builders' hands just two centuries ago.

Beginning at the Queen Charlotte Street end, No. 15 has a small Corinthian portico or porch, and its wood-work is delicately treated; 16 is a stone-fronted house with heavy cornice and pediment; 17 is noticeable for the treatment of windows, and 18 for a shell head to its door. 22 is another stone house; 23 and 24 are plain, but between them are two niches with shell heads; 25 has a good door-head, supported by carved modillion, and 26, 27 and 28 all have shell heads, No. 29 has more architectural pretensions than any other house in the square; it is three stories in height and of five bays; it presents the three orders, Tuscan, Ionic and Corinthian superposed, with four half columns (three-quarters would have been better) on each floor, so spaced that there is room for one window between the middle pillars and

for two between each of these and its outer neighbour; each pillar is surmounted by a piece of entablature and there is a simple cornice to the whole. The windows have pediments, alternately triangular and segmatal, and the keystones are carved into grotesque masks. The lower edge of the window architraves are curiously cut into varying curves. This house preserves its original gate posts and iron railings. (See Plate).

No. 30 has a doorway of the type already met at Oldbury House, and 31 too has a good door-head; 32, 33 and 34 are plain, 35 has a door with a shell; 36, 37 and 38, treated as a single composition, display a good cornice with a steep tiled roof and dormer windows, altogether satisfactory. 39 and 40 are plain examples, 55 has a shell head and 56 a flat one on carved brackets.

Queen Charlotte Street has two houses of our period; 59 is of stone with elaborate but unsatisfactory treatment of the windows; 60 is a plain house with a shell head.

King Street. No. 6, King Street is a well-proportioned house with the most refined shell ornament to be seen in Bristol.

Prince Street. Almost all the houses on the north side of Prince Street belong to this period; several have already been alluded to. Plainer and smaller, but not less satisfactory are 8 to 22, 28 to 38, and 54 to 60.

Broad Street contains the house, now occupied as the "Mercury" Office, built about 1711, with a pleasing rain-water head, dated.

Northern Suburb. In Colston Street, at the back of Rogers, the Bookseller's, may be seen a plaster cornice of exceptional merit.

Maudlin Street has the Eye Hospital, a good brick building, with elaborate doorway and handsome interior.

St. James' Square, built between 1707 and 1716, and scarcely altered, is an early example of symmetrical work in brick; its west side has three fine houses, treated as a whole; the opposite side has six smaller houses, grouped, the two central under a pediment; the north side was not finished according to the original design, it has two good large houses and two smaller

ones, late in date and quite unworthy of this position. The south side is broken by a street into two unequal portions, one large house in the western and two smaller in the eastern. All these houses have good halls and oaken staircases; several of them are adorned with plaster work and panelling internally, and externally with varied door-heads and other detail; as several of these belong to public institutions there is a chance of their preservation for some time to come.

King Square. A little later in date than St. James' Square is King Square, all whose houses are old; the only features which call for note are the broken pediment door-heads to the two houses occupied as warehouses by Messrs. Cridland and Rose.

Park Square. Tucked away behind the houses on St. Michael's Hill, between St. Michael's Churchyard and the grounds of the Royal Fort House, there is a quaint and little-visited quarter which contains several houses of interest. One known as the Manor House, with a very ponderous shell head to its door, may be anterior to 1700; No. 1, Prospect Row, close by, has a singularly rude and primitive shell; Park Hill House is a fine brick house, with stone quoins and cornice, with a Tuscan door and with carved keystone above the windows. 3, 6 and 7, Park Square have shell door-heads.

St. Michael's Hill. In addition to the houses already mentioned there are a few others in St. Michael's Hill and Southwell Street, notably Fernbank House, with its delicately moulded door-head.

Further, the houses in Stokes' Croft, though without architectural character, are early examples, and there are others in and around St. James' Barton.

Eastern Quarter. Old Market Street contains several examples, notably, No. 42, and the building occupied by the Constitutional Club, and bearing the date of 1706, which is carried over the street on a colonnade of Tuscan columns.

Red-cross Street. Near at hand in Red-cross Street, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, are stately houses with stone fronts, shell heads to the doors, and moulded architraves to the windows; No. 6 has a claim to fame as the birth-place of Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Lower Castle Street. The "Castle and Ball" Inn strives for distinction by its three tiers of superposed pilasters, accentuating the central bay; pilasters which support nothing.

St. Philip's. On the south side of St. Philip's Church there are several early houses of some pretension, but much dilapidated and altered. Of these, 5 and 7, St. Philip's Plain have grotesque masks to the window keystones, carved in brick, as have also 25, 27, 29 and 31; while 11, 19 and 21 are adorned with Corinthian pilasters. Nos. 5, 6 and 7, Broad Plain have shell heads, supported by carved modillions, to their doors.

South Suburb. On the south side of the Avon buildings of our period are fewer. No. 104, Temple Street, is a handsome house with a shell to its door, and 64 and 100, Thomas Street deserve notice. In Prewitt Street there is a single stone-built mansion, now occupied by Messrs. Proctor and Co., with an Ionic doorway with segmental pediment. Redcliffe has a few unimportant examples, namely 91 and 101, Redcliffe Street, and 59, 65 and 71, Redcliffe Hill.

The most interesting buildings on this side, however, are to be seen in Guinea Street, of which the whole south side is early. Here Nos. 1 to 7 have interesting door-heads, two of which preserve their original fan-light tracery. The houses numbered from 10 to 12 formed originally one large house, an extremely curious design, differing from any thing else in Bristol. It bears the date 1718, and is of two stories in height, but one end is carried up into a sort of Dutch gable; all its windows have keystones, quaintly carved to represent masks, emblems, and zodiacal signs, and the door, too, is ornate. The other houses in this street, 12 to 15, also belong to the early part of the century, but they do not call for comment.

Western Suburb. Lastly, in the extreme west, Hotwells was largely built in the earlier half of the eighteenth century. Much of the Hotwells Road is made up of plain old houses, of which 263 to 279 are of the most importance.

Dowry Square and Dowry Parade fall, in point of date, between St. James' and King's Squares, having been commenced in 1727 and finished in 1744. All the houses at the north end

of the square (6 to 11) are original, though they have been subsequently stuccoed. They are Ionic and have charming door-heads with broken segmental pediments. No. 4, on the west side, preserves its original brick; it has a pretty Corinthian porch, its windows deeply set, and is pedimented. On the other side, Devon House is little altered. Passing on to Dowry Parade, Dowry House is noticeable; it has a delicate pedimented head to its door, and to all its windows masks like those we have met within St. Philip's and elsewhere. Lebeck House, near at hand, has received a coat of stucco; it has a common-place Ionic doorway with three-quarter columns. All the houses on the east side are original; Nos. 1 and 8 to 14 have the rusticated doorways of the Oldbury House type, and 5 and 6 preserve their fanlight tracery.

The whole of the west side of Albemarle Row is treated effectively as a single composition. This row bears the date 1763, and with the block, 36 to 46, Regent Street, also treated symmetrically, is the last example of brick in Bristol street architecture.

During this period of building activity the needs of the humbler citizens was not neglected; many substantially built streets of small dwellings remain, though of no architectural importance, and in Charles Street, Beaufort Place and Montague Street are more pretentious houses, while Pipe Lane and Hanover Street are picturesque, if rather squalid, examples of the humbler town street of the year, 1700.

LIST OF BUILDINGS NOTICED.

I. ECCLESIASTICAL.

*All Saints' Tower**; Redland Chapel; St. Michael; *Christ Church**; St. Thomas; *details* at Temple; St. Mary le Port; St. Peter; St. Nicholas; St. Stephen; St. Mary Redcliffe.

II. CIVIC.

*Exchange**; *Library**; Merchants' Hall; *Assembly Rooms**; *Taylor's Hall**; *Coopers' Hall**; *Almshouses*; *Colstons**; Merchants; Merchant Taylors; Presbyterian; Bachelors; *Schools*; Eldridges, Redcliffe.

III. DOMESTIC.

- (a) Mansions—King's Weston; *Redland Court**; *St. Michael's House**; 40, St. Michael's Hill; *Sanitary Office**; Clifton Manor House; Church House, Clifton; Clifton Hill Houses; Mortimer House; Southwell House; Royal Fort; Industrial School, Park Row.
- (b) Important Town Houses—30, College Green; 32, College Green; Wesleyan Chapel; Old Market; *St. James' Barton**; 66, Prince Street; Water Works Office, Small Street; *Sanitary Office.**
- (c) Lesser Town Houses: to 1700—*Carlton Restaurant**; 45, High Street; 12, *Wine Street**; 65 and 66, Wine Street; *Taylor's Court**; St. Werburgh's Court; Manor House, Park Square. Subsequent to 1700—College Green, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 38, 39, 40; St. Augustine's Parade, 3, 4; Unity Street, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; Orchard Street, all; Queen Square, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29,* 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 to 38, 39, 40, 55, 56; Queen Charlotte Street, 6, 59, 60; King Street, 6; Prince Street, 8 to 22, 28 to 38, 68 and 70; Broad Street, "Mercury" Office; Colston Street (Bk. Rogers); Maudlin Street, Eye Hospital; St. James' Square, all; King Square, all; Park Square, Manor House; Park Hill House, 3, 6, 7; St. Michael's Hill, Oldbury House; *St. Michael's House**; Fernbank House, 40; Old Market Street, 42, 59; Redcross Street, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; Lower Castle Street. "Castle and Ball"; St. Phillip's Plain, 5, 7, 11, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31; Broad Plain, 5, 6, 7; Temple Street, 104; St. Thomas Street, 64, 100; Prewett Street (Proctor & Co); Redcliffe Street, 91, 101; Redcliffe Hill, 59, 65, 71; Guinea Street, 1 to 7, 10 to 15; Dowry Square, 4, 6 to 11, Devon House; Dowry Parade, Dowry House; Lebeck House, 1 to 14; Albemarle Row, all; Regent Street, 36 to 46; Clifton Hill; Charles Street; Beaufort Place; Montayn Street; Pipe Lane; Hanover Street.

* Illustrations are given of these buildings.

Two Medals to commemorate the Surrender of Bristol, 1643.

BY CLAUDE B. FRY.

(*Read December 17th, 1902.*)

The struggle between Charles I. and his Parliament gave rise to an interesting series of medals, some struck to commemorate events during the war, and others in honour of the commanders on both sides. The medals struck on the taking of Bristol in 1643 are specially interesting, as they have views of the City on the reverse, a type of reverse rarely met with on English coins and medals, though not uncommon on Continental coins. Perhaps the best known example of a view on an English coin is the view of the City of Oxford on the obverse of the celebrated Oxford Crown of 1644, which is one of the finest works of Rawlings, who was also the engraver of the dies for the two Bristol medals.

The first variety¹ (see Fig. 1) is extremely rare; there is one in the British Museum and another in the Hunter Collection (Glasgow). *Obv.*, Laureated head of Charles I. Legend, CAR. D.G. MA. BR. FR. ET. HI. R. Behind the neck is the letter R. for the engraver, Thomas Rawlings. Mint mark, Fleur-de-Lys. *Rev.*, View of the City of Bristol. Legend, CIVITAS. BRISTOLL. REDVCTA. 1643 (The City of Bristol reduced 1643). Diameter, 1.15. The second variety², which is in the Bodleian, is believed

¹ "Medallic Illustrations," vol. i, p. 307, No. 131.

² "Medallic Illustrations," vol. i, p. 307, No. 132.

to be unique. *Obv.*, Laureated head of Charles I. *Legend*, CAROL. D.G. MAG. BR. FR. ET. H. R. Under the bust, ox, (for Oxford). *Rev.*, View of the City of Bristol, and legend the same as on the first variety, but arranged differently, the date being at the bottom instead of the top. Diameter, 1.05. It will be observed that the lettering on the second variety is much smaller than on the first, and the work is generally much better executed. Both of these medals were struck by Thomas Rawlings at Oxford, where the Royal Mint was at that time, established. This engraver has another association with Bristol, as he engraved the dies for the Bristol Farthing Tokens which were issued in such large numbers, as well as the dies for the Oxford and Gloucester Tokens.

The views of the City on the reverses of these medals make no pretension to accuracy, but the view on the second variety (Fig. 2) gives a good idea of the City, the river, crossed by old Bristol Bridge, at that period covered with houses, being in the centre, and what is probably intended for the Castle is seen on the right. A small vessel above, and a large one below the bridge, represent the commerce of the port.



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.

Archæological Notes for 1902.

By JOHN E. PRITCHARD, F.S.A.

(Read December 17th, 1902.)

"The necessary collection of all ascertainable types will be, no doubt, a task of much labour and time, and will, in most instances, require the combined efforts of many and zealous workers."

Some years since an eminent and scientific archæologist, in writing upon the subject of the "lighter antiquities," collected in our Museums, such, for instance, as the ancient domestic tools and implements, personal ornaments and weapons, of stone, flint, bronze, iron, and gold, which our ancestors used; and the pottery and bronze vessels which they employed in cooking and carrying their food; said: "It is only by collecting and comparing specimens of each antiquarian find, and by tracing the history of similar objects in other countries, that we can read aright the tales which these relics are capable of telling us of the doings, the habits, and the thoughts of our distant predecessors."

It is in this wide sense that I have been impelled, for many years past, to collect and record all such objects, and others of *local* archæological interest, that have come, so to speak, within my reach; and many of these it has been my privilege to exhibit and describe at our winter meeting, from year to year.

And just as our neighbourhood is unquestionably full of "historic" traces, yet uninvestigated, so too there must be many "prehistoric" sites, close at hand, still undiscovered,

awaiting careful search. As an instance of this, was not unexpected light shed upon the period of the prehistoric "Iron-age," during the progress of the great Pithay excavations¹; and what more interesting revelation than that picture of "early man" occupying fortified oppida upon the peninsula whereon the Norman town was afterwards built?

I am fully aware that antiquaries should, if possible, *specialize*, but, apart from definite study, those engaged largely in city life could often spare more time for enquiry into matters of historic changes in their own district, or, for the arrest of specimens in case of unexpected discovery, the results of which should be systematically and permanently recorded in our *Proceedings*.

Now, with regard to some finds of the year, I should like to exhibit, in the first place a few Neolithic Flint Weapons and Implements, which were found by me on the Wiltshire Downs, at Easter. They will be especially interesting to those members who visited Avebury in May last, for they were discovered near that out of the world, though always attractive, Wiltshire village.

The finely worked Barbed Spear Head and the beautifully fashioned Arrow Head, with deep barbs, were secured within ten minutes of each other; and, except possibly from the "barrows," such choice specimens have rarely been discovered on the Downs. The third example is more lanceolate, and the fourth, an arrow head, has a projection on one side only; these are well worked on both sides, and are of somewhat unusual types. Amongst the scrapers also shewn there are several excellent specimens.

Then from Banwell Camp,² on the Mendips, I am exhibiting several carefully fashioned and excellently worked Flints of the same period, known to us as the Neolithic age.

¹ *Proceedings* of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, vol. v. p. 50.

² *Transactions* of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, vol. xxv, p. 24.

The large Arrow Head or small Spear Head, figured below, No. 6, was found in April, when visiting that stronghold; it is of very unusual form, and the small lozenge shape Arrow Head, No. 2, which is, also, of an uncommon type, is similar to another specimen found by me on the same hill in 1897. Nos. 1 and 4 were found in 1897, and Nos. 3 and 5 in 1901.

These Banwell finds are certainly interesting, as the spot was not mentioned by Sir John Evans, in his great work¹; besides the nearest trace of flint is at Warminster, some thirty-five miles distant, and all the stone required at the camp was consequently carried there. From the numberless small chippings which I have personally found, it is evident that the tribal weapons and implements required must have been made in the Camp itself.



ARROW HEADS FROM BANWELL CAMP.

¹ Evans (Sir John, F.R.S., etc.) "Ancient Stone Implements," 1872.

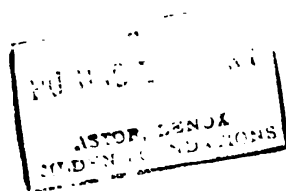




PLATE XXXVI.

BRISTOL.

The work of excavating the Pithay,¹ that is to say, between the steep and St. John's Slope, was carried on from the beginning of the year until April, and this magnificent site is now almost entirely cleared for the completion of the great pile of manufacturing premises, still in course of erection by Messrs. J. S. Fry and Sons. There is only one small patch to dig out, and this may be delayed for several months. Many finds have already been recorded, and it is hoped that other objects of equal interest may yet turn up before this spot, so fascinating to the local antiquary, is finished.

Here in January last, at a depth of 18 feet below street level, 10 feet from the exterior of the old town wall, and 35 feet from the Pithay Slope, a very fine *Antler* of the *Roe Deer* (Plate xxxvi, Fig. 6) was found in the red marl deposit.

With regard to this mammal Lydekker says, "The *Roe* although totally unknown in Ireland, was formerly distributed over the remainder of the British Islands, is attested by the occurrence of its remains in the Norfolk forest-bed, the brick-earths of the Thames Valley, the fens of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, and also in a number of English caverns."²

It is the first trace of this deer that has come under my own observation, and I think of other collectors also, in city diggings, and it is therefore well to record the find.

But of much greater importance was the discovery, in the month of April—at a spot lower down the sloping bank, in the blue alluvial deposit, some 60 feet from the Pithay Slope, and at a depth of 24 feet—of a small *Deer's Tine* (Plate xxxvi, Fig. 5), showing marks of fine sawing. It is similar in character to the objects of undoubted Prehistoric Iron age, found in 1900³, on

¹ *Proceedings* of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, vol. iv, p. 51; vol. v, p. 50. *Transactions* of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, vol. xxiii, pp. 263, 269; vol. xxiv, p. 274.

² Lydekker (Richard, B.A., F.R.S.) "British Mammalia," London, 1896, p. 250.

³ *Proceedings* of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, vol. v, p. 50

the other side of the old slope or pathway, about 100 feet distant, and all belonging to the same early period of occupation.

Following the important find of 1900,¹ I mentioned in my last year's notes that a portion of a Bone Needle had been found at the corner of St. Stephen's Street, during excavations at that spot; and I have still further proof of an early settlement on the peninsula between the rivers, in pre-Roman times, by the discovery, this year, of many other objects of the

PREHISTORIC IRON AGE.

1. A remarkably good specimen of a pointed and polished *Bone Needle*,¹ $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches long (Plate xxxvi, Fig. 1).
2. A portion of a fine *Bone Needle* (Plate xxxvi, Fig. 2).
3. A *Bone Borer*, point broken (Plate xxxvi, Fig. 3).
4. A portion of a *Red Deer's Antler*, showing undoubted signs of sawing¹ (Plate xxxvi, Fig. 4).
5. A stone *Spindle Whorl*² (Plate xxxvii, Fig. 1).
6. Three pottery *Spindle Whorls*² (Plate xxxvii, Figs. 2, 3, 4).

Note.—These four whorls (Figs. 1 to 4) are the only specimens yet recorded from Bristol excavations.

7. A small *Whetstone*¹, with hole drilled at end for suspension, much worn (Plate xxxvii, Fig. 5).
8. The lower portion of a *Whetstone*, showing much wear, and having a groove down the centre, from the application of an iron tool (Plate xxxvii, Fig. 6).

Though considerable building operations have taken place during the year, within the old city area, very few finds have resulted, for no great depths have been investigated where pile foundations were found necessary.

During somewhat deep and heavy digging in the blue

¹ *Proceedings* of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, vol. v, p. 50.

² Evans (Sir John, F.R.S., etc.) "*Ancient Stone Implements*," 1872, pp. 390-392.

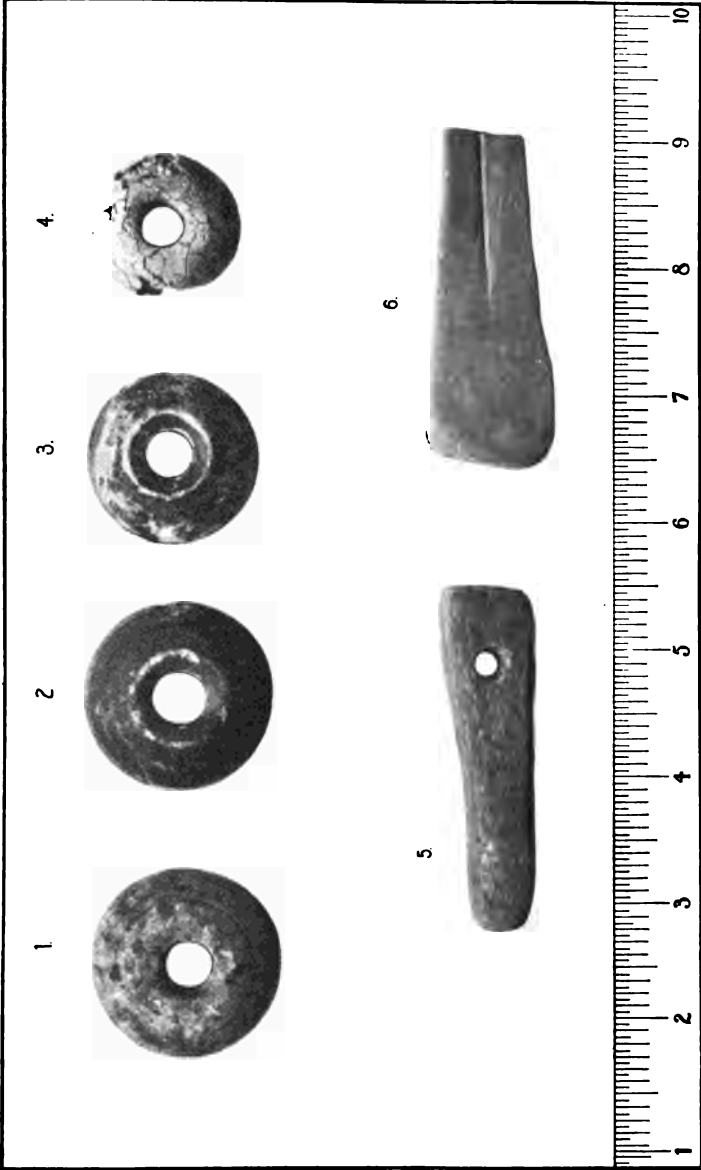


PLATE XXXVII.

ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

alluvial deposit on the Broad Quay, upon the site adjoining Aldersky Lane, it was rumoured, at the end of October, that the workmen had cut through an ancient boat. One instantly connected early man of the Pithay¹ site with those at Glastonbury², one pictured the shapely galley of the Romans, and remembered the traces reported to have been found at Sea Mills³ a century since; and again at Weston-super-Mare⁴ in more recent times; but unfortunately the recollection of the commercial enterprise of that seventeenth century alderman⁵, so graphically described by Mr. Latimer, in his last *Annals*, quickly dispelled every hope, and immediate enquiry proved this to be the case.

The find probably consisted of the remains of a small barge or boat, which had been sunk in Aldworth's dock!

There were a few relics, however, from this spot, which is known as Thunderbolt⁶ Street; a number of *Iron Shot*, probably fired during the sieges of Bristol.

One, 7 inches diameter.

Four, 4 inches diameter.

In Telephone Avenue, on the site of the new offices of the Bristol Water Works, more *Iron Shot* was also found in August.

One 4½ inches diameter.

One 4 „ „

Six 3¼ „ „

Two 3 „ „

¹ *Proceedings* of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, vol. iv, p. 51; vol. v, p. 50. *Transactions* of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, vol. xxiii, p. 270.

² *Proceedings* of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, vol. xl, part ii, p. 148.

³ Manby (G. W.) "Fugitive Sketches," Clifton 1802, pp. 18-20. *Proceedings* of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, vol. i, pp. 60, 61.

⁴ See Mr. Poole's Notes in Weston-super-Mare Museum.

⁵ "Aldworth's Dock."—See Latimer's *Annals of Bristol*, seventeenth century, p. 88, and *Proceedings* of the Clifton Antiquarian Club, vol. v, p. 129.

⁶ The occasion of this name is not known.

These were dug out at a depth of 12 feet below road level, and unquestionably belong to the same period of the memorable sieges.¹

Of greater rarity is a good specimen of STONE SHOT, roughly rounded, and measuring $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, which I witnessed dug out in Wellington Street, Pithay, on the 4th day of April, at a depth of 15 feet below the street level. These shot are now seldom found anywhere. I remember two being turned out at the bottom of St. Michael's Hill, about twelve years ago, but no others.

Large quantities of stone shot were made from the Maidstone Quarries at a very early date, as the stone found there was very hard. In the year 1418 seven thousand, of different sizes, were ordered by the Crown from these quarries.²

And, from a government order given in 1377 (1 Richard II.), Thomas Norbury was directed to provide from Thomas Restwold, of London, two great and two less engines, called cannons, 600 stone shot for the same, and saltpetre, charcoal, and other ammunition, for stores to be sent to the Castle of Bristol.

In February, during some city drainage operations in Narrow Wine Street, close to the "Cat and Wheel," some foundations of the *Town Wall*, 14 feet in thickness, were cut into.

A small English *Stone-ware Jug*,³ 8 inches high, doubtless Fulham ware of late sixteenth century, was discovered close by, at a depth of 10 feet.

About the same time, whilst further excavating in Castle Mill Street,⁴ a small *Copper Oval Medallion*,⁵ representing

¹ Both these finds of iron shot, and the specimen in stone, have been given to the Bristol Museum.

² *Notes and Queries*, fourth series, vol. iii, p. 227.

³ Now in Mr. Fuller Eberle's collection.

⁴ Formerly known as Newgate Hill; see the gateway in Millerd's large plan of the City, 1673.

⁵ This has been given to the Museum by Mr. J. Fuller Eberle.

Charles II. on horseback, was found, but unfortunately it was damaged by a blow from the pick. It was probably the lid of a box, and of contemporary workmanship.

The excavations for the new offices of the Sun Insurance Co., at the bottom corner of Clare Street, though carried to a considerable depth, have yielded few objects beyond fragments of Mediæval pottery; and from the site of the additional Magistrates' Courts, in Bridewell Street, nothing worthy of note has been found. A good many Clay Tobacco Pipes were dug out; they bore the initials R.N., which the labourers considered were intended for "Royal Navy"! The initials were, doubtless, those of Richard Nunney, a pipe maker of this city, who was enrolled as a burgess in 1655.

For the site of the new Central Library, the "Old Deanery," adjoining the St. Augustine's Gateway, was purchased by the Committee, and the demolition was commenced in July.

Apart from the curious black and white mural drawings—originally discovered by Dean Lamb, and described by Mr. George Pryce, F.S.A., in his *History of Bristol*¹—which have been preserved and removed to the Cathedral Library, very few relics have been secured; a well-moulded head of a window, or of an opening, bearing the initials I.N., evidently intended for John Newland, 1481—1515, was, however, fortunately rescued by the Sub-Sacrist, as well as a few fragments of Mediæval tiles.

Notwithstanding the Dean and Chapter claimed, I understand, "by agreement," all objects of antiquity found upon the site during the progress of the demolition, it is to be regretted that many interesting items found their way into other hands, through apathy on the part of those concerned; whereas everything discovered might have been secured if ordinary care had been exercised, and reasonable remuneration paid to the finders, as is now customary under similar circumstances.

¹ Bristol 1861, see pp. 49, 50; see also *Bristol Past and Present*, vol. iii, p. 239.

Owing to the collapse of some portions of the roofing which covered the various properties between St. Augustine's Bank and Host Street, the frontage to the former being known as Barton's Carriage Factory, the demolition of all the old buildings had to be somewhat hurriedly carried out.

The properties were considerably interbuilt; some probably dated from the middle of the seventeenth century, and others as late as the early part of the nineteenth century.

The remnant of a good seventeenth century ceiling was photographed before being demolished, and a fire-place, which had been somewhat damaged previously, bearing the date 1640, has been preserved by our member, Mr. J. Fuller Eberle, the owner, in addition to several carved oak mask-head brackets, which had for two and a half centuries supported the over-hanging rooms in Host Street, at the rear.

COINAGE, ETC.

Few Coins have turned up during the year, and only one solitary regal piece requires special mention. This is a *Silver Penny of Edward I.*, in fine condition, which was found on October 10th, in Cotham Road, close by Fry's Tower, during excavations for a new water-main. On the obverse is a full-face bust of the King, with the inscription:—EDW . R . ANGL . DNS . HYB., and on the reverse the legend VILLA BRISTOLLIE¹.

Though not a very rare piece, the find is most interesting, as specimens of the coinage of the early English kings, especially that minted in our city, seldom come to light in this manner. The mint in the thirteenth century was stationed at the Castle, where this penny was undoubtedly coined.

Two *Sixteenth Century Square Farthings of Bristol*, came from the rubbish pits in the Pithay, but both were in a very bad state of preservation. They each bore the City Arms in a circle, but not on a shield.

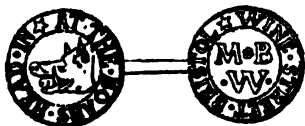
Of the *Seventeenth Century Traders' Tokens*, which tell us so

¹ See Grueber (H. A., F.S.A.), *Handbook of Coins of Great Britain*, 1899, plate viii, Fig. 243.

much of the customs of that period, several interesting specimens have been found. And one Bristol piece requires particular mention, as it has never been previously recorded, and is undoubtedly unique.

Obv: AT . THE . BOARS . HEAD . IN — a Boar's Head.

Rev: WINE . STREET . BRISTOL — M.B.W.



The "Boar's Head" was not necessarily the name of a tavern, for it is well-known that at that period many of the shop-keepers carried on their business under a "sign." It will, however, be interesting to learn who the issuer was, and I trust further research may enable me to ascertain more about this piece.¹

The specimen came from the "harbour dredgings," from

Colonel Bramble, F.S.A., in a paper on a curious deed belonging to the parish of St. Mary-le-Port (ante vol. i, p. 140) makes the only reference that I know of to a "Taverne called the Bores Hed." He says:—"I do not find the name of this tavern elsewhere and cannot say where it stood. Entries repeatedly occur in the accounts of money spent at the Raven, the Swan, the Star, the Lamb, the King's Head, and other Taverns, but the Boar's Head is not mentioned; neither does the name occur in any of the published Histories of Bristol.

NOTE.—Since that paper was read, and quite recently, Mr. Latimer has come across another reference, for in the Royal Charter founding the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, November 1542, one of the properties granted to the Chapter was "the Boreshead in High Street, in the parish of Maryleport, with a tenement annexed in the parish Churchyard." Though this description does not quite agree with the wording on the token, it is just possible that the name of the tavern was transferred to another house, and in this case it may have been to Wine Street.

whence many others have been rescued. The complete list of seventeenth century traders' tokens of Bristol now comprises the following varieties¹ :—

JOHN . BRADWAY.

WILLIAM . COOKE.

JOHN . IENKINS.

THOMAS . RICCRAFT.

M. B. W. (The Boar's Head).

It is most probable that many others were struck, as Bristol was a very prosperous trading city in the days of the Commonwealth, and the issuing of these Tokens was, apparently, almost a necessity, besides being profitable.

The following were also found :—

A *Circular Bristol Farthing*, without date (circa 1651), the contemporary cast variety (similar to No. 5, Plate xvii, Vol. xix, *Numismatic Chronicle*, Third Series), and very rare.

A Bath Farthing, 1659.

Numerous other seventeenth century tokens and objects found within the limits of the old City, are as follows :—

Obv., JOHN. RICHARDSON — His half-penny.

Rev., OVLD SWINFORD . 1669 — The Arms of Worcester.

Obv., GEORGE . IEFFRIES — The Grocers' Arms.

Rev., OF. CHELMSFORD. 1656 — G.M.I.

A large size Farthing, of "uncertain issue," found under Messrs. Ford's new warehouse :—

Obv., THE . FARTHING . OF . A . MERCHANT — Arms of the Staple Merchants.

Rev., OF. THE . STAPLE . OF . ENGLAND — A Fleece.

Various fragments of *Mediæval Pottery*, including a specimen of fourteenth century, dark green glaze, with mask-head ornamentation.

¹ *Numismatic Chronicle*, third series, vol. xix, plate 17; fourth series, vol. ii, p. 385.

A *Brass Gaiter Spur*¹, circa seventeenth century.

A *Brass Needle*, probably of the same period.

A *Copper Lustre Salt Cellar*, eighteenth century (Pithay).



From a seventeenth century rubbish pit on the river bank, just without the old city wall, an unusually interesting specimen of a *Three-prong Brass Fork* (see illustration) was discovered early in the year.

This rare piece, which measures $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, has a split-ended handle, with very low clefts; all the edges being slightly bevelled.

I reported my find to Mr. Wilfred Cripps, C.B., F.S.A., the celebrated authority on "Old English Plate," who agreed in placing the date at any time during the last quarter of the seventeenth century, probably about 1680.

"The forks of ancient days, even of the sixteenth century, were merely small prongs fixed into crystal or serpentine, or other ornamental handles, and used for eating "green ginger." To the mention of such an article as a fork, when it rarely occurs in early lists of plate, it is almost always added that it is an instrument for eating green ginger or pears. Until the commencement of the seventeenth century one or two such forks are all that could be found, even in large houses, for the service of the table, but at this time the fashion of using them at meals in the modern way was imported from Italy, and, as we may gather from Ben Jonson and other writers, was fairly established by about 1620. Large silver forks and spoons, such as those now called tablespoons and forks, were first used in France about 1640, and then soon became common.²

¹ For other Spurs found in Bristol, see *Proceedings*, vol. v, Plate 27.

² *South Kensington Handbook on College and Corporation Plate*, 1881 edition, p. 87.

There are two items of *LOCAL HISTORY* worthy of special record.

Just recently, through the decease of a member of the Terrell family, several of whose members have been connected with the commerce of this city for over a century, the following Bank Note and Mace have been brought to light.

BRISTOL BANK NOTE.

To collectors of silver tokens—now being sought after with great zest—it may not be uninteresting to record the existence of a *Bank Note*¹ (Plate xxxviii), circulated in Bristol in 1812, which is intimately connected with the issue of two of the local pieces.

Owing to the scarcity of silver coinage in the years 1811 and 1812, various merchants and shopkeepers, in the city of Bristol, associated themselves together and struck the well-known shilling and sixpenny silver tokens² bearing the inscription:—Payable / by Messrs. / Fras. Garratt. / Wm. Terrell / Edwd. Bird / Lant. Beck & / Frans. H. / Grigg / To facilitate trade. Issued in Bristol. August 12, 1811.

It will be at once realized that this Note was issued by the same merchants of Bristol who were responsible for the tokens, and the words printed thereon indicate the fact—not otherwise mentioned in local directories of the period—that the partners aforesaid had formed themselves into a “token company.”

No similar bank note has as yet been illustrated, and the existence of such does not appear to have been known to collectors.

It is an interesting specimen, duly issued, numbered, and bearing the signature of William Terrell, whose descendants have possessed the note up to quite lately. At the top left-hand corner is a small view of the Commercial Rooms, a building only opened the previous year (1811), and at the top, on the

¹ Now in the collection of Mr. Rowles, of Clifton; see also Cave (C. H.), *History of Banking in Bristol*, 1899, p. 197.

² Boyne (W.) *Silver Tokens*, London, 1866, Nos. 34 and 36.

ONE.

COMMERCIAL

COMPANY.

Established August 25th 1811, to facilitate Trade.



From us to pay the Bearer

The Sum of ONE POUND, on Demand,
at Messrs. Wm. Fry & Sons, Bankers in London.

Value received, the 14. day of Jan^y 1812.

For Garratt, Jewell, Bird, Beck & Gray
Ent^{rs} & Partners.

ONE POUND.

right, are the Arms of the City, similar to those struck on the tokens. Of the several firms named the only business still carried on is that of the Terrells.

But the note is of still further interest as it was made payable at the bank of Wm. Storrs Fry and Sons, of 4, St. Mildred's Court, London.

Wm. Storrs Fry (1736—1808), the founder of this bank, was the younger brother of Joseph Fry (1728—1787), who was the first member of this family to settle in Bristol, and commenced the manufacture of chocolate.

At the date the note was issued the bank was carried on by the sons of Wm. Storrs Fry, one of whom, Joseph Fry, married Elizabeth Gurney, afterwards well-known as Elizabeth Fry, the philanthropist.

CITY MACE, 1761.

This interesting object, which is in excellent condition, is made of wood; it measures rather over 37 inches long and is just under 2 inches in diameter.

At one end are the initials J.W., beneath the Arms of Bristol, and at the other the date 1761, below the Royal Arms; these embellishments are painted in gold upon a blue background, in compartments: the central division between the bands being a bright red colour.¹

After a careful inspection of the names of city officials in the year 1761, it is hardly open to doubt that the initials were those of John Wraxall, City Sword Bearer (1750 to 1768). But why a Sword Bearer should require a mace is a difficult question to solve nearly a century and a half after the event; though careful enquiries and minute search have been made as to the necessity of the time, no satisfactory explanation can yet be offered.

¹ I am indebted to the Chairman and Committee of the Bristol Museum for the loan of this block.

² On Bristol Insignia. *Transactions* of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, vol. xv, pp. 195-208.

Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., the greatest authority on Civic insignia², to whom I wrote fully upon the subject, kindly replied as follows:—"I do not remember any such staff elsewhere. The Sword Bearer certainly did *not* have a Mace Bearer of his own, but he might have been the bearer of this particular staff on particular occasions."

And Mr. G. E. Weare, who has carefully studied the origin and use of Maces for many years past, said in answer to my enquiries:—"It appears to me that you have made a very good guess as to the identity of J.W., who might have had the Mace prepared for himself in connection with the Coronation procession in 1761. Of course it is a little puzzling to know what use a Sword Bearer could have put such a Mace. Might not a Mace Bearer have gone in front of him in the procession? It seems hardly probable—although, of course, it is possible—that the sword would have been dispensed with on the occasion referred to." (Plate xxxix).

This relic of Georgian times has fortunately been acquired for the City Collection.

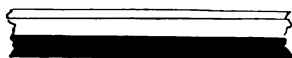
My thanks are again due to Mr. Claude B. Fry, for his kindness in connection with the great Pithay excavations, and also to Mr. William Moline, for the three excellent negatives of the Banwell Arrow Heads and other prehistoric objects, from which those illustrations have been prepared.

— SCALE $\frac{1}{6}$ —

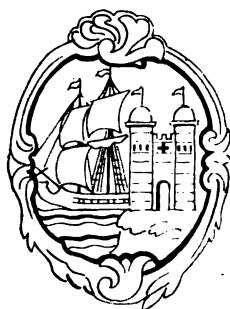
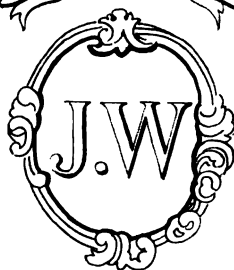


A

B



CIVITAS BRISTOL



ARMORIAL EMBELLISHMENT

— AT B. —

— SCALE $\frac{1}{3}$ —



VIVAT REX



ARMORIAL EMBELLISHMENT

— AT A. —

— SCALE $\frac{1}{3}$ —

Slaxton Dei

ASTOR, LENOX
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

Roman Colours, with special reference to those used in wall-paintings at Caerwent.

By ALFRED C. FRYER, PH.D., F.S.A.

(Read November 9th, 1903.)

The earliest use of pigments appears to have been employed on rude idols coloured in imitation of life, or simple outlines incised in stone or wood were filled in with spaces of colour. It would seem that painting was separated from sculpture and engraving long before it was separated from hard and definite linear drawing, and the connection of painting with the hard line shows a primitive condition of art. In modern times this is retained as an archaic fancy and for decorative reasons.

Some of the earliest paintings known to us were made by the Egyptians from a kind of distemper, or water-colour with dissolved gum. The drawing was skilful, but the colouring was simply decorative. The chemical nature of the pigments used by the Egyptians and Assyrians shows that pure chalk and in many cases gypsum supplied the white, while black earths and carbonaceous substances gave the required black. Red was obtained from ochres and cinnabar;¹ green from malachite Cu CO_3 , Cu (O H)_2 , and from a mixture of yellow with copper blue; yellow from ochre, orpiment,² and a vegetable yellow; and blue from a silicate

¹ Cinnabar is mercuric sulphide ($\text{H}_2 \text{S}$), and is a dull red mineral and the most important ore of mercury.

² Orpiment is the native arsenious sulphide ($\text{As}_2 \text{S}_3$).

of copper and lime,¹ known as the "Alexandria Blue,"² and probably also from *lapis lazuli*³ (ultramarine) and chessylite.⁴

Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell made some investigation into the colouring matters used by the Egyptians from the time of Senefru, the first King of the Fourth Dynasty, to the time of the Romans.⁵ He examined those colours still existing in the tombs at Medum, and he found that the reds used during the Third and Fourth Dynasties were ground hæma-

¹ Fougué found the composition of the "Egyptian blue" to be a double silicate of calcium and copper, having the formula $\text{Ca O, Cu O, 4 Si O}_2$

² Sir Humphry Davy says "the azure, of which the excellence is proved by its duration for seventeen hundred years, may be easily and cheaply made; I find that fifteen parts by weight of carbonate of soda, twenty parts of powdered opaque flints, and three parts of copper filings strongly heated together for two hours, gave a substance of exactly the same tint, and of nearly the same degree of fusibility, and which, when powdered, produced a fine deep sky blue." *Works of Sir Humphry Davy*, vol. vi, p. 155.

³ This superb mineral, which usually occurs massive, is also found crystallized in dodecahedra belonging to the regular system. Its composition is variable, consisting of 43 to 49 silica, 11 to 43 alumina, 1 to 25.5 lime, 1 to 4 per oxide of iron, 8 to 11.5 soda, 2 to 6 sulphuric acid, and 2 water. It also contains small quantities of chlorine, carbonic acid, and 3 to 4 per cent. of sulphur. The ancients who called it *sapphiros*, were in the habit of engraving upon it, and several specimens of their works are to be seen in the National Library at Paris. See *New Popular Encyclopedia*, vol. viii, p. 194.

⁴ Chessylite ($2 \text{ Cu C O}_3, \text{ Cu O, H}_2 \text{ O}$) is found in shining transparent crystals. Its colour is azure blue, frequently of great intensity, and the lustre vitreous. It sometimes occurs in an earthy form as an incrustation, and is generally massive without lustre. Its percentage composition contains 69.21 oxide of copper, 25.57 carbonic anhydride, and 5.22 water.

⁵ See *Archæological Journal*, vol. lii, pp. 222-239.

tite (sesqui-oxide of iron, Fe_2O_3), and yellow ochre and yellow marl burnt were also used. He did not find any trace of cinnabar in the earlier reds, but it was present in a cartonage from Egypt of Ptolomaic date, and also in a cup of Greek make from Persepolis.¹ The yellows were ochres, but in the form of clay and marl in pastes. This was probably prepared by steeping the marl found under the desert sand in vinegar or sour wine, and so removing the calcium carbonate. The white was gypsum (calcium sulphate, CaSO_4) raw and burnt, and the black was lamp-black or soot from resinous wood. The green was pure malachite (a green carbonate of copper), while the blue was pure chersylite (a blue carbonate of copper), and also a copper frit. These frits consist of "a mixture of silica, alkali, and copper ore. As it might be employed as a colour, these were mixed in such proportions as to stand the heat necessary to accomplish the chemical change without fusing or becoming a glass." The copper ore, Mr. Spurrell states, was always malachite, crude and roasted. The silica was quartz, never flint dust, and the alkali was soda, native potash from burnt reeds, etc. Colours from Kahun were examined by Mr. Spurrell of the Twelfth Dynasty. The composition of the red, yellow, and blue was the same as those examined from Medum. The greens were malachite and copper silicate (chrysocolla—a hydrated silicate of copper, containing besides, ferrous oxide, lime, and magnesia). The black was lamp-black, but some from Beni Hassan was found to be Pyrolusite (MnO_2). The actual factory and paint shops at Tell-el-Amarna were examined by Mr. Spurrell for colours used in the Eighteenth Dynasty. Little variation was found, but orpiment (As_2S_3) was also used as a yellow, and sometimes realgar (As_2S_2) was ground up with it but never used alone. Dr. W. J. Russell, F.R.S., examined many of the colours found at Tell-el-Amarna, and his conclusions are given in a paper printed in Professor Petrie's volume on Medum. He has successfully

¹ F. C. J. S. in *lit.* Jan. 1904.

imitated the blue frits. Dr. Russell says that the most common of the blue pigments contain from 3 to 10 per cent. of copper, and that lime and sand were used with 10 per cent. of a mixture of potassium and sodium carbonates. When the amount of copper is increased to 20 or 30 per cent., and about an equal amount of lime is present, then the purple frit can be formed. But in the latter case the range of temperature is much more restricted, and a larger exposure is required.

The Greeks owed their knowledge of painting to the Egyptians, and their brightest period was when Zeuxis and Appelles (450—350 B.C.) practised the Art.

Pliny tell us that the celebrated Greek painters only employed four colours, but he is evidently misled by an imperfect recollection,¹ of a passage in Cicero.² The pigments employed by the Greek and Roman artists³ show some additions to those used by the Egyptians. Black is still obtained from carbonaceous substances, white from chalk, and yellow from ochre and orpiment. Besides cinnabar and ochre, reds were obtained from a pink lake of unknown origin; green

¹ "Quatuor coloribus solis immortalia illa opera facere; ex albis Melino, ex silaceis Attico, ex rubris Sinopide Pontica, ex nigris atramento, Appelles, Echion, Melanthius, Nicomachus, clarissimi pictores." Lib., xxxv, cap. 32.

This is certainly a mistake as far as Appelles and Nicomachus are concerned.

² "Similis in pictura ratio est; in qua Zeuxim et Polygnotum, et Tinantem, et eorum, qui non sunt usi plus quam quatuor coloribus, formas et lineamenta laudamus: at in Actione, Nicomacho, Protogene, Apelle, jam perfecta sunt omnia." Cicero, *Brutus, seu de claris oratoribus*, cap. 18.

³ Comparing the description of Vitruvius (*De Architectura*, lib. vii., cap. v.) and Pliny with those of Theophrastus (*De Lapidibus*), we learn that the same materials for colouring were employed at Rome and at Athens; and of thirty great painters that Pliny mentions, whose works were known to the Romans, two only are expressly mentioned as born in Italy, all the rest were Greeks.

was not only sought as a mixture of yellow and copper blue, but terre verte was made use of; indigo¹ was added to the pigments obtained from lapis lazuli and Alexandria blue; and browns appear to have been derived from ochre and oxide of manganese. The ordinary purples were mixtures of blue and red; but the most costly purples obtainable were those known as the Greek and the Tyrian purples, prepared from shell-fish. Vitruvius² says that the colour differed according to the country from which the shell-fish was brought; that it afforded a colour deeper and more approaching to violet from the northern countries, and a redder colour from the southern coasts.³ He says that it was prepared by breaking the fish with instruments of iron, freeing the purple liquor from the shell containing it, and mixing it with a little honey. Both Pliny and Vitruvius say that it was adulterated, or imitations of it made, by tinging creta with madder. It would thus seem that they were acquainted with making a lake from it similar to that used by modern painters.⁴

¹ Pliny and Dioscorides refer to a pigment called *Indicum* which seems to have been of a blue colour, though there is little doubt that the article to which the name *Indicum nigrum* was applied, was identical with our Indian ink. Of indicum, Pliny says that it comes from India, and is obtained from the slime adhering to reeds; that it is black when rubbed, but of a fine mixture of purple and blue when dissolved; and that there is another kind which is found swimming on the dye-vessels where purple is dyed, this being the scum of the purple fish. See Ure's *Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines*, vol. ii, p. 499.

² Lib. vii, cap. 13.

³ Tyrian purple was obtained from shell-fish belonging to the genera, *Murex Purpura*, and *Buccinum*.

⁴ Sir Humphry Davy examined a broken earthenware vase containing a pigment from the Baths of Titus, Rome. Where it was not exposed to the air it was of a pale rose colour. He was uncertain whether it was of animal or vegetable origin. See *Works of Sir Humphry Davy*, vol. vi. p. 147.

Ornamental fresco painting was done by inferior artists, and we do not, therefore, expect to find the highest art in a provincial town like Caerwent. However, it is of special interest to note that many of the buildings at Caerwent have been largely reconstructed, and the earlier foundations can be traced to a considerable extent," and in House No. 7 this is of special interest. It was found that after the careful removal of the upper coats of plaster, remains of an earlier wall-plaster was discovered, and the "colouring is far finer, and the drawing much better than in any of the later decorations. It has been noticed that the dado has been carried about six inches below the level of the earlier pavement, no doubt as a precaution, the walls having been painted before the floor was laid."² The colours belonging to the earlier house (No. 7) are exceedingly vivid, and "the scheme seems to have been a wall space divided by horizontal bands, representing columns, 1½ inches wide, with several different shades combined of mauve, green, etc."³ The plaster on these earlier walls is of a good quality, and in Room 15 it has a "well-marked quarter round moulding at the foot of the wall. That on the west wall of the room under Rooms 14 and 15 is white, with green splotches from the brush sprinkled over it; near the south-east angle of Room 15 there is a carved niche, in which a broad red band may be seen above the white."³ "Much finer plaster came from under the gravel concrete floor of Room 16, lying between this and the tessellated pavement of the earlier room."⁴ It is very vivid in colour, and the tints are so varied as to defy description."⁵ In one instance there seems to have been an attempt to "represent archi-

¹ "Excavations at Caerwent," *Archæologia*, vol. 58, p. 120.

² "Explorations at Caerwent." *Archæologia*, vol. 58, p. 142.

³ "Explorations at Caerwent." *Archæologia*, vol. 58, p. 129.

⁴ This lies about 1 ft. 6 in. below the surface of the gravel floor, which is 4 in. thick. See *Archæologia*, vol. 58, p. 130.

⁵ "Explorations at Caerwent" *Archæologia*, vol. 58, p. 130

texture in perspective, in far away imitation of the later Pompeian styles of decoration; but the colouring is crude in the extreme, and the intention of the artist is by no means clear."¹ In Room 7 a piece of plaster, about 6 in. by 1 ft., was found lying on the pavement, which had evidently belonged to the upper portion of the walls. The pattern represented green foliage on a purple ground.

The colouring matter used in the wall-plasters at Caerwent were examined under the following heads:—

RED.

The Egyptians and Assyrians obtained their reds from natural ochres and from cinnabar (native sulphide of mercury),² and the Romans added minium (red oxide of lead)³ to these sources."⁴ Pliny tells us that minium was discovered accidentally by means of a fire at the Piræus at Athens. Some ceruse (native carbonate of lead) which had been exposed to the fire was found converted into minium, and the process

¹ "Explorations at Caerwent." *Archæologia*, vol. 58, p. 141.

² Cinnabar is mercuric sulphide ($H_2 S$), and was found in Ethiopia. For pigments used by the Egyptians and Assyrians, see Thorpe's *Dictionary of Applied Chemistry*, vol. iii, p. 237; *Chambers' Encyclopædia*, vol. vii, p. 695.

³ $Pb_3 O_4$. See Dioscorides, lib. v, 122.

⁴ Sir Humphry Davy examined a fresco painting in the Baths of Titus, Rome, and found that the ochres were used for the shades of the figures, and the red oxide of lead (minium) in the ornaments on the borders. Cinnabar (native sulphide of mercury), he found, was used in the decoration of the room where the Laocoon is said to have been found (Pliny, lib. xxxvi, cap. 4. Sicut in Laocoonte, qui est in Titi Imperatoris domo, opus omnibus et picturæ et statuariæ artis præponendum); and he also discovered it on ancient stucco found in a vineyard near the monument of Caius Cestius.

was artificially imitated;¹ and he adds that it was first used as a pigment by Nicias. Theophrastus² informs us that Callias discovered cinnabar in the 349th year of Rome,³ and was prepared by washing the ores of mercury. This colour was held in great esteem in Rome; the face of Jupiter Capitolinus was painted with it, and likewise the body of the victor in the triumphal processions. This pigment was a very valuable colouring matter to the Romans, although the price was fixed by the Government to prevent it being too excessive; and it is, therefore, not surprising to find that it was not used in any of the wall-plasters of Caerwent. Neither did any of the reds that were examined show that minium was made use of. Oxide of iron was the colouring matter employed by the Romans who decorated their wall-plasters with red pigments at Venta Silurum. Theophrastus, Vitruvius⁴ and Pliny describe several red earths which had their red colour produced by calcination, as the Sinopian earth, the Arminian earth, and the African ochre. Some of these native earths were composed of silica and alumina and coloured with sesqui-oxide of iron.

YELLOW.

Yellow ochres were found in different parts of the world but the most esteemed in the time of Pliny was the Athenian ochre, but when Vitruvius wrote the mine was no longer worked. The ancients also had two other yellows or orange. Vitruvius⁵ says that the *auripigmentum* was found in Pontus, and this would appear to be arsenious

¹ Pliny, lib. xxxv, cap. 20. We learn from Pliny that an inferior vermilion was made by calcining certain stones found in veins of lead. He says it became red only by heating, and it must therefore have been carbonate of lead.

² De Lapid, cap. 104.

³ That is ninety years before Praxibulus.

⁴ De Architectura, lib. vii, cap. 7.

⁵ Vitruvius, lib. vii.

sulphide, and Pliny speaks of a *pale sandarach* which is evidently yellow oxide of lead mixed with minium.¹

I have recently examined a piece of ancient wall plaster from Rome which was a fine yellow. This was found to be composed of oxide of lead, but some yellow wall plaster from Pompeii proved that yellow ochres had been used. The Caerwent yellows were carefully examined for lead and arsenic, but they showed that these decorators had made use of ochres in all cases, and their orange was evidently a mixture of the red oxide of iron with the yellow ochre, while the yellows were simply yellow ochres. If orpiment² had been used at Caerwent it is not likely that the colour would have remained as it is not durable in water or damp such as these plasters were exposed to.

BLUE.

Cobalt was used by the ancients to give a transparent blue to glass vessels. Vitruvius says that the Romans were able to imitate the Indian blue or indigo by mixing white clay or chalk with stained glass, and Pliny also refers to the same practice. It is very probable that this stained glass was tinged with oxide of cobalt.

Many of the wall-plasters in Rome were coloured with the well-known Alexandria blue, which is a silicate of copper and lime. This is doubtless the colour which Theophrastus³ tells us was discovered by the Egyptian monarch Vitruvius describes it under the name of *cæruleum*,⁴ and not only states that it was commonly used for painting on wall-plasters, but that in his time it was made at Puzzuoli,

¹ Some confusion arose in descriptions given by the ancients from the fact that different colours were prepared from the same substance by different degrees of calcination.

² Orpiment is arsenious sulphide (As_2S_3).

³ *De Lapidibus*, sect. xcvi.

⁴ Lib. vii, cap. 11.

where the method of manufacture was brought from Egypt by Vestorius.¹

The mines of Scythia, Cyprus and Egypt produced natural blue pigments which Pliny calls a species of sand. It is very probable that these natural blues were preparations of lapis lazuli and blue carbonates and arseniates of copper.

The blue pigments used at Caerwent were carefully examined and neither copper nor cobalt were found in any of them. Chemical analysis, however, showed that lapis lazuli had been made use of. This beautiful but costly colouring matter consists essentially of silica, alumina, sulphur and soda, and the well-known colour is probably due to a compound of sodium sulphide and sodium thiosulphate.² It is prepared from the stone by separating the blue from extraneous matter. At first it yields a deep blue, then a paler one, and finally a bluish gray. This beautiful native ultramarine is not injured by damp, and a microscope, or even a strong magnifying glass³ reveals the embedded particles of lapis lazuli in these Caerwent wall-plasters.

The blue-gray colour used at Caerwent was found to be composed of chalk, oxide of iron, and lapis lazuli; while another shade of blue-gray contained only chalk and lapis lazuli. The dark gray was an oxide of iron and chalk.

GREEN.

We learn from Theophrastus that verdigris was well known to the ancients, and Vitruvius gives it among his list of

¹ Vestorius says it was prepared from heating strongly together sand, the filings of copper, and flos nitri. This, says Sir Humphry Davy, identifies the nitrum of the ancients with carbonate of soda. *Egyptian Blue* is known to have been used by the Romans during the first centuries of the Christian era, and has a composition of CaO , CuO , 4SiO_2 .

² See article on Paints in Thorpe's *Dictionary of Applied Chemistry*, vol. iii.

³ One inch focus.

pigments. It is very probable that many of the greens which are now carbonate of copper were once this colouring matter.

Both Theophrastus and Dioscorides mention greens found in metallic veins. Vitruvius says that chrysocolla is found in copper mines. This native chrysocolla¹ was doubtless carbonate of copper,² and the artificial chrysocolla which Pliny describes was a clay impregnated with sulphate of copper rendered green by a yellow dye which he calls luteum.

Terre verte is an impure, ferrous silicate, and was used by the Romans for some of their greens.

No copper or arsenic were found in any of the greens used by the wall decorators at Venta Silurum, and terre verte was the colouring matter chiefly employed. This is a species of ochre, containing silica, protoxide of iron, magnesia, potash and water.³ It is uninjured by damp, and is a permanent green, but it is, however, easily destroyed by acids. In some of the greens at Caerwent, lapis lazuli has been added to the terre verte, and in others varying quantities of chalk⁴ mixed with the terre verte have given different shades of colour.

¹ Chrysocolla probably derived its name from the green powder used by the goldsmiths, and which contained carbonate of copper as one of its ingredients. Some writers have supposed that Chrysocolla was the same as borax, but there is no reason to believe that either the Greeks or Romans were acquainted with borax. See *Hist. de la Peinture Ancienne*, p. 38.

² Sir Humphry Davy found a very beautiful green in the Baths of Titus in Rome, which he believed was a colour analogous to Scheele's green. However, no arsenic was found in its composition, and it proved to be pure carbonate of copper. See *Works of Sir Humphry Davy*, vol. vi, p. 144.

³ See article on "Paints" in Thorpe's *Dictionary of Applied Chemistry*, vol. ii.

⁴ The Greeks and Romans could not distinguish between aluminous and calcareous earths, and their word *creta* was used for any white, fine, earthy powder.

PURPLE.

The *Astrum* of the Romans was a beautiful colour, and was prepared from the *purpura capillus* and other shell-fish; but the purple colouring matter used at Caerwent was not found to consist of any of the valuable "Grecian and Roman" purples, and was composed of oxide of iron mixed with a little lapis lazuli and chalk. One purple brown appears to be only oxide of iron and chalk, while all the pinks were oxide of iron mixed with varying quantities of chalk.

BLACK.

The blacks used by the Greeks and Romans were usually carbonaceous substances, and were made from the powder of charcoal, the lees of wine, or from soot. It is also probable that the ivory black mentioned by Pliny, and the black described by Theophrastus contained ores of iron and manganese. We know that some purple glass made by the Romans was tinged with oxide of manganese. Pliny¹ states that gluten (glue) was used in painting with blacks. This specific mention would seem to indicate that other colours were not mixed with it, as they adhered without difficulty, which the light carbonaceous matter would not do.

No manganese was found in any of the blacks at Caerwent, and one narrow band of black contained considerable traces of iron.

WHITE.

Chalk was generally used by the Roman decorators for their white, although a fine aluminous clay was occasionally employed for a cream colour, and other clays are mentioned by Pliny as used in painting.² Vitruvius and Pliny mention

¹ Lib. xxxv, cap. 25. "Omne atramentum sole perficitur, librarium gummi tectorium, glutino admixto."

² The Parætonium was considered the finest.

the use of ceruse as a common pigment, and Vitruvius tells us it was made by the action of vinegar upon lead.

The whites used at Caerwent were carefully examined. No lead was found in any of them, and they were apparently all composed of chalk or lime.

Great care was exercised on the preparation of the walls before being decorated. Vitruvius says the colours were applied moist to the surface of the stucco. The walls had three coatings of stucco. The first contained coarse granular marble cemented with lime, the second was composed of a finer powder, and the third the finest powder of all. After this the wall was polished before it was coloured. At a later date decomposing lava was mixed with the calcareous cement instead of granular marble, and the stuccoes presented a gray or brown appearance.

To preserve some colours Vitruvius recommends a varnish of wax to be laid over them, and from Pliny we learn that some of the great Greek masters painted in encaustic, and the different colours were laid on mixed with wax; while the Egyptians used egg albumen, as well as gum arabic.

We do not find such extreme care exercised in the distant provincial town of Venta Silurum. Here we find the foundation upon which the colours are laid appears to be a plaster consisting of lime (now in the form of carbonate) and sharp sand, and the surface overlaid with chalk or lime. In fact chalk or lime was the constituent of all the colours, and the amount of chalk used appears to govern the shade.

Those colours which remain to this day, it will be observed, are mostly mineral substances. If orpiment or massicot¹ had been employed on the wall-plasters at Caerwent, they have not been permanent, and no trace of them remains. If, as is probable, vegetable colouring matters were made use of, they, too, have decayed, leaving no trace behind them.

In the year 1815, Sir Humphry Davy examined the

¹ Monoxide of lead, (Pb O), called also litharge.

colours found on the walls of the Roman villa discovered at Bigor in Sussex, and he found them similar "in chemical composition to those employed in the Baths of Titus at Rome, and in the houses and public buildings at Pompeii and Herculaneum. Two of the reds of the dullest hue prove to be ochres. The brighter red, which you put into my hands yourself, is vermillion. The yellows are ochres. The blue is a frit, or artificial ultramarine, composed of peroxide of copper, silica, and alkali, and is of the same kind as the colour said by Vitruvius to have been discovered in Egypt, and which was manufactured in his time at Puzzuoli. There are two greens; one is a green earth of the same kind as that of Verona, and the other a carbonate of copper, the colour known to the ancients by the name of chrysocola."

"The walls of the houses in the Roman and Greek cities of Italy are covered with a stucco composed of powdered marble of different degrees of fineness and lime. The fragments of the stucco from the Roman house in Sussex exhibit a similar texture to those of the houses in Italy, but powdered brick and stone have been used instead of powdered marble."¹

Some of the colouring matter used by the Romans in their wall-plasters at Corinium were examined by Dr. Voelcher. His conclusions may be thus briefly stated. He found that the blue was a finely-powdered glass, and the colour was obtained from copper. The red, he believed, was obtained by calcining sulphate of iron and making a "Venetian red" such as is manufactured at the present day. Terre verte was the substance from which the greens were obtained, and the blacks were composed of carbonaceous substances, probably of the nature of lamp-black. "During some experiments upon a few colours found on these walls, an empyreumatic odour was detected on roasting them; this

¹ *Archaeologia*, vol. xviii, p. 222.

Dr. Voelcker was inclined to think arose from the colours having been mixed with some organic matter, probably a kind of glue or size."¹

I desire to express my warm thanks to Mr. Ernest Linder, B.Sc., for his kindness in assisting at the solution of some of the chemical problems which presented themselves during the examination of the colouring matters used in the decoration of the walls of Venta Silurum.

¹ *Remains of Roman Art in Cirencester, the site of ancient Corinium*, by Buckman and Newmarch, p. 75.

The Alleged Arms of John Whitson.

By THE LATE JOHN LATIMER, VICE-PRESIDENT.

(Read November 9th, 1903).

A purchase made in 1900 by the Libraries' Committee of the Corporation of Bristol, at the sale of the effects of the late Mr. William Edkins, has cleared up a point of local heraldry on which I have long felt sceptical, namely, the authenticity of the arms attributed to Alderman John Whitson, the munificent founder of the Red Maids' School.

The purchase in question consists of a handsomely bound copy of the last (1829) edition of Whitson's "Pious Meditation," bearing the following inscription:—"To Mr. Henry Smith, Attorney at law (who with his brother, Mr. Richard Smith, surgeon, are (*sic*) descendants and heirs at law of Alderman Whitson), Mr. Alderman Thomas Daniel, Treasurer, and the other Feoffees of the late Mr. Alderman John Whitson's Charities, present this new edition of the 'Pious Meditation.' Council House, 20 May, 1829."

Mr. Henry Smith, like his more celebrated brother, devoted much of his leisure to local history, as his copiously annotated copy of Evans's "Chronological History" (now in the Bristol Museum Library) bears witness. From passing references to him in the Bristol journals of the time, he clearly valued highly his connection with the Whitson family, though he was not really descended from Whitson himself,

but from the Alderman's sister, Rachel.¹ The presentation of this book seems to have fired his imagination, and he lost no time in weaving, entirely out of his internal consciousness, an extraordinary tissue of fictions.

In 1829, the ancient house standing a few feet to the north of St. James's Church, having a front nearly parallel with the western gable, still retained its old name of Whitson Court,² Having copied the view of this and the neighbouring buildings from Millerd's map of 1673, Mr. Smith inserted the drawing in his new book, entitling it:—"Ground plan showing Whitson Court House, The Country residence of Alderman Whitson." (Presumably to show his qualifications as an antiquary, he appended some explanatory notes, in which the existing nave of the church was stated to have been the choir of the monks, adding that the original nave had given place to dwelling houses, and that the monastic buildings stood immediately to the east of the tower!).³ Having achieved these results from his "ground plan," Mr. Smith proceeded to examine the interior of "Whitson Court," and finding there a fine Elizabethan or Jacobean room, containing an imposing mantel-piece, ornamented with a coat of arms, he became at

¹ The Smith's were descended from John Whitson's sister Ann, who married Abraham Willetts of Bristol, skinner. See Whitson's will.

² In the map published A.D. 1780, in Barrett's *History of Bristol*, the street leading from the east end of Lewin's Mead, to the west side of the Infirmary and Maudlin Lane is named Whitsund Court. This is now called Lower Maudlin Street, and the name "Whitson Street" has been transferred to a modern street leading from the west front of St. James's Church to the north east side of the Infirmary and to Marlborough Hill. The small "court" or yard, opening to the east of Barrett's "Whitsund Court," contains the house referred to above, to which Mr. Smith gave the name of *Whitson*. The origin of the name Whitsund Court is centuries earlier than the time of the Bristol alderman. Ed.

³ Of course this is all incorrect, the original choir having long since disappeared, whereas the Norman nave remains.

once convinced that his discovery was complete. The emblazonment in gold and colours was thereupon copied and inserted in his volume, with the following triumphant inscription:—"The armorial bearing of John Whitson, Esquire, copied from a shield (part of the decoration of a fireplace) at Whitson Court, near the St. James's Church, being his country residence. Henry Smith."

It is not an unusual thing for amateur antiquaries to rush to conclusions founded on little or no basis. But it is astonishing to find that Mr. Smith's bare assertions were unhesitatingly accepted as facts by his most influential fellow citizens. So far as can be ascertained, no one had previously credited Whitson with possessing arms;¹ it is certain that no one had believed that Whitson had a country house at the Court, for Barrett's history of the building was sufficiently clear. But the leaders of local opinion had implicit faith in Mr. Smith. "Whitson's arms" were forthwith sculptured on his monument and on his tomb; they were emblazoned, probably by Mr. Edkins, in the Mayors' Kalendar; they were I believe, engraved on the later impressions of Whitson's portrait; they were set up in stained glass, in the Mayor's Chapel and St. Nicholas's Church; and, some years later, they were displayed, amongst the arms of other benefactors, in the office of the Charity Trustees.

A brief statement will suffice to sweep away Mr. Smith's egregious delusions. For nearly four hundred years before Whitson was born, the Prior and Monks of St. James's Convent, by virtue of a charter of William, Earl of Gloucester, held an annual fair at Whitsuntide and a court of Piepoudre, usually styled the Whitsun Court, at which the tenants of the Priory at Redland and elsewhere rendered suit and service. When

¹ Proved by the fact that when he erected a magnificent chimney-piece in his dwelling in Nicholas street (an ornament now to be seen in the Red Maids' School) he decorated it with the arms of Queen Elizabeth, of the City of Bristol and of the Spanish Company of London, of which he was a member.

the Priory was suppressed and its property granted to Henry Brayne, a London tailor, the Whitsun Court was, of course, taken over as part of the estate, and continued to be duly held. In a paper recently published,¹ I have shown how Brayne's possessions descended, after the death of his son, to his two daughters, the wives of Sir Charles Somerset and George Winter, Esq., of Dyrham, and how, in a deed of partition executed by these gentlemen, the fair and "the Court of Pipowders . . . in the Whitsune week," were settled to be held yearly by them alternately. By the same deed, the western moiety of the monastic buildings, including the Court house, was allotted to Winter, who was succeeded in 1584 by John, his son, the probable builder of the mansion in which the mantel-piece is still to be seen. When he introduced that fine ornament into one of his reception rooms, Mr. Winter naturally decorated it with the arms of the Winter family—"Sable, a fess ermine; a crescent for difference." Winter surmounted the shield with his family crest—a dexter cubit arm, holding three ostrich feathers (mistaken by Smith for a fleur-de-lis).

Two peculiarities in the shield remain to be noticed. On the dexter or Winter side is an inordinately large canton, probably the work of an ignorant painter, which Mr. Smith depicted as "or, a fort between three falcon's jambs argent"—which is false heraldry. (The fort now appears on the mantel-piece as simply a black blotch).² John Winter was Vice-Admiral under Drake in his famous voyage round the world, and he may have made, as Drake certainly did, some addition to his arms in memory of the achievement. Again, the bearings on the sinister side—"sable, a chevron or, between

¹ In our *Proceedings*, vol. iv. pp. 109-139.

² The coat attributed to Whitson in St. Mark's reads, "Sable, a fess and in chief a crescent ermine, on a canton or, a tower argent, masonried sable, between three falcons' legs à la quise gules; impaling sable, a chevron between three escallops argent."

three escallops argent"—cannot be identified. Possibly Winter was twice married, though the imperfect pedigrees in the county histories credit him with only one wife.

At the summit of the mantel-piece is a much more elaborate emblazonment of fourteen quarterings, which must have been in much better preservation seventy years ago than it is to-day; but which Mr. Smith found it convenient to ignore. The explanation of this omission is sufficiently clear. To confer armorial bearings upon a boy of mean parentage, sprung from the wilds of the Forest of Dean, was a bold experiment on public credulity. To claim for such a boy the right to quarter the arms of more than a dozen noble and gentle families was more than Mr. Smith dared to venture. So the shield was treated as non-existent. It has been cruelly mutilated by successive generations of house decorators; but Mr. F. Were, of Gratwicke Hall, Barrow Gurney, and our Hon. Secretary, Mr. Hudd, have been kind enough to make a careful examination of the bearings, and to prepare the following description of them. If any doubts as to the real ownership of what Mr. Smith dubbed "Whitson's country house" are felt by anyone after reading the above remarks, these statements ought to explode them. Since I placed the above facts before the Rev. Wynter Blathwayt, of Dyrham Park, the present representative of the Winter family, that gentleman has drawn the attention of the Corporation, of the Charity Trustees, and of the Vestry of St. Nicholas's Parish to the subject; and it is satisfactory to state that the ornaments falsely attributed to the founder of the Red Maids' School were at once removed from the church and from the Municipal Charities Offices. It may be briefly observed, in conclusion, that Whitson, in his wealthier years, had a retreat in a totally different neighbourhood. From deeds at the Council House, he appears to have lived for some time in a large mansion in the Marsh, then an extensive meadow, outside the city walls, surrounded by the Avon and From, and looking over pleasant fields. That the worthy alderman made no pretension to possess family arms seems proved by the fact that when he erected a magnificent

chimney-piece in Nicholas Street (an ornament now to be seen in the Red Maids' School), he decorated it with the arms of Queen Elizabeth, of the City of Bristol, and of the Spanish Company, of London, of which he was a member.¹ See note at foot.

APPENDIX.

Report on the present condition of the bearings on the shields, by FRANCIS WERE, of Gratwicke Hall, Somerset, and the Editor, ALFRED E. HUDD (H.).

The shields have all been over-painted and varnished, apparently more than once, by a painter who evidently did not understand heraldry; but, after some amount of rubbing with a wet cloth and *in a good light*, I succeeded in tracing several of the bearings not noticed by Mr. Were, whose examination was made under less favourable circumstances.

One consequence of the various re-paintings is that it is now impossible to make out with any certainty the various tinctures; we cannot be sure, for instance, whether *argent* or *or* is intended by the present dirty yellowish white, and either *azure* or *sable* may be represented by the present blue-black. In some cases slight remains of gilding show the original *or*; where these are not visible I think *argent* is generally intended. (H.).

There can be no doubt that the arms are those of the Wynters and their connexions.

¹ Another indication that Whitson did not use armorial bearings is furnished by his seals, attached to deeds in possession of the Charity Trustees and others, which I have examined. These bear his merchant-mark only, consisting of his initials, I. W., with crosses, etc. One seal, with the inscription JOHN WHITSON round the merchant-mark, has near it the signature "John Whitson, Mayor." This is dated 20 September 1618. Ed.

Oval shield of 14 quarterings:—Mr. Were reads:

1. "Sable, a fess and in chief a crescent ermine."

WYNTER. [This has been re-painted and the crescent is now only visible as what Mr. Were describes as "a thin yellow line like an L." There is also faintly visible another bearing, which appears to be remains of "on a canton (argent?) a castle or fort sable," the alleged arms of Whitson, but the "falcon's jambs" have disappeared. These bearings are repeated on the small circular shield to the left of the oval one. It is suggested by Mr. Latimer that this "castle or fort" might have been added to the arms by Captain Wynter, the companion of Drake in his voyage round the world, but I have not been able to verify this. H.].

2. Argent, a saltire gules within a bordure sable charged with 8 mullets or. HODINGTON. Roger Winter married Johanna, d. and h. of Thomas Hodington. *Glos. Vis.*, 272. [The mullets have been re-painted as squares, giving the bordure the appearance of being gobinated. H.].

3. Azure, three salmons naiaint in pale argent. CROMELEYNE. Richard Hodington married Lucia, d. and h. of Richard Cromeleyne.

4. Or two lions pass. in pale azure, an annulet gules for difference. SOMERY. Roger, Lord Someraye, married Nichola, d. and h. of William De Albaney. [The bearings on this quartering are erased; I was unable to see any trace of the lions, etc. H.].

5. Gules, a lion rampant or. DE ALBANI.

6. Argent, on a chief azure two saltires couped or. SENTLIS, or S. LIZ. Papworth says "or and argent." *Glos. Vis.* says the first, but the usual St. Liz coat, when he came to be Earl of Huntingdon, was "per pale indented arg. and gu.," which possibly was the Le Rich coat; it also says that Wm. D'Aubigny (D'Albaney or De Albinay) married Matilda, d. of Jacobus St. Liz.

7. Azure, three garbs, 2 and 1, or. CHESTER. Wm. D'Albaney married Matilda, second d. and coh. of Hugh Keveliock, Count of Chester. [The garbs are visible in a good light, though Mr. Were did not see them. H.].

8. Azure, a wolf's head erased argent, langued gules.
LUPUS. Margaret Chester was sister to Hugh Lupus.

9. Argent, three mullets, 2 and 1, gules. KNOVILL.
Baldwin Hodington married the d. and h. of John Knoville,
mil.

10. Barry wavy of six argent and gules, on a bend sable
three besants. GOLAFRE. John Hodington married Margaret,
d. and h. of John Golafre. [The besants are not visible. H.].

11. Ermine on a chief indented gules, three mullets or.
BASSETT. Roger Golafre married Catherine, d. and h. of John
Bassett, militis.

12. Argent, on a bend gules three round buckles or.
CASSY. Walter Hodington married Joanna, da. and h. of
Thomas Cassy. [The buckles have been painted out. H.].

13. Argent, on a bend engrailed between two plain
cotises sable three mullets of the first. THROGRYME. Thomas
Hodington married Joanna, d. and h. of Hy. Throgryme. [The
mulletts have disappeared. H.].

14. Or, two bars lozengy gules [*Glos. Vis.* says Tyrry].
John Winter married Alice, d. and h. of William Tirrey.
This coat is not given in the usual reference books, but as
the father of Alice was of Ireland, it may be registered there.
[This quarter has been much over-painted and is difficult to
make out. H.].

This finishes the quarterings on the shield, but *Glos. Vis.*
gives another, viz.:—15. Langton; so this Wynter must
have been earlier than that marriage.

CREST. On a helmet or broken coronet a cubit arm erect,
sable, a hand proper holding three ostrich feathers. WINTER.
[This has been mutilated and over-painted, but the helm, arm,
and ostrich feathers still appear, though the latter were mis-
taken by Mr. Smith for a fleur-de-lis. H.].

The smaller shields on either side of the above bear:—
I (to the left), Wynter, as above, including the castle or fort
and the crescent. II (to the right), sable (?) a chevron or (?)
between three *golden* objects much over-painted, but given by
Mr. Smith as three escallops, argent, 2 and 1. They now

276 *The Alleged Arms of John Whitson.*

appear more like pomegranates. We are unable at present to identify these bearings with any Winter marriage, unless, as Mr. Were suggests, they were originally intended for ARTHUR, of Clapton. William, the second son of George Winter and Anne Brayne (a likely resident in this house), married Mary, daughter of Edward Arthur, of Clapton, Som.¹ (Collinson's *Somerset*, vol. iii., p. 179). H.

Below is another circular shield, WINTER, as above, impaling the above named, with chevron, etc.

¹ The arms on their tomb at Clapton-in-Gordano, as given by Collinson, are:—"Sable, a fesse Ermine, a crescent for distinction," WINTER. Impaling "Gules, a chevron Argent, between three clarions, Or," ARTHUR. This William Winter died April 1632, and was buried at Clapton. H.



In Memoriam

PETER DOWDING PRANKERD,

Died December 17, 1902,

AGED 83.

St. Mary Magdalene, Stoke Bishop,

Saturday, December 20, 1902.

Mr. Latimer was an old member of "Our Club," as he always called it, and contributed the following valuable papers to our printed *Proceedings* :—

1. "Notes on the Commerce of Bristol in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries." Read December 20th, 1887. *Proceedings*, vol. i, pp. 217-228.

Order of Service.

OPENING SENTENCES.

HYMN 165.

O GOD, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home ;

Beneath the shadow of Thy Throne
Thy Saints have dwelt secure ;
Sufficient is Thine Arm alone,
And our defence is sure.

Before the hills in order stood,
Or earth received her frame,
From everlasting Thou art God,
To endless years the Same.

A thousand ages in Thy sight
Are like an evening gone ;
Short as the watch that ends the night
Before the rising sun.

Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away ;
They fly forgotten, as a dream
Dies at the opening day.

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Be Thou our guard while troubles last,
And our eternal home Amen.

PSALM XC.

Tonus Peregrinus.

LORD, Thou hast been our refuge : from one generation
to another.

Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever the
earth and the world were made : Thou art God from ever-
lasting and world without end.

The arms on their tomb at Clapton-in-Gordano, as given by
Inson, are :—"Sable, a fesse Ermine, a crescent for distinction,"
INTER. Impaling "Gules, a chevron Argent, between three
clarions, Or," ARTHUR. This William Winter died April 1632, and
was buried at Clapton. H.

Thou turnest man to destruction : again Thou sayest,
Come again ye children of men.

For a thousand years in Thy sight are but as
yesterday : seeing that is past as a watch in the night.

As soon as Thou scatterest them they are even as a
sleep : and fade away suddenly like the grass.

In the morning it is green and groweth up : but in the
evening it is cut down, dried up, and withered.

For we consume away in Thy displeasure : and are
afraid at Thy wrathful indignation.

Thou hast set our misdeeds before Thee : and our
secret sins in the light of Thy countenance.

For when Thou art angry all our days are gone : we
bring our years to an end, as it were a tale that is told.

The days of our age are threescore years and ten, and
though men be so strong that they come to fourscore
years : yet is their strength then but labour and sorrow, so
soon passeth it away, and we are gone.

But who regardeth the power of Thy wrath : for even
thereafter as a man feareth, so is Thy displeasure.

So teach us to number our days : that we may apply
our hearts unto wisdom.

Turn Thee again, O Lord, at the last : and be gracious
unto Thy servants.

O satisfy us with Thy mercy, and that soon : so shall
we rejoice and be glad all the days of our life.

Comfort us again now after the time that Thou hast
plagued us : and for the years wherein we have suffered
adversity.

Shew Thy servants Thy work : and their children Thy
glory.

And the glorious Majesty of the Lord our God be upon
us : prosper Thou the work of our hands upon us, O
prosper Thou our handy-work.

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son : and to the
Holy Ghost ;

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be :
world without end. Amen.

THE LESSON — I Corinthians xv. 20.

Mr. Latimer was an old member of "Our Club," as he alw
called it, and contributed the following valuable papers to
printed *Proceedings* :—

1. "Notes on the Commerce of Bristol in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth
Centuries." Read December 20th, 1887. *Proceedings*, vol. i,
pp. 217-228.

On leaving the Church.

NUNC DIMITTIS.

Barnby in E.

LORD, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace :
according to Thy word.

For mine eyes have seen : Thy salvation,

Which Thou hast prepared : before the face of all
people ;

To be a light to lighten the Gentiles : and to be the
glory of Thy people Israel.

Glory be the Father, and to the Son : and to the
Holy Ghost ;

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be :
world without end. Amen.

THE COMMITTAL.

At the Grave—HYMN 27.

ABIDE with me ; fast falls the eventide ;
The darkness deepens ; Lord, with me abide ;
When other helpers fail, and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, O abide with me.

Swift to its close ebbs out life's little day ;
Earth's joys grow dim, its glories pass away ;
Change and decay in all around I see ;
O Thou, Who changest not, abide with me.

I need Thy Presence every passing hour ;
What but Thy grace can foil the tempter's power ?
Who like Thyself my guide and stay can be ?
Through cloud and sunshine, Lord, abide with me.

I fear no foe with Thee at hand to bless ;
Ills have no weight, and tears no bitterness ;
Where is death's sting ? Where, Grave, thy victory ?
I triumph still, if Thou abide with me.

Hold Thou Thy Cross before my closing eyes ;
Shine through the gloom, and point me to the skies ;
Heaven's morning breaks, and earth's vain shadows flee ;
In life, in death, O Lord, abide with me. Amen.

THE BLESSING.

T. & W. GOULDING, ECCLESIASTICAL PRINTERS AND STATIONERS, 6 NELSON STREET, BRISTOL.

' The arms on their tomb at Clapton-in-Gordano, as given by Jollinson, are :—"Sable, a fesse Ermine, a crescent for distinction," WINTER. Impaling "Gules, a chevron Argent, between three clarions, Or," ARTHUR. This William Winter died April 1632, and was buried at Clapton. H.

Obituary.

Since the publication of the last part of the *Proceedings*, the Club has been deprived of two of its oldest members, by the decease of Mr. Peter D. Prankerd and Mr. John Latimer.

MR. PETER DOWDING PRANKERD,

of the Knoll, Stoke Bishop, was one of the original forty members of the Club, and had to the last taken great interest in its welfare. At the meeting held December 6th, 1901, he exhibited some rare and interesting silver medals from his extensive and valuable collection, an account of which will be found in our *Proceedings*, ante pp. 185-186. He had a large collection of coins, specially rich in Roman gold pieces, and also an extensive library, containing many rare works on natural history, travel, topography, and archæology, among which he was always pleased to welcome his friends. He died at Stoke, after a short illness, December 17th, 1902, aged 83. Mr. Prankerd belonged to an old Somersetshire family, and was a member of the Archæological Society of that county, as well as of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, the Royal Archæological Institute, and the British Archæological Association, and was well known at the meetings of all those societies, which he frequently attended.

MR. JOHN LATIMER.

Quite recently we have had to deplore the decease, on January 4th, 1904, of one of our Vice-Presidents, Mr. Latimer, whose loss has already been greatly felt in the city of his adoption, where his valued labours in the field of archæology had long been well known and both publicly and privately acknowledged. Mr. John Latimer may be said to have been the last of the historians of our good old city of Bristol, and to have outshone in some particulars—strict accuracy for instance—most of his predecessors, Barrett, Seyer, Price, Nicholls, Taylor and the rest. His “Annals of Bristol,” compiled with much care and patience, will always be a mine of wealth for those who care for the history of local affairs during the last three centuries.

Mr. Latimer was an old member of “Our Club,” as he always called it, and contributed the following valuable papers to our printed *Proceedings*:—

1. “Notes on the Commerce of Bristol in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries.” Read December 20th, 1887. *Proceedings*, vol. i, pp. 217-228.

2. "Notes on two Ancient Bristol Mansions: 'Romsey's House' and 'Colston's House.'" Read January, 1890, *Proceedings*, vol. ii, pp. 98-104.
3. "Shall Trelawny Die?" Read January 8th, 1891. *Proceedings*, vol. ii, pp. 137-141.
4. "Ancient Bristol Documents, No. xv. A Deed relating to the partition of the property of St. James's Priory, Bristol." Read October, 1898. *Proceedings*, vol. iv, pp. 109-138.
5. "Clifton in 1746." Read November, 1900. *Proceedings*, vol. v, pp. 25-34.
6. "Ancient Bristol Documents, Nos. xvi to xx. Notes on five Deeds, dated A.D. 1370 to 1408." Read December, 1902. *Proceedings*, vol. v, pp. 205-209.
7. "The alleged Arms of John Whitson." Read November, 1903. *Proceedings*, vol. v, pp. 268-276.

Most of these were gathered from ancient MSS. and rare old printed documents, in the examination of which our late friend spent most of his later life, with results which cannot fail to be of permanent value.

In addition to the papers above mentioned and the volumes of "Annals of Bristol," Mr. Latimer contributed some valuable papers to the *Transactions* of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, and, about a year since, he published "The History of the Society of Merchant Venturers of the City of Bristol; with some account of the Anterior Merchants' Guilds," a handsome volume of 346 pages, upon which he had long been engaged, and which, fortunately, he was enabled to complete.

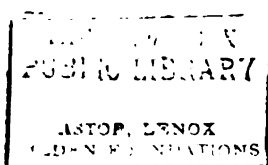
Mr. Latimer was born in Northumberland, May 7th, 1824, died January 4th, 1904, and was buried in Bristol in the presence of a small but representative gathering, which numbered among them several members of our Club.

The excellent portrait of our late friend, for which we are indebted to Mr. J. E. Pritchard, is intended to form the Frontispiece of this volume, and will doubtless be valued by all the members of the Club.



Abel Lewis & Son, 1903.

John Latimer



Proceedings of the Club.

1902-3.

MEETING, DECEMBER 17TH, 1902.

MR. ROBERT HALL WARREN, F.S.A., HON. TREASURER, IN THE CHAIR.

The meeting was held at the house of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Alfred Hudd, Pembroke Road, Clifton.

The Hon. Secretary said he was sorry to have to announce the decease that morning of one of the original forty members of the Club, Mr. Peter D. Pranker, of Stoke Bishop, who had been a regular attendant at the meetings, and had exhibited some specimens of historic medals from his valuable collection recently. He was in his eighty-third year, and had only been confined to his room a few weeks before his decease.

The Hon. Secretary, on behalf of the Caerwent Exploration Fund (of which he was Treasurer), exhibited the following antiquities from Caerwent:—

- (i) A collection of about 8,000 small bronze Roman coins, ranging in date from A.D. 253 to 423—the Emperors Gallienus to Honorius—recently dug up in the south-west quarter of Venta Silurum. About 2,000 coins from this hoard had been identified by General Fagan and himself, and it was intended to examine the remainder before any full account was published.
- (ii) A collection of Roman coins, 57 in number, mostly small brass, ranging also from Gallienus to Honorius, which had been collected at Caerwent by Mr. Hermessen, of Newport, before the recent excavations had commenced, and had been presented by him to the Committee of the Caerwent Fund.¹ See *Proceedings*, ante pp. 178-181
- (iii) A vase of greyish green Roman or Romano-British ware, with incised patterns supposed to be in imitation of a design often found on Samian ware, and similar to a fragment found by the late General Pitt-Rivers, in Bokerley Dyke.² The vase was much broken, as usual with the pottery found at Caerwent, and some portions were missing. A few more fragments of similar ware, but brown in colour, had also been found.
- (iv) Drawings, lithographs, and photographs of the Mosaic pavements, and of the wall paintings of "House No. 7," discovered in 1901.³

¹ These are now on loan to the County Museum in the Rolls Hall, Monmouth.

² Pitt-Rivers' *Excavations*, vol. iii, pp. 115-116, plate 78, fig. 16.

³ *Archæologia*, vol. lviii, plates 10, 11, 12.

Mr. A. C. Selly sent for exhibition several antiquities collected by himself in Bristol and the neighbourhood during the past year, including :—

- (i) Encaustic Tiles from Bristol Cathedral (or rather St. Augustine's Abbey) found during recent excavations in the vicinity, including a perfect specimen of the "Nail-heart" tile, figured by Mr. Warren in our *Proceedings*,¹ and fragments of tiles similar to Mr. Warren's figures Nos. 31 and 38. Also a tile with a double white rose, a half tile with the wings of a bird, and another with a portion of an inscription, none of which are recorded in Mr. Warren's "List of Tiles from St. Augustine's."²
- (ii) Various fragments of mediæval pottery, dating from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century; a quarry of thirteenth century window-glass found near the ruins of the old Bishop's Palace; a carved ivory staff; a bone marrow-scoop; rings, brooches, etc., of gold, silver and bronze, one brooch possibly of Saxon date.
- (iii) Silver groats of Henry VI, of London and Calais mints; a half groat of Edward IV, London; three Bristol farthings dated 1652, 1660 and 1670, and a Thornbury farthing marked B.T. 1670; a small bronze weight, a pewter spoon, etc.
- (iv) Prehistoric remains, flint arrowheads, scrapers, etc., found on ancient British sites near Bristol, in 1902, including, on the Gloucestershire side, Clifton Down, Kingsweston Camp, Sneyd Park, Shirehampton, Pucklechurch and Winterbourne; and, on the Somersetshire side, Leigh Woods, Failand, Cadbury Camp, Dundry, and Bishport. No prehistoric remains were found either at Maes Knoll, Dyrham, or Moor-end Camp.

Mr. John Latimer, Vice-President, sent for exhibition, by permission of the Committee of the Bristol Museum, five Ancient Bristol Documents, dated A.D. 1370, 1396, 1398, and 1408, with translations and notes, which, in the author's absence, were read by Mr. Pritchard. The paper is printed at pp. 205-209, in the present volume. Appended to these deeds were twelve seals, in good condition, including four of the second seal of the Bristol Mayoralty, one of the Dean of Christianity (i.e., the Rural Dean), etc., and one with a merchant mark which Mr. Hudd said was new to his collection.³

Mr. John E. Pritchard, F.S.A., exhibited a large number of antiquities from recent excavations in Bristol and elsewhere, and read a paper entitled *Archæological Notes for 1902*, which is printed in this volume, pp. 238-252, with illustrations.

Mr. Claude B. Fry exhibited electrotpe reproductions of two rare medals connected with the siege of Bristol, the originals being in the Bodleian Library at Oxford and the British Museum. These are illustrated and described, ante pp. 236-237.

¹ *Proceedings*, vol. v, plate 22, fig. 28.

² *Id.*, pp. 122-127.

³ See notes on these seals, ante pp. 208-209.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, JANUARY 21st, 1903.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL, F.S.A., ETC.,
IN THE CHAIR.

The meeting was held at the Imperial Hotel, Clifton, and was preceded by the Annual Dinner, after which the Hon. Treasurer gave his statement of accounts for the past year, showing a satisfactory balance in the bank, and said all the subscriptions for the year 1902 having been paid, the financial condition of the Club was all that could be desired. The annual part of the *Proceedings*, recently issued, cost about £25, almost the whole income of the Club being thus spent in printing and illustrating the papers read at the meetings. A donation of £5 had been given to the Caerwent Exploration Fund.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. Hudd) gave a brief report of the seven general meetings of the Club that had been held during the year, all of which, except the last, have already been recorded in the *Proceedings*.¹ There was a vacancy in the Club caused by the decease of one of the original forty members, Mr. P. D. Pranker. Mr. Alfred Trice Martin having left Clifton for Bath wished to resign his place on the Committee, but still hoped to remain a member of the Club. The work of the Caerwent exploration being still in progress, Mr. Hudd asked the Club to continue their contribution of £5 to the fund for another year. On the motion of the Treasurer the amount was voted.

The Bishop of Bristol delivered an interesting "President's Address," which has been printed *ante* pp. 193-204. It was divided into two portions, one relating to the early history of Malmesbury, which had recently been visited by the Club, and the other to the early Coronation ritual in Great Britain.

A ballot then took place which resulted in the election of two new members, the Rev. Vernon Holt, M.A., and Mr. R. C. Tombs, I.S.O., both of Bristol.

The election of Officers and Committee for 1903 followed, with the following result:—President, Professor C. Lloyd Morgan, F.R.S., etc.; Vice-Presidents, the Lord Bishop of Bristol, D.D., F.S.A., etc., and Mr John Latimer; Hon. Treasurer, Robert Hall Warren, F.S.A.; Hon. Sec., Alfred E. Hudd, F.S.A.; Committee, Alderman W. R. Barker, Col. Bramble, F.S.A., Dr. A. C. Fryer, William Moline, J. E. Pritchard, F.S.A., and the Rev Canon J. G. Tetley, D.D.

¹ *Proceedings*, *ante* pp. 186-191.

EXCURSION TO BRADFORD-ON-AVON, FARLEY CASTLE,
WESTWOOD, NORTON ST. PHILIP, AND HINTON
CHARTERHOUSE. .

On Thursday, June 18th, 1903, an excursion of the Club was made into Wiltshire and Somersetshire, and was attended by twenty-four members and friends.

Leaving Bristol by the 10.5 train for Bradford-on-Avon, carriages were there in readiness for the drive to Westwood, where the interesting Church of St. Mary the Virgin, with its fine western tower, beautiful stained glass, monuments, etc., were inspected under the guidance of the Vicar, the Rev. T. C. Clark, and of Mr. Harold Brakspear, F.S.A., and the exterior of the ancient manor-house adjoining was also looked at.

At Farley Hungerford, which was next visited, the few remains of the Castle, the ancient home of the Hungerfords, were inspected, including the Chapel of St. Julian, now a museum containing much old armour, arms, carved oak, etc., as well as some old stained glass, and beautiful monuments to various members of the Hungerford family. The curious inscribed stone now over the south porch of the Parish Church, dedicated to St. Leonard, was examined. It is generally supposed to be of Saxon date, and reads:—

MUNIAT · HOC · TEMPLVM · CRUCE · GLORIFICANS
MICROCOSMVM · QVÆ · GENVIT · CHRISTVM · MISERIS
PRECE · FIAT · ASYLVM.

which the late Canon Jackson translated:—"May he, who by the cross, glorifies man, protect this church; may the mother of Christ become an asylum for the wretched, by her prayers for them."

Luncheon having been served at "the Hungerford Arms," the drive was continued to Hinton Abbey, by way of Norton St. Philip, where the picturesque old George Inn and the Parish Church of SS. Philip and James, with its beautiful western tower, were examined.

On reaching Hinton the few beautiful thirteenth century remains of the Charterhouse, founded in 1232 by Ela, Countess of Salisbury, were examined under the guidance of Mr. Harold Brakspear, who pointed out the sites of the various buildings of the Priory, and explained the great differences between the Carthusian and other monastic ground plans.

On returning to Bradford the party was hospitably received by Dr. and Mrs. Beddoe, at the Chantry, and after tea proceeded to the little Saxon church of St. Lawrence, which was described by Mr. Charles Adye, and afterwards the Parish Church (of the Holy Trinity), the Hall (formerly called "The Duke's House"), and the old town bridge, with remains of a "Bridge Chapel," later used as a "lock-up," which were described by Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S.

Leaving Bradford by the 6.42 train, Bristol was reached at 7.30 after a most enjoyable day, the weather having been all that could be desired. Two days before "the floods were out" to such an extent that Bradford Bridge could not be crossed on foot, and some of the roads round Bradford were impassible.

MEETING, NOVEMBER 9TH, 1903.

MR. ROBERT HALL WARREN, F.S.A., TREASURER, IN THE CHAIR.

The meeting was held, by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Warren, at 9, Apsley Road, Clifton, and was well attended.

The Hon. Secretary said he had received letters from various members who were unable to be present, including one from the President, who was detained by important business.

Exhibitions.—The Rev. Canon Tetley, D.D., exhibited a silver spoon, which had come to him by inheritance from the Wynn family. It is dated in figures 1639, and has a monogram which has not been thoroughly elucidated. The spoon is of the "Apostle" type; the late Mr. Cripps carefully examined it some years ago and pronounced it to be "a single gift-spoon, probably given on the occasion of a betrothal or marriage." It somewhat resembles the "Maidenhead spoon" figured by Cripps, in "Old English Plate," p. 224, dated about 1540, but is probably later.¹

The Rev. Canon Russell sent for exhibition a photograph of a Reredos recently erected in the Crypt of the pro-Cathedral, Clifton, with some notes on its history. Some of the sculptures, which probably date from early in the fourteenth century, are said to have come from Bath Abbey, and represent subjects from the Old and New Testaments. The central figure is later, and represents the Holy Trinity.

Mr. W. W. Hughes showed some old views of the so-called "Dutch house" at the corner of High street and Wine street, Bristol, which has long been threatened with destruction, and said it was hoped that the upper part of the building might be saved even if the lower stage had to go. It was formerly known as the "Castle Bank," and has been frequently illustrated in books about Bristol. There seems no reason to suppose that it was brought from Holland beyond a vague tradition.

Mr. John E. Pritchard, F.S.A., showed two ancient finger-rings, which had recently come into his possession, one with the sacred monogram *I. H. S.*, of bronze, and the other a gold posey-ring.

¹ The first mention of these spoons is, I believe, in an old Bristol will, that of David ap Pollinghan, dated May 1495. He leaves to son Sir John, the Canon, six silver spoons "cum Maidenheddis," and to "other son John," also "six silver spoons de Maidenheddis." Later they became fairly common, but few are now known.

Dr. Alfred C. Fryer, F.S.A., read a Paper on "Roman Colours, with special reference to the paintings on the walls excavated at Caerwent," which is printed above, pp. 253-267. Specimens of painted plaster from Caerwent were shown by Dr. Fryer and the Hon. Secretary.

The Hon. Secretary (Mr. Hudd) made a brief communication respecting a curious old "Pyx or Seal-box," preserved in St. Peter's Church, Bristol, which was exhibited at a meeting of the Club, held February 25th, 1901, and is described in the present volume of the *Proceedings*, pp. 182-183.¹ Mr. Hudd said:—

At a meeting of the Club, held February 25th, 1901, I exhibited, by permission of the Rector and Churchwardens of St. Peter's Church, Bristol, a curious iron-bound box, which has long been preserved in the church. Later, on March 7th, 1901, I also exhibited the box at a meeting of the Societies of Antiquaries in London. It had been supposed by some that this was "the Pyx" belonging to the old Bristol Mint, which was not far from the Church, or the Pyx formerly in use before the High Altar of the Church for the reservation of the Host, but both at Burlington House and at our own meeting, it was thought much more probable that it was a Seal-box, the three keys which secured the lock being kept for security by three separate authorities.

In the catalogue of the contents of the "Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition," held during the recent Church Congress, in Bristol (October, 1903), this article is thus described (p. 162):—

"75. WOODEN BOX OR PYX, BELONGING TO THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER, BRISTOL—This box is described in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries, 1901." (Then follows the description). "The box is in a very bad state of preservation, and it is requested that it should not be handled. It was for many years thought to be a Pyx to hold the Eucharist reserved for the sick, which was hung over the High Altar; and in an inventory of ornaments belonging to this Church, made by a Mr. Adams, a Churchwarden in the fourth year of Edward the Sixth, there is the following entry:—

"'Item ther is the old pykes & ij clothes for hym.'"

"The Pyx is, however, now believed to be a fifteenth century box used as a receptacle of a seal or some such object, for the production of which three keys were necessary. There is no record as to how it came into the possession of the Church."

There can be little doubt, I think, that the "old pykes" mentioned by Adams, the Churchwarden, was the usual "Host-box," which was generally a small box of metal, or ivory, often richly engraved or enamelled. But it is highly improbable that the large box now in the church ever served that purpose. At the time we

¹ It is also illustrated and described in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries of London, 2nd series, vol. xviii, p. 277.

examined the box, nobody present, either at our own meeting or in London, appeared to have seen a similar specimen. There is, however, in the collection of Wadham College, Oxford, a box not at all unlike the one under notice. This is described and figured in Mr. T. G. Jackson's work, "Wadham College, Oxford, its Foundations," etc., and an illustration of the circular box, entitled, "The Cistula containing the Common Seal," is given in *The Antiquary*, vol. xxvii, p. 264. It is so like the St. Peter's "pix" that there can be no doubt that both were used for similar purposes.

A Paper by Mr. John Latimer, Vice-President, on "the Alleged Arms of Alderman John Whitson," the founder of the Red Maids School, Bristol, was read, in the absence of the author, by the Hon. Secretary. Mr. Latimer showed that the armorial bearings which have, in recent times, been attributed to Whitson, belonged in reality to the Winters of Lydney, Gloucestershire, and Clapton-in-Gordano, Somerset, and that there is no record whatever of Whitson ever having made use of arms. Mr. Hudd showed a rough sketch of the arms as they now appear on the mantel piece in the old house of the Winters near St. James' Church, Bristol, and added some remarks, which, together with some "Heraldic notes" by Mr. Francis Were, of Gratwicke Hall, Somerset, are printed, with the paper, ante pp. 268-276. On the "authority" of the late Mr. Henry Smith, of Bristol, an antiquary of the older school, these arms have been accepted for the greater part of a century as those of the Bristol Alderman, and have been painted as his in "the Mayor's Book" in the Council House, and in the stained glass window in the Mayor's Chapel and elsewhere, but as it is clear that they had nothing to do with Whitson they certainly ought to be removed. Whitson's "Merchant's mark" has been discovered by Mr. Hudd on seals attached to some ancient documents, and might well take the place of the arms falsely attributed to him and which he never used.

MEETING, DECEMBER 16TH, 1903.

MR. ROBERT HALL WARREN, F.S.A., TREASURER, IN THE CHAIR.

The meeting was held at the house of the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Hudd), Pembroke Road, Clifton, and was attended by twenty members and friends. Letters were read from the President, who was from home, and other members unable to be present.

Exhibitions.—Mr. Francis Fox Tuckett, Dr. A. C. Fryer, F.S.A., and the Hon. Secretary exhibited a large number of mural encaustic tiles, from Damascus (25 in number), Cairo (3), Broussa (3), Lisbon (4), Spain (Moorish Azulejos 20), Egypt (10), Rhodes? (1), Algeria and Tunis (54), total 120 tiles. Mr. Hudd read some notes on the subject, tracing the use of tiles for wall decoration from about 4000 B.C. in a chamber of the Step Pyramid at Sakkara, Egypt,

through Assyria, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, to Spain, and thence back to North Africa, Algiers, Tunis, etc., and their employment in Western Europe in mediæval and modern times.

Dr. A. C. Fryer, F.S.A., exhibited:—

- (i) A sample of *Terre verte* recently received from Italy, and three samples of imitation *Terre verte* made in Germany (see his Paper on "Roman Colours," ante, pp. 253-267).
- (ii) A piece of wool-work done by Miss Fryer, being a copy of the design of the Geometrical Roman pavement found at Caerwent in 1902.¹
- (iii) A small earthenware vase from Cyprus, about 2000 B.C., and a small green glass bottle from the same locality, and some antiquities from Rome and Pompei.

The Rev. S. N. Tebbs, M.A., exhibited some worked flints, etc., from the Glamorgan coast of the Bristol Channel, including one small arrowhead of quartz, apparently unfinished or broken in the course of manufacture. Others are said to have been found in the same locality.

Mr. Hudd exhibited, on behalf of the Caerwent Committee, 669 small Roman bronze coins, arranged in glass cases, and ranging in date from Gallienus to Honorius, A.D. 253 to 423—and probably later—these being a selection of the hoard found at Caerwent in 1902, what had been cleaned and identified by himself, assisted by his friend General Fagan.

Mr. Alderman Barker exhibited, on behalf of the Bristol Museum Committee, the silver-mounted horn of the Manor of Billeswick, and made some remarks on its history so far as it is known.

Mr. John E. Pritchard exhibited a large number of antiquities found in Bristol and neighbourhood during the past year, also drawings, etc., of old Bristol streets and houses, and read a paper entitled *Archæological Notes for 1903*.

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. lviii, plate 11.

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Societies, &c., in Correspondence.

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12. THE BRISTOL LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHIC CLUB
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Rules of the Clifton Antiquarian Club.
1904.

1. The Society shall be called the "CLIFTON ANTIQUARIAN CLUB."

2. The chief object of the Club shall be the investigation of antiquities, especially of those in the surrounding country.

3. The Club shall consist of not more than Fifty Ordinary and Ten Honorary Members.

4. The Officers of the Club shall be—a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary, all of whom shall be elected annually from amongst the Ordinary Members.

5. The affairs of the Club shall be managed by a Committee, consisting of the Officers and six Members to be elected annually ; three to form a quorum.

6. Ordinary Members shall be elected at a General Meeting, by ballot. Candidates must be previously nominated in writing by two Members, and approved by the Committee: the names of all candidates must be sent to every Member at least seven days before the Meeting. One adverse vote in ten shall be sufficient to exclude.

7. Honorary Members shall be elected by the unanimous vote of the Committee.

8. The Committee shall have the power of inviting not more than five gentlemen to attend any meeting of the Club.

9. There shall each year be two excursions, and two meetings for general purposes, one of which—to be held in January—shall be the Annual Meeting for the election of

new Members and the appointment of Officers. At least seven days' notice of all meetings shall be given to every Member by the Secretary.

10. Special Meetings may be called by the Committee. The Secretary shall call a Special Meeting within ten days of receiving a written request to that effect specifying the object of the Meeting and signed by not less than ten Members.

11. Each Member shall give three days' notice to the Secretary of his intention to join the excursion meetings, and he shall be at liberty to introduce a lady, subject to the same rule as regards the notice. The expenses of each excursion shall be defrayed by those who attend it, or who have signified their intention to do so to the Secretary.

12. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Entrance Fee of Ten Shillings and Sixpence, and an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings and Sixpence, which shall become due on the first day of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

13. Members whose subscriptions are in arrear for one year shall be considered as having withdrawn from the Club if, after application, the same be not paid.

14. Any Member being absent from four consecutive meetings without explaining the cause of his absence to the satisfaction of the Committee, shall be considered to have retired from the Club.

15. All matters not included in the foregoing Rules shall be settled by a majority of two-thirds of the Committee, provided that any Member may appeal from their decision to a General Meeting of the Club, at which the votes shall be taken by ballot.

HOEFNAGLE'S MAP OF BRISTOL.
[By ROBERT HALL WARREN, F.S.A.]

The following is the greater portion of Mr. Robert Hall Warren's paper on "Braun's Map of Bristol, commonly called Hoefnagle's," which was read at the last meeting of the Clifton Antiquarian Club:—

The learned author of "The Anatomy of Melancholy," insisting upon study as a fit antidote to idleness and melancholy, says, "What greater pleasure can there now be than to view those elaborate maps of Ortelius, Mercator, &c., or to peruse those books of cities put out by Braunus and Hogenbergius?" Though I am enabled to lay before you a plan of our ancient city "put out" by Braun, and described in quaint language by Ortelius, the tastes as well as the medicines of the twentieth century differ from those of the seventeenth, and I am not so sure that Burton's prescription would find ready acceptance at the present day, with its craving for lighter and more sensational literature. The very quaintness and inaccuracies of Ortelius are sometimes amusing, as, for instance, the map of England in his "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum," Antwerp, 1570. Though "Thornber" is here put in its right place, "Bekley" (Berkley) is on the west or Welsh side of the Severn. "Thuxberi" is shown, but Gloucester not at all. Uphill is given with equal importance as Bristol, between which two places none other is shown. Wiltshire and Wight are both spelt with a "v." The late Mr. William George, in a paper read before the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, on January 25th, 1861, had clearly shown on what a slender thread the reputation of Hoefnagle hangs as the originator of this map of Bristol, and there can be no doubt that the

CREDIT BELONGS TO WILLIAM SMYTH.

Dragon, whose manuscript is preserved in the British Museum. The second map known as Hoefnagle's is found in "Civitates Orbis Terrarum," by Georgius Braun and Franciscus Hogenbergius, Colonia Agrippina, anno. MDLXXII. (1572), though the plan of Bristol appeared in the third volume, printed in 1581. It is considerably larger than Smyth's, being 17 by 13. There is no indication on our map that it is the work of Hoefnagle, but in the preface by George Braun he acknowledges his indebtedness to both Ortelius and Hoefnagle. He says he can never sufficiently praise the work of Ortelius, and he speaks of Hoefnagle as a most illustrious man. Hoefnagle lived at Antwerp, and Ortelius was born and died in the same city. Mr. George has pointed out a curious difference in the two maps, viz., the remarkable omission on Braun's plan of the Chapel of the Assumption on the Bridge, though it is shown on Millard's more elaborate plans of a hundred years later, and is described by Wycroft a hundred years earlier. With all the advantages which the artist had in following his predecessor, there are

SIGNS OF CARELESSNESS AND IGNORANCE

that point to the work of a foreigner slightly, if at all, acquainted with our city. There is a strange want of proportion in the drawing of the streets. Thus the narrow defiles of Maryleport Street and Small Street are made as wide as Broad Street, and the lanes of St. Lawrence and St. Leonard, with the "verrella parvisima et stricta," which still exists near the Church of All Saints, are shown of nearly the same width as High Street. The churches are all of much the same size—St. Mary Redcliffe very little larger than the chapel of St. John the Evangelist, on the Welsh Back, though the former was six times the size of the latter. The Church of St. James is shown without the Norman nave, which still exists; but with the chance to the east, which was certainly in ruins. It is difficult to suppose that there was any attempt at discriminating the relative importance of the houses, and one looks in vain for such great erections as the houses of Canynge, in Redcliffe Street, or of Norton behind St. Peter's Church, both of which remain to us. There are no indications of the remains of the great religious houses, the Carmelites, the Bartholomew, Franciscans, Dominicans, which were certainly standing there in a more or less ruinous state. One might have expected to have seen the Pilory "sita circa medium de Wyndh street," an institution which

William Birde, the benefactor of the same institution, both lived in these "spacious days," and he lies in the Mayor's Chapel. But the personage more identified with our map is that of John Walsay, the founder of the Red Maids' School, an institution borne in mind by the citizens that he is still known as Alderman Whitham, as if he belonged to our present Corporation. Whitham came to Bristol early in life, and was apprenticed in 15 to Nicholas Curt, a wine merchant in New Street. This is two years after the date of Smith's map of 1568, and he died at a good old age in 162. The map of Braun's publication represents the city within whose small limits his active and business life was spent. Hollar's bird's-eye view was published in 1632, so that the whole of Whitham's life is covered by these two maps. Significant of the decline in trade is the haggard array of two war ships, as if in illustration of the pitiable appeal of the Corporation of Bristol to Her Majesty's Council. "The trade and shipping of Bristol is already decayed that they have done away, and must do away, their great shipping, and have offered it same to be sold to their great loss." Mr. Leland has shown in the opening chapter of his "Annales of Bristol in the 17th Century" how in 1588, when London had 62 ships exceeding 100 tons, and 23 between 80 and 100 tons, Bristol, Bridgwater, and Minehead together could only muster nine vessels of the larger and one of the smaller class. Sey (vol. II., p. 251) says that Southampton had eight of the larger and seven of the smaller class alone. The change to the crowded shipping of Millard's bird's-eye view (1673) is very marked. On the map is a long description of the city in Latin, with editions having instead translations in French at

in this case an important erection of stone with frame of beams above.

Reference has been made to the curious omission of the chapel on the bridge; but it is almost as strange that the various crosses which adorned our city find no place in the plan. Of course the "Hag Cross" is there; but the "Stallage Cross" in Temple Street, frequently referred to by Wycroft, and shown in subsequent maps, is not to be seen. Nor is the cross in Baldwin Street, at the foot of the high cross called a tierce of xxii. stepping unto seynt Collas Strete, nor the cross of the Old Market, tho' "alla cruz do be market." All of these must have been noticeable features, and have added beauty to our streets. Second only to them would be the Castells or Conduit houses which existed one "hard by St. John's Gate," another by St. Stephen's Church, a third on the Welsh Back, near St. Nicholas' Church, and a fourth "hard by Red olive Church." All are described by Leland; but these

PREDECESSORS OF OUR MODERN WATER WORKS.

have escaped the notice of the topographer. His records speak of them variously, but all with pride in their architectural effect. "A fayre tower of frestone," one with a tiled pent house roof, another "with a very fair castell," another "palatium domus de frestone, simplice operata." These crosses and conduits were the usual accessories of a large town in the Middle Ages, and without them the streets are bare, and we should have a very inadequate idea of their rich picturesque appearance. The Castle is treated in imitation of Smyth's presentation, and shows a tower of equal importance at each of the four angles, ignoring the great tower keep on the south-west of the same name as that still standing at Norwich. The tower marked feet, that of St. Lawrence, should have been beside the Church of St. Lawrence being attached to the western side of St. John's tower. Leland says "church of epe syde of it." Wycroft says "Ecclesia parochialis Sancti Laurencii scita directe linea ex parte orientali ecclesie parochialis Sancti Egidii," and, in another place, that the Church of St. Giles, beneath which the Jews had been allowed to worship, was at the end of Small Street.

Tower Harbats is shown, as no doubt it deserves larger than others in the curtain, and completely the wall to the river on the east side. This was an important tower in Edward III.'s time, for the "Perambulatio marium," ordered in 1373, was a commencement at "the end of the common wall of the same town, which wall extends itself from a certain tower of the same town, called Tower Harbats, in the walle of the Avon on the eastern part of it."

site of the present railway station. If the omissions enumerated indicate the hand of a foreigner insufficiently acquainted with our streets, there is also equally convincing testimony from erroneous spelling of localities. Thus the Church of St. Mark, then commonly called "the Gaunts," from the name of the founders, is spelt "the Gaumis," while the recently constituted Cathedral is termed "Great St. Augustine," in this exactly copying the original map of William Smith. St. John's Church is spelt "S. Tones," and St. Werburgh's "S. Warbore." No. 8, described as "S. Alphius," is really All Saints Church, though that church ("Alhalowes") is described as No. 9, which has no corresponding number on the plan, and

THE CHURCH OF ST. EWEN

or St. Adoen, where the present Council House stands, is not shown at all. Redcliffe Church is called "Ratlyffe" and "Recle" in the description on the endorsement, and the chapel on the Welsh Back dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, though shown in magnified proportions, is not named at all. The church of St. Philip and St. James is given a French appearance by being called "S. Philippe." The Castle, though called by Smith "The Castell," is here "Chatelle," and Frome Gate is called "Fremegate." High Street is mysteriously called Hw Street, which seems to be a corruption of How. Dr. Johnson has "hoh," otherwise written "ho," "how," from the Dutch "hoogh," a hill, rising ground, a cliff (obsolete). The Scots have "hwe," which Jamieson interprets "a crag, a precipice, a rugged steep." In the perambulation ordered by Edward III., 1373, Clyvedon Hoo is mentioned as a rock to be visited on the Severn westward of Portishead. Wyreestre mentions that a certain pump-maker had told him of a tradition of a "haw tree" growing in this street, but this is hardly likely to have any connection with the name. Brodo Street is set down for Broad Street, which is not very far out, but why should Baldwin Street be called Balanco Street, and "The Shambles" be corrupted into "Shamb Street"? The chapel of the mythical St. Jordan is shown in the space between the Cathedral and the house of the Gaunts, though no name is attached to it.

The city is described on a label in the left-hand lower corner as "Brightstowe, vulgo quondam vent. floretissimum Anglie Emporium," and my copy has written in a fine hand on a field in the upper part "Bristol or Bristowe cng Anglesdore." The costume of the three figures would fit the time of the map, the peculiar circular buckler worn in the 16th century being prominent in the hands of the soldier. If it was worth while to perpetuate the dress of those who walked the streets of the city, it may be permitted to recall

THE NAMES AND PERSONALITIES

of some of the more prominent citizens who lived within its walls. In the following year Thomas Aldworth was Mayor, and we can see his presentment kneeling as in life in the Mayor's Chapel. He took an active part in promoting the expedition to discover the coast of America S.W. of Cape Breton, and the "Lent Sword," which bears the quaint rhyme recording its repair during Aldworth's year of office, is still carried before the judges at the Lent Assize. With him we may associate Richard Hakluyt, the great geographer, who, though in holy orders, is best remembered by his works on discoveries of foreign lands. That Hakluyt was well known in Bristol at this time is shown by a letter from Sir Francis Walsingham to him at Christ Church, Oxford (March 11, 1582), saying that he had long since received a letter from the Mayor of Bristol informing him of Hakluyt's pursuits, and hoping to "encourage him in the study of Cosmographie, and of furthering new discoveries." The same day Walsingham writes to the Mayor (Thomas Aldworth) "concerning their adventure in the Western discoverie. Herein I pray you conferre with these bearers M. Richard Hakluyt and M. Thomas Steventon." The Mayor replies to Walsingham that he had conferred with his friends, and "after some good light given by Mr. Hakluyt, with them that were ignorant of the country and enterprize," the sum of 1,000 marks and upwards was subscribed. In 1584 Hakluyt was rewarded by a grant from Queen Elizabeth of the next vacant Prebend at Bristol, and on the 24th May, 1585, he exhibited in person before the Chapter of Bristol Cathedral the Queen's mandate for the coveted vacancy already signed and sealed. "Before the close of the year the reversion of it fell to him, and in 1586 he was admitted to the prebend (first stall), which he held till the time of his death."

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